

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD
AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2017

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND
DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

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AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RE- LATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2017

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 2016.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

WITNESSES

**STEPHEN OSTROFF, M.D., ACTING COMMISSIONER, FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION**

**JAY TYLER, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINIS-
TRATION**

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, good morning. The subcommittee will come to order.

I want to welcome all of you to today's hearing, and the intent, of course, of the hearing is to examine the Food and Drug administration's fiscal year 2017 budget request.

And in addition to this committee's review of the budget request, the Members of the committee will seek information on the agency's use of current and past resources, including activities, policies, practices supported with appropriated funds.

Our witness today is Acting Commissioner of the Food and Drug administration, Dr. Stephen Ostroff. He is joined by Mr. Jay Tyler, the Chief Financial Officer for FDA. I would note that we are pleased to see the Senate confirmation of Dr. Califf yesterday in the permanent position of the FDA Commissioner.

During the transition period between Dr. Ostroff and Dr. Califf, I believe we are in good hands today. So thank you all, both you and Mr. Tyler, for being here today and for your presence.

As I mentioned, in previous hearings we have established basically four primary goals for this subcommittee as we progress through the fiscal year 2017 hearings, which we are right in the middle of now.

The first goal is increasing oversight, efficiency, and the need for effective outcomes.

The second would be keeping rural American vibrant.

Number 3 would be supporting American farmers, ranchers and producers.

And No. 4, protecting the health of people, plants, and animals.

Given the myriad responsibilities assigned to the FDA by the Congress, there is a constant need for this body to increase our oversight. Our oversight not only covers the expenditure of resources, but also the corresponding activities, the efficiency in de-

delivering those services, and the degree in which the agency delivered or failed to deliver meaningful outcomes.

At the end of the day, our constituents demand that limited resources are spent wisely. For example, the fiscal year 2016 Omnibus bill provided FDA's full funding request to continue the implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act, which we call FSMA.

Your fiscal year 2017 budget request proposes a total increase of \$212 million for food safety, yet the committee is still in need of the proper accounting for food safety expenditures for the current and past years.

While you have provided us with more detail on your spending plans than in the past, we will continue to require regular updates on your use of these funds and what you are accomplishing.

FDA's fiscal year 2017 request includes a modest increase in budget authority, and that actually more closely reflects the debt crisis that is facing our nation. Our Nation is over \$19 trillion in debt, as most of us know, and it requires us to trim government spending where we can and to decrease the growth of government at a minimum.

FDA is proposing discretionary increase of \$31.2 million and reductions in the amount of \$21.1 million, for a net increase of \$10.1 million.

It is worth noting that the total resources in this request represent a 21 percent increase above the fiscal year 2012 budget request.

In looking at the proposed user fees, FDA is, again, proposing to collect and spend \$202 million for new, unauthorized programs. While there is a time and certainly there is a place for user fees as demonstrated by the success of most of FDA's user fee programs, FDA provides no evidence to demonstrate that current efforts are effective in assisting the intended beneficiaries and that the resources requested for the new user fees will actually result in better service for the customers.

In addition to the President's fiscal year 2017 budget request, Congress received the administration's request for approximately \$1.9 billion in emergency appropriations in response to the spread of the Zika virus. I want to echo the remarks made by Chairman Rogers of this committee and also two of our other subcommittee chairmen that the most expeditious way to respond to the disease is by the use of unobligated funds that were previously provided for the Ebola response in fiscal year 2015.

In fact, in January of 2016, FDA had far more unobligated funds left over from the Ebola appropriation than the total request for the Zika virus. This is yet another example of a situation in which the administration should utilize existing resources rather than coming to Congress for more money, which in the end compounds the nation's debt.

Another goal for the subcommittee is protecting the health of people, plants, and animals, which is also the main mission of the Food and Drug administration. The United States has one of the safest medical product markets and one of the safest, most highly productive food and agriculture sectors in the entire world.

The United States Government plays a unique role in ensuring that all of these sectors maintain their current vitality. We must continue to explore ways in which the FDA can fulfill its public health mission successfully, but do so in a way that gives regulated industry clarity on the rules of the road and they are not burdened with unnecessary regulation.

Since FDA is informing Congress that the food safety, the medical product safety, and rent and infrastructure needs are the highest priorities this year, it is incumbent upon FDA to prove to Congress that such priorities cannot be funded out of the base resources, first and foremost.

In addition, the agency must demonstrate that all efforts have been made to review current operations for any additional savings and efficiencies.

Lastly, the subcommittee and the American public need assurance that the agency is coordinating and not duplicating other efforts across Health and Human Services, USDA, and elsewhere to ensure the most efficient means of accomplishing its mission.

We hope to touch upon each and all of these issues more in detail as we move forward with the questioning portion of this hearing.

The Food and Drug administration must also tighten controls for areas subject to large expenditures which have unclear results and where performance tasks or milestones are not met, such as information technology.

In closing, I want to note that the work you and your colleagues perform at the Food and Drug administration touches the lives of every American, and we appreciate your dedicated service. Without question, you have no shortage of work to do at FDA, and there are many challenges facing your agency, from food safety, to opioid abuse, to antimicrobial resistance, and that is just to name a few.

We look forward to hearing from you today as we proceed with the remainder of this hearing and about your funding proposals for the future and for what you are doing with available resources in the current year.

So with that, let me ask the Ranking Member of this subcommittee, Mr. Farr, for any opening remarks that he might have at this time.

Mr. FARR. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

And, Dr. Ostroff, before the new Commissioner takes hold, I just want to thank you for your public service and for your standing in and doing a great job.

Dr. OSTROFF. Thank you.

Mr. FARR. I really appreciate it.

This is my last year in Congress and on this committee, and this is one of the areas I think when I came to Congress I knew very little about the FDA, and it has probably been one of the most fascinating agencies that I have had to deal with because I find that the responsibility you have just touches all aspects of our life. I had no idea how broad the responsibility was, not only from food safety. I always thought the Department of Agriculture did food safety, but it is FDA that does food safety, except for poultry and meat and eggs.

Drug development, everything that is out there, all those damn television ads on drugs, all of that has to go through you; even pet food standards and sun screens and beyond.

So the mission you have is huge, and I think that unfortunately, despite what the Chairman says, I think we give you awfully short shrift. We ask a lot and give you very little money to do it; big mission, small budget.

So I would like to explore that today, among others, and I really appreciate your help in helping us understand the interplay between the FDA mission and available resources because I think, again, we are asking a lot without a lot of money to be able to do it, and I would like to learn something about the backlog.

So I am ready to move into the questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Sounds good. Dr. Ostroff, also I want to say thank you for your work. In your interim time at FDA, you have been certainly a pleasure to work with and always very reachable, and thank you for also reaching out to me on many occasions as you have done your work over there.

So without objection, your entire written testimony will be included in the record, and we will recognize you for any statements that you want to make before we go into the question portion of the hearing.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, thank you so very much, Chairman Aderholt and Ranking Member Farr and other Members of the committee.

As you know, for almost all of the past year since our last budget hearing in March of 2015, I have served as Acting Commissioner of the Food and Drug administration, and I can tell you I was also very happy at the confirmation of Dr. Califf yesterday, as you mentioned, as the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

I have had the pleasure to work with Rob for the past year and think his selection is really quite an inspired choice, and I am thrilled with the bipartisan show of support for him and for the agency, and I very much look forward to handing over the baton to him in the not too distant future.

So this particular testimony and hearing will likely be one of my last acts as the Acting Commissioner, and I would very much like to thank you for giving me the opportunity appear before you today to discuss the President's fiscal year 2017 budget request for FDA.

Words cannot express how extremely proud and grateful I am to have had the distinct honor of being here today to represent the thousands of talented and dedicated men and women at FDA and the tremendous work that they do. This work occurs day in and day out in service to the health and wellbeing of the American people. It is an exceptional group of people, including the other FDA leadership that is sitting behind me.

I would also like to very much thank the subcommittee for its past support of FDA, most recently through our fiscal year 2016 appropriation, which is so very helpful in meeting the demands of our increasingly complex and diverse mission at home and abroad.

Your commitment recognizes and reaffirms FDA's critical and dynamic role in protecting and promoting the public health by ensuring that the food we eat is safe and nutritious, our medical products are safe and effective, and that we can reduce the harms associated with tobacco. Our mutual goal is that every American has

full confidence in the products that we regulate and our ability to respond to new responsibilities, new challenges, new science and new opportunities both at home and abroad.

After all, there are few other federal agencies, as you mentioned, that touch the lives of Americans every day to the degree that FDA's do. It is a great responsibility and it is one that we take very seriously and we never forget.

Our accomplishments over the past year have been as substantial and as impactful as at any other time in FDA's recent history. My written testimony includes a number of examples of our achievements across the range of the products that we regulate, and I cannot possibly cover them all in my oral statement.

Suffice it to say that we have continued without missing a step to make a substantial and positive difference in the lives of those that we serve, even during a period of transition in the leadership of the agency.

Among the accomplishments that I will highlight is that we had another banner year in the approval of new drugs and biologics for therapeutic indications that range from the rarest diseases to the most common diseases to the most severe diseases. Some of these drugs have absolutely transformed the way that these diseases are treated and provide options that were not previously available to those who had little to no hope of having their diseases addressed.

We accomplished this by being able to take advantage of innovations in the regulatory process that allow us to get these therapies to patients in America faster than any of our regulatory counterparts, and we accomplish that without sacrificing our high standards that sponsors be required to demonstrate safety and efficacy of the products that we review and approve.

Last year we also approved the first biosimilar in the agency's history. We continue to take action to identify and protect the public from poor quality compounded drugs. We have taken major steps to address the growing problem of antibiotic resistance in human and agricultural settings, and last year we brought all uses of antibiotics in food animals under the supervision of veterinarians, and at the end of this year growth promotion indications will be voluntarily removed from the labels of all medically important antibiotics used in veterinary medicine.

In the last year, we made major contributions to the response to international health threats like Ebola in West Africa, and today we are working very diligently with our federal partners and outside stakeholders to address the recently recognized threat from the mosquito transmitted Zika virus.

And in recognition of the growing consequences of the opioid epidemic, a problem which has touched the lives of far too many families and affects nearly every community in this country, we recently completed a comprehensive review of FDA's activities and announced a far-reaching action plan to ensure that the way we review, approve and oversee these drugs contributes to ending this crisis.

It is a plan that focuses on actions that can help us positively impact the epidemic while still providing patients in pain access to effective relief.

It includes such actions as considering ways to widen access to antidotes to treat overdose; encouraging development of better products with abuse deterrent characteristics, including generics; strengthening and expanding warnings; expanding input through wider use of advisory committees and tapping the expertise of the National Academy of Sciences; requiring additional studies by manufacturers of opioids to fill very critical scientific gaps in our understanding of these products; considering expansion of the REMS for this class; and encouraging development of innovative medication assisted treatment for dependents.

It also includes working with and supporting partners inside and outside of government to assure a multi-pronged approach to this problem.

FDA's budget in support of our responsibilities remains a bargain for every American taxpayer. While the products that we regulate account for more than 20 percent of every U.S. consumer dollar, individual Americans pay only two cents per day to support our oversight and ensure that these products work as they are supposed to and are safe.

It is a small price for lifesaving medicines and for medical devices, for confidence in medical products that are relied on daily, and for a food supply that is among the most diverse and safest in the world.

FDA's 2017 budget request was constructed to ensure that we maintain this level of success while recognizing the tough fiscal environment by focusing targeted increases on the most urgent needs. The total budget request for fiscal year 2017 is \$5.1 billion, which represents an overall increase of eight percent, or \$358.3 million, compared to the fiscal year 2016 enacted level.

This includes \$2.7 billion for budget authority, a very modest increase of one-half of one percent, or \$14.6 million, compared to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level; \$2.3 billion in user fees, an increase of 12 percent, or \$268.7 million compared to the fiscal year 2016 enacted level; and \$75 million in new mandatory funding to support the White House Moon Shot to Cure Cancer Initiative.

The biggest area of increase, as it was in 2016, is in food safety, specifically continued support to implementing the Food Safety Modernization Act, or FSMA. The fiscal year 2017 budget requests an increase of \$211.6 million above the fiscal year 2016 enacted. This includes an increase of one percent, or \$18.4 million in budget authority, compared to fiscal year 2016, and an increase of \$193.2 million in user fees compared to the fiscal year 2016 enacted.

Within the overall food safety budget there will be \$25.3 million in new funds to improve food and feed safety through the continued implementation of FSMA.

Congress enacted FSMA to recognize the very significant changes that have occurred over the years in the food supply, including its globalization and the changing nature of food borne disease threats themselves. FSMA quite simply fundamentally transforms our approach to food safety from a reactive system to one that recognizes that food borne illness can and should be prevented and implements the necessary steps to accomplish that goal regardless of where the food is grown or produced.

Last year saw the finalization of five of the seven foundational rules for FSMA after several years of work by FDA and input from many, many stakeholders, and the last two rules are set to become final in March and May of this year.

Now that the rules are final, this is a make or break year for FSMA. Now the rubber hits the road. Without full funding, FDA will be unable to complete putting in place the necessary program, standards and oversight that will bring FSMA from a concept to reality and allow American consumers and industry to begin to reap the benefits that it was designed to accomplish.

The additional funding will help implement the Produce Safety Rule and provide states with the resources to help farmers prepare for it, support our enforcement efforts, and further implement the Foreign Supplier Verification Program which helps assure an even playing field for domestic and foreign products.

In the area of medical product safety and innovation this year's request represents an increase of \$116.2 million above fiscal year 2016 enacted. We are requesting an increase of 0.2 percent, or \$3.2 million in budget authority compared to fiscal year 2016, and an increase of three percent, or \$38 million in user fees compared to fiscal year 2016.

In addition, there is the \$75 million that was previously mentioned in new mandatory funding for the Cancer Moon shot.

Our focus is on five priorities: leveraging real world data on medical devices through the National Medical Device Evaluation System; continuing to support the President's Precision Medicine Initiative; improving the safety of compounded drugs and combatting antibiotic resistant bacteria; supporting animal drug and medical device review; and harnessing the power of innovation to bring a new generation of cancer diagnostics and treatments to market.

Let me just end my opening statement by once again sincerely thanking the subcommittee on behalf of our entire workforce for your support, your advice, and your assistance over the last year. I can only say that it has been especially helpful to me.

This job is a tough one, as you mentioned, and has its share of challenges, but it is without question one of the most rewarding opportunities that I have ever had in my long public health career. Especially gratifying is the knowledge that our actions and the decisions that we have made help people across the country each and every day, and in the end that is what makes it worthwhile.

I want to thank you for allowing me to be here today to discuss this year's budget and how it helps FDA meet its public health responsibilities. Coming at a time of enormous change, this budget is a modest request to help us meet the challenges of globalization, embrace groundbreaking and potentially lifesaving scientific and technological advances, and continue to provide American consumers and patients with the confidence in the people that work to protect and promote their public health.

So with that I will end my statement, and I look forward to being able to answer your questions.

[The information follows:]

I. Introduction

Good morning Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Farr, and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Dr. Stephen Ostroff, Acting Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the President's fiscal year (FY) 2017 Budget Request for FDA. I would like to thank the Subcommittee for its past investments in FDA, most recently for FY 2016 funding, which have helped us meet the demands of our increasingly complex and diverse mission at home and abroad. For FY 2017, FDA is requesting \$5.1 billion to support our essential functions and priority needs.

Thank you all for your willingness to share with me your perspectives on ways the FDA can better serve the American people. My primary goals are to work with you to build on the excellent workforce at FDA, relentlessly focus on the completion of priority projects, and continue to develop the science base needed to give consumers and patients even more confidence that their food is safe and their medical products are safe and effective. I look forward to continued dialogue with you to gain support for FDA's important public health mission.

II. FDA Plays a Critical Role in America's Public Health System

FDA is a science-based regulatory agency charged with an enormous and significant responsibility: to promote and protect public health. Our goal in carrying out our mission is to ensure the safety, effectiveness, and quality of human and veterinary drugs, biological products and medical devices; the safety of dietary supplements; as well as the safety and security of the vast majority of our nation's food supply. Additionally, the Agency regulates the manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of tobacco products, and seeks to reduce the use of tobacco products by minors. FDA's relatively new authority to oversee tobacco products, as well as the Agency's heightened role in the food supply, has tremendously increased FDA's responsibilities and opportunities to promote and protect public health.

FDA plays a unique and vital role in facilitating the availability of safe and effective products and treatments, while also protecting people from products that make false claims or may cause harm. FDA works with a broad array of stakeholders

including industry, other government agencies, and the public, in order to achieve the best possible outcomes.

Congress has recognized the dynamic role that FDA plays and the increasingly complex and global environment in which we operate. As a result, FDA has been tasked with a multitude of new responsibilities and authorities in the public health arena, including the Drug Quality and Security Act (DQSA); the FDA Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA); the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA); and the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (TCA). While FDA has stepped up to meet these essential public health responsibilities under current funding levels, successful implementation of these new authorities requires additional resources.

III. FDA Has a Proven Track Record of Success

FDA's accomplishments over the past year have been as substantial as any in the Agency's recent history. Across the areas of food safety and nutrition, medical product safety and innovation, tobacco control, and other areas of our work, our accomplishments demonstrate our ability to respond to evolving needs and opportunities – including the embrace of new approval pathways, innovative technologies, and cutting-edge science.

Moreover, given the importance of our work, FDA's budget is a bargain for American taxpayers. The products regulated by FDA account for more than 20 percent of every consumer dollar spent on products in the U.S.; individual Americans only pay about 2 cents per day to support oversight to help ensure that those products are safe and effective. This is a small price for life-saving medicines and treatments approved as fast as or faster than anywhere in the world, confidence in medical products that are relied on daily, and a food supply that is among the safest in the world.

IV. FDA's Innovations Improve and Protect America's Food Supply

Food Safety Modernization. Congress enacted FSMA in response to dramatic changes over the last 25 years in the global food system and in our understanding of

foodborne illness and its consequences, including the realization that foodborne illness is a significant public health problem, is preventable, and is costly. FDA is modernizing our food-safety system and helping to prevent foodborne illness before it occurs. These food system changes and the new FSMA mandates require transformative change in how FDA does its work.

FDA published seven major proposed rules in 2013 and, after much stakeholder input, five of those became final in 2015: the preventive controls rules for human and animal food, the produce safety rule, the foreign supplier verification program rule and the third-party accreditation rule. These groundbreaking final rules will help food manufacturers, produce farmers, and food importers take steps to prevent food safety problems. The produce safety and foreign supplier verification rules, for the first time, establish enforceable science-based safety standards for the growing and harvesting of produce and make importers accountable for conducting risk-based verification to determine that imported food meets U.S. safety standards. In addition, as part of these rulemakings we are establishing a program for the accreditation of third-party certification bodies to conduct food safety audits of foreign food facilities.

V. Promoting Innovative Medical Product Development

Medical Product Application Review. This year, through application of our efficient and flexible approval process, we again were able to approve a broad range of innovative medical products and treatments with the potential to make a positive difference in the lives of patients. These products may be used to treat or prevent diseases that affect only a few individuals or they may be used to treat diseases that can affect large portions of the population. They may involve novel approaches to therapy and even new product categories, such as our approval of the first biosimilar biological product.

We also enhanced engagement of patients in the approval and evaluation process. And we continued to make progress in our application of some of the most cutting edge areas of science and technology, such as precision medicine, which is

helping us to advance biomedical understanding and provide targeted therapies that will allow us to better treat individual patients and diseases.

FDA's rapid drug reviews and use of expedited programs for certain categories of drugs have helped provide meaningful new products to U.S. patients quickly without compromising our safety and efficacy standards. In 2015, FDA approved 56 novel new drugs. These approvals included four new treatments for patients with multiple myeloma, two new drugs for patients with heart failure, and another robust year of approvals of drugs for rare or "orphan" diseases.

In 2015, we also approved several important vaccines, including one for serogroup B meningococcal disease, the first seasonal influenza vaccine to contain an adjuvant (intended for people 65 years and older), and a new indication for anthrax vaccine to prevent disease following exposure to anthrax – the first vaccine to receive an approved indication based on the Animal Rule, which allows efficacy data generated in animal models to serve as the basis for the approval of medical countermeasures against chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear threats when human efficacy studies aren't ethical or feasible. We also saw the approval of several innovative devices that will make a positive difference in the lives of patients, including a device that extends the survival time of patients with brain cancer, and a transcatheter pulmonary valve that can be placed in certain patients with congenital heart disease, without requiring open heart surgery.

We have also seen important progress in our device review program. Our average time to reach decisions on premarket approvals (PMAs) has dropped 36 percent since 2009. And in 2015, FDA approved 79 novel devices, the most since the start of the Medical Device User Fee Program. Most importantly, enhanced flexibility and an efficient approval process have come without lowering our standards for safety and efficacy.

Opioid Medications. Prescription opioid analgesics are an important part of modern pain management; however, misuse and abuse of these products contribute to a serious and growing public health epidemic. FDA continues to support development of antidotes to treat overdose, abuse deterrent formulations, non-

addictive pain relievers, and medication-assisted treatments for dependence. The agency has issued an action plan outlining its efforts to combat abuse.

Next Generation Sequencing and Precision Medicine. Our strengthened focus on regulatory science is helping to drive innovation. One illuminating example is our growing ability to apply the sophisticated technologies of next generation sequencing and precision medicine. FDA today is better prepared for and more engaged than ever in facilitating the development of these new technologies (as well as new uses for older technologies), with reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. These efforts help to achieve more precise diagnosis or treatment, through the development and review of state of the art diagnostics and drugs that are targeted to an individual's genetic blueprint. We continue to move forward on the White House's Precision Medicine Initiative to advance biomedical understanding by leveraging genomic advances, health information technologies, and new methods of analyzing large volumes of data. Recently, we launched FDA's precisionFDA web platform, a cloud-based portal that will allow scientists from industry, academia, government and other partners to come together to foster innovation and develop the science behind next-generation sequencing.

We are also working to refine clinical trial design and statistical methods of analysis to create more efficient studies that take advantage of advances in genomics and information technology to provide more rapid, less expensive and more reliable answers about medical products. For instance, we continue to support collaborative efforts in clinical trials, such as the Lung-MAP protocol for lung cancer.

Drug Quality and Security Act. FDA is working diligently to reduce the risks of improperly compounded drug products in the U.S. In over 230 inspections conducted since enactment of the DQSA, FDA has identified serious problems, including contamination in purportedly sterile drugs and other insanitary conditions that put patients at risk. FDA has also investigated serious adverse events associated with non-sterile drugs that were super-potent, as much as 1000 times the labeled strength. FDA has issued over 75 warning letters to compounders and worked closely with the Department of Justice on civil and criminal enforcement actions. FDA has

published numerous draft and final policy documents while taking into consideration stakeholder input.

VI. FDA Works to Reduce the Impact of Tobacco on the Public Health

Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act.

FDA closely monitors retailers' compliance with restrictions on tobacco product marketing and sales to youth – and takes strong corrective action when violations occur. In late 2015, FDA issued its first ever no-tobacco-sale-orders to retailers who continually violate the law. In addition, the Agency launched a second major public education campaign, “Fresh Empire,” targeting multicultural youth with powerful messaging about the dangers of tobacco products, all as part of the effort to reduce the number of young people who use tobacco products.

Also for the first time, in 2015, FDA authorized the marketing of eight new tobacco products under the premarket tobacco application pathway. We have made significant progress and have taken many steps to improve timeframes in reviewing marketing applications. Our actions include increasing scientific staffing; providing feedback to industry; issuing multiple guidance documents; holding meetings with industry; hosting webinars; sending letters and other communications to clarify expectations for industry; and, finally, establishing performance goals that include timeframes for review of Substantial Equivalence (SE) reports for products that are not on the market.

VII. FDA Tackles Emerging, Unique, and Complex Challenges

Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (CARB). FDA has made progress on each of the five goals of the President's National Action Plan for CARB. These goals are to slow the emergence of resistant bacteria and prevent the spread of infections caused by resistant bacteria; strengthen national one-health surveillance efforts to combat resistance; advance development and use of rapid and innovative diagnostic tests for identification and characterization of resistant bacteria; accelerate basic and applied research and development for new antibiotics, other therapeutics, and

vaccines; and improve international collaboration and capacities for antibiotic-resistance prevention, surveillance, control and antibiotic research and development.

On June 2, 2015, both human and animal health stakeholders came together in support of a one-health antibiotic stewardship forum hosted by the White House. Additionally, CDC and FDA launched the antimicrobial-resistant isolate bank of over 160 isolates composed of collections of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae and other multi-drug resistant bacteria of antibiotics that are approved for use in food-producing animals. FDA also is working closely with CDC and USDA on a data collection plan to verify the changes in on-farm antibiotic use that are expected to result from FDA's initiative to eliminate animal production uses (e.g., growth promotion) of medically important antibiotics in food-producing animals and to require veterinary oversight for therapeutic uses of these drugs for the treatment, control or prevention of a specifically-identified disease. In support of this effort, FDA finalized changes to the Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) regulation in June 2015 which took effect in October 2015. FDA also published a proposed rule in May 2015 that includes additional reporting requirements regarding the sale and distribution of antibiotics that are approved for use in food-producing animals.

Responding to Ebola. In a world where disease knows no borders, FDA's response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa demonstrated how we used our scientific expertise and regulatory authorities to the fullest extent possible to address a tragic public health crisis of global impact. Our response involved collaborating with partners across government, pharmaceutical and diagnostic companies, international organizations like the World Health Organization, and our international regulatory counterparts. We played a key role in encouraging the appropriate study of and expediting the availability of diagnostic tests, investigational therapeutics, and vaccines, as well as investigating fraudulent products marketed to diagnose, prevent and treat Ebola. And many FDA commissioned corps officers of the U.S. Public Health Service served on the front lines, deployed in a humanitarian mission to provide care to patients at the Monrovia Medical Unit in Liberia, one of the West African nations that were hard hit by the outbreak.

Medical Countermeasures. FDA’s Medical Countermeasures mission is to promote national health and security by facilitating the development and availability of medical countermeasures (MCMs) such as drugs, biologics, vaccines, devices, and diagnostic tests. These products are used to diagnose, prevent, or treat conditions stemming from an attack with a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material, or a naturally occurring emerging infectious disease, such as Ebola or the most recent outbreak of Zika virus in the Americas. Sixteen diagnostic tests have been authorized under FDA’s Emergency Use Authorization authority in response to emerging infectious disease threats. MCMs have been approved for anthrax, plague, botulism, Acute Radiation Syndrome, and pandemic influenza, and several others are on an accelerated development track. FDA finalized the guidance “Product Development Under the Animal Rule”; to date, eleven drug and biologic products have been approved under this regulation. We also established a publicly available microbial DNA reference database to help advance diagnostic test development.

VIII. FDA’s FY 2017 President’s Budget Request

The FY 2017 Budget Request for FDA is \$5.1 billion, an increase of eight percent or \$358.3 million compared to the FY 2016 enacted level. The budget includes \$2.7 billion for budget authority – an increase of one-half of one percent or \$14.6 million compared to FY 2016; \$2.3 billion for user fees¹ – an increase of twelve percent or \$268.7 million compared to FY 2016. Mindful of the larger pressures on the federal budget, we have focused our request on the most urgent needs for FY 2017.

Food Safety. The FY 2017 Budget provides \$1.5 billion for food safety, an increase of \$211.6 million above the FY 2016 level. The budget includes \$1.3 billion for budget authority – an increase of one percent or \$18.4 million compared to the FY 2016 Enacted budget – and \$209.8 million for user fees – an increase of \$193.2 million compared to the FY 2016 Enacted budget. The budget includes an increase of

¹ Includes proposed Food Facility Registration and Inspection, Food Import, International Courier, Cosmetics, and Food Contact Substance Notification fees and proposed increase to the Export Certification fee.

\$25.3 million to improve food and feed safety through continued FSMA implementation.

FDA's FY 2017 budget will build on the FY 2016 investments and focus on two strategic areas of investment that are essential to the success of FSMA: state capacity to partner with FDA and the safety of imported food. The FY 2017 budget request for state capacity building will be used primarily to fund state cooperative agreements and grants that support the essential state role in implementing FSMA's new produce safety rule requirements.

Additionally, the FY 2017 request will enable FDA to continue progress toward implementing the multifaceted new import safety system mandated by Congress, including the Foreign Supplier Verification Program (FSVP) rule, foreign food facility and produce inspections, and partnerships with foreign governments. Under the FSVP rule, importers must verify that imported food has been produced in a manner consistent with FSMA's new standards for produce safety and preventive controls.

The user fee request for food safety includes \$105.3 million in new resources to support the new import safety system and \$61.3 million in new resources to further modernize the FDA inspection program.

Medical Product Safety and Innovation. The FY 2017 Budget request for FDA for Medical Product Safety and Availability is \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$116.2 million above the FY 2016 Enacted level. The request includes \$1.3 billion for budget authority – an increase of 0.2 percent or \$3.2 million compared to the FY 2016 Enacted level, \$1.4 billion for user fees – an increase of three percent or \$38.0 million compared to the FY 2016 Enacted level, and \$75.0 million in new mandatory funding for the Vice President's Cancer Moonshot. With this request, FDA will improve medical product safety in five key areas: evaluating Precision Medicine-based diagnostics, improving the safety of compounded drugs, combating antibiotic resistant bacteria, supporting animal drug and medical device review, and improving cancer diagnostics and treatments.

FDA requests \$4 million in FY 2017, an increase of \$2.0 million above FY

2016 for Precision Medicine. With the majority of the increase, FDA will help advance Precision Medicine by establishing the National Medical Device Evaluation System (NMDES) to identify patients who benefit most or do not benefit from specific types of devices. FDA will also continue to invest in precisionFDA, which provides a crowd-sourced, cloud-based platform to advance regulatory science around NGS-based analytical tools and datasets.

FDA requests \$18 million, an increase of \$1 million above FY 2016, to enhance oversight of human drug compounding through increased inspection and enforcement activities, policy development and implementation, and state collaboration and coordination.

For CARB, FDA requests \$42 million to support continued work to address public health concerns associated with antimicrobial drug use in animals and to better protect antibiotic effectiveness for both human and animal populations. FDA will work in collaboration with USDA to support efforts to monitor antimicrobial drug use in food-producing animals.

FDA requests an additional \$2.9 million to support ongoing activities within the Animal Drugs Review Program and the Devices Program to achieve enhanced and predictable review performance that meets industry, congressional, and public expectations. The increased funding requested will enable FDA to continue to meet premarket animal drug review requirements by having the necessary review staff to carry out these activities. The request will also support ongoing review activities in the Devices Program to meet statutory requirements for the review of medical device applications.

In FY 2017, FDA requests \$75.0 million in mandatory resources as part of the Vice President's Cancer Moonshot in order to accelerate progress in cancer – to reduce the number of people who develop cancer and to improve the outcome for those who do. In order to support the dramatic increase in the number, complexity, and strength of cancer diagnostics and therapeutics, FDA will establish an Oncology Center of Excellence to streamline collaboration across FDA's Human Drugs, Biologics, and Devices and Radiological Health Programs.

Infrastructure, Rent and Facilities. The FY 2017 Budget Request provides an increase of \$3 million over the FY 2016 Enacted level, for a total of \$12 million, for urgent facility investments that will provide functioning offices and labs across the country to ensure FDA can execute its Food Safety and Medical Product Safety mission. This \$3.0 million increase will be used to address repairs, improvements and mission support needs at FDA's owned laboratories and other critical owned facilities across the U.S.

IX. Conclusion

FDA's public-health mission is indispensable to the health and well-being of every American. We carry out our broad and expanding public health responsibilities effectively and with relatively few taxpayer dollars, despite dramatic expansions in our responsibilities as a result of new legislation, scientific and technological advances, and a globalized marketplace. The FY 2017 Budget Request plans for efficient spending on programs that are essential to providing Americans with the safe foods and safe and effective medical products they expect. We look forward to answering your questions today and to working with you in the coming year.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Dr. Ostroff, for your testimony.

On a lighter note, before we get into some of the issues, you mentioned about the transition between you and the new Commissioner, Dr. Califf, who has been confirmed. When does that transition actually take place officially?

Dr. OSTROFF. The official time and day has not yet been established.

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. That is what I wondered, if a time had been set. But regardless, as I said in my earlier testimony, we are in good hands either way.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. We look forward to working with him, but certainly we have enjoyed working with you, and as you continue in this role, we know you will do a tremendous job.

Dr. OSTROFF. I am not leaving.

GE FOOD LABELING

Mr. ADERHOLT. Good. My first question deals with the GMO safety labeling. When Secretary Vilsack testified in front of this subcommittee two weeks ago, we touched upon two critical issues relating to GMO foods.

As background, Secretary Vilsack recently brought the two major sides together, those for mandatory labeling and those that are against mandatory labeling, and his attempt was to try to forge a compromise on the matter.

Over the past few years each side has shown great passion, as I am sure you well know, about their positions, and the current state of things, the GMO labeling debate has created much confusion on the part of consumers. My question would be, and just to the bottom line: does FDA believe that GMO products are safe for consumers?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, thank you for that question, and I would totally agree with you that this is a very complicated issue. There is a great deal of passion on both sides of this debate, and certainly FDA has a very important role in this area.

So you know, we have assessed from a scientific perspective genetically engineered foods, and as we have looked at these foods, from a scientific perspective, we have not seen differences in the food items in comparison to those which have not used genetically engineered production methods.

And so as a result of that, and again, our criteria for issues related to labeling have to do with being able to provide the consumer material facts that are important from the perspective of their health, and so we are very supportive of a voluntary approach to labeling, and as we put out in the guidance that we put out in November 2015.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Can you give us some reasons why FDA decided not to mandate labeling and the agency decision to approve the settlement?

Dr. OSTROFF. So, again, our perspective is that we believe that it is very important that consumers have information about the material that is actually in the foods themselves rather than the methods in which those foods are produced, and so that has been a very consistent position that we have had now for many, many

years as it relates to whether something is genetically engineered, whether it is produced by free range or other types. You know, that is a method of production rather than a material fact regarding the material that is actually in the product.

And so that has been the basis for us to determine that while we believe that it is very important for consumers to have information, that it does not represent a material fact.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Vermont's mandatory labeling law goes into effect in July, and Secretary Vilsack was quoted yesterday as saying that it will, "create chaotic circumstances," for the food and agriculture industry.

As the lead agency for the labeling of 80 percent of the food supply, can FDA support preemption of menu labeling and not preemption for GMO labeling, especially if we end up with a patchwork of laws covering GMOs?

Dr. OSTROFF. So thank you for that question.

We have not taken a position on those particular laws.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What would be the implications for consumers and the farmers and the food manufacturers out there with this?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, again, we can only look at it from the perspective of the guidance that we have previously issued in November of 2015, and again, we feel that the appropriate approach in that guidance, which is voluntary labeling, it is voluntary labeling whether there is genetically engineered material in a particular product, as well as whether or not there is no genetically engineered material in a product, is a very reasonable way to go.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, regarding GMO products, I understand the information is important to consumers, and I certainly respect that. But if GMO products are safe, then my question would be: why are FDA or even sister agencies not doing more to educate the consumers that these products are perfectly safe?

I am concerned, and I think many are concerned that some parts of the administration have not done enough to get in front of this debate and really use the influence and the information that you have to assure the public there is nothing to fear about GMO products, which as you know and as you have said have been deemed safe for decades.

So I would hope that would be something that the agencies and sister agencies could be more engaged with, and to assure the public if they are so concerned.

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes. I think one other thing just to mention, as you know, the guidance that was put out in November 2015 was draft guidance, and obviously there were many comments that have come in, and we continue to review those comments. And certainly we will take that information into consideration as we work for the guidance to be finalized.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Yes. Well, the take-away, like I said, we would just encourage you to try to communicate that so the public will have an assurance that there are no safety concerns with GMOs.

Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate that line of questioning.

I think this is something where we have all, including industry and Secretary Vilsack, ought to be taking the lead in this. But

what I do not understand in your answer to his question is that you are protecting the label for medical facts, but then you are going to allow it to be voluntarily adjusted.

I mean, how is that protecting the label?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, again, there are certain facts that we feel are necessary to inform consumers of the content of the actual product itself. There are many additional pieces of information that could be included in the product labeling that would not be required to be present, but on a voluntary basis to provide additional information to consumers. We would have no problem with that.

Mr. FARR. Well, I guess that would be like the milk cartons that say that these cows are not treated with whatever. That is voluntary among the industry, right?

Dr. OSTROFF. Right. I mean, it is the same concept.

Mr. FARR. It does not speak to the health of the milk.

Dr. OSTROFF. Right. It is the same concept, which is that it has to do with production methods and not the content of the product itself.

Mr. FARR. Well, Mr. Chairman, I hope sometime we just have a separate hearing on this because I know states, and California included, who are doing a statewide initiatives on this, and here we are. I mean, this is the crown jewel of labeling. You know, if this is going to be a whole new initiative that everybody decides, each state, about how they are going to label products in their state, I think it is going to create tremendous confusion and lose confidence of the consumer.

BUDGET

Anyway, I wanted to get back to my original comment about how I think your agency has been asked to do a lot and been given very little resources to do it. I wondered if you are maybe given too big of a mission and too small of a budget.

Can you tell me what are some of the tasks that might get short shrift because of the lack of adequate funding?

Can you name one or two programs where you wished you had more funds to do a better job?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, what I will say, Congressman, is that we are very supportive of the fiscal year 2017 budget request, and we believe that the request from the administration will allow us to continue the work that we have done, especially in areas that we have been especially successful, while in certain areas that are our greatest priorities being able to in very targeted fashion apply additional resources.

Mr. FARR. Examples?

Dr. OSTROFF. So, again, within the budget our priority requests are in the areas of being able to continue to implement the Food Safety Modernization Act, as I mentioned; that this, for us, is really a very critical time period and that we are moving from developing the rules and regulations into implementation.

And so there are great expectations.

PRODUCE

Mr. FARR. Well, I really appreciate it because Congresswoman Pingree and myself are very involved in specialty crops, which are

essentially fresh vegetables, and my district is known as the salad bowl capital of the world, and we grow something like 70 percent of all the lettuce in the United States.

There is no kill step in them. You do not cook lettuce. So the food safety requirements that these farmers have adopted in specialty foods are really keen. California invented this with the leafy green marketing order.

What we are concerned about now is that there is going to be a new set of regulations and a whole bunch of bureaucracy that farmers are going to have to fill out in order to meet the Federal standards.

You talked about having enough money to implement the program and to prepare the farmers. Are you going to put the money in the states and really make sure that this is integrated with what is going on in the states so that we do not have to have another bunch of paperwork and information?

Dr. OSTROFF. The short answer is yes. You know, one of the major tenets of our development of the regulations related to the Food Safety Modernization Act is this concept of the integrated food safety system. The integrated food safety system means partnerships at the federal level, at the state level and at the local level, and in addition, partnerships with industry and partnerships with all of the other stakeholders that have a role in assuring food safety.

And so we have developed these regulations with a great deal of discussion with our state counterparts. We fully expect—

Mr. FARR. Well, for example, in California which already has a program in place, would you just absorb that as being adequate?

Dr. OSTROFF. So, the rules that were developed for FSMA were done in a collaborative fashion with the states to assure that there is no duplication of efforts.

In addition to that, a very critical component of what we are doing with the resources that we have obtained, particularly the 2016 resources and, of course, part of the request for 2017, is to make sure that we can provide support to all of the states to be the front line interface with farmers and with the other small producers that are a critical part of the food safety system.

So we do not look at this as being duplicative at all.

Mr. FARR. Would it cost them any more money?

Dr. OSTROFF. So when you say will it cost them, are you talking the states or are you talking the farmers?

Mr. FARR. Yes. Will the states and farmers have to pay more, like inspection fees for restaurants and things like that?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, you know, to a certain degree it depends on where an individual producer happens to be. Very often virtually everything that is being required under FSMA, many of the farmers particularly in your area have a tremendous head start in implementing many of the things that are in FSMA, and so they should not be particularly impacted by much of what is particularly the Produce Safety Rule.

Mr. FARR. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Dr. Harris.

LABORATORY DEVELOPED TESTS

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you very much, and good to see you again.

I have a couple of issues and maybe we will get to some others in a second round, but I had a visit from some of the scientists up at Johns Hopkins, two pathologists who work in one of the laboratories, and they are very concerned about the laboratory developed test regulation, and they made a fairly cogent case to me that they are already regulated. Most laboratories are regulated by HHS under CMS, under CLIA, and what the FDA is about to bite off is probably a whole lot more than it can chew because there are by their estimate could be more than 50,000 laboratory developed tests out there.

And as you know, they mostly have to be treated uniquely. That is just a whole lot. Can you just explain to me why the CLIA mechanism for regulation just will not do for these laboratory regulated tests and why you think a second level of regulation will not impede the access of patients, especially in oncology treatment, to sometimes lifesaving therapies?

Dr. OSTROFF. Thanks for that question.

This is an area that I have actually spent a great deal of time looking at over the last few years not only while I have been the Acting Commissioner, but also in my previous role as the Chief Scientist. I think that there are a couple of things to point out.

One of them is that FDA has always had the regulatory authority to regulate laboratory developed tests. However, since the 1970s we have always used enforcement discretion in this area, but I think one of the things that is really important to point out is that like so many of the areas that we regulate, there have been very significant changes in the area of laboratory developed tests from 1976 to the present.

It has grown considerably. The complexity of the tests that are being done has grown considerably, and in some instances, and we published a report last fall where we detailed circumstances where there are significant problems with the quality of laboratory developed tests, particularly laboratory developed tests in circumstances where specimens are coming in from all over the country. It is a very different paradigm than the paradigm that in general has grown up in laboratory developed tests where these were tests that were performed in one laboratory for use directly in the institution in which the laboratory was affiliated, and there is a very substantial change.

And from the standpoint of the patients themselves, they are not aware of whether or not something is being run as a laboratory developed test or whether it is a commercially available test that has been assessed by FDA for the diagnostic accuracy and the clinical validity of that readout.

So that is part of the reason that we have embarked on this pathway to bring laboratory developed tests under our review. However, we have embarked upon this in a very cautious way. We did put out draft guidance approximately a year and a half ago, and as you might imagine, we have gotten a great deal of comments.

Dr. HARRIS. Oh, I got those comments yesterday. I got an earful, and I have other questions. So I will just leave it at this. There is a great concern with me about this.

Dr. OSTROFF. But the other thing that I would say, you know, regarding the role of CLIA, we are in close partnership with CMS that oversees CLIA, and I guess the way that I would describe it is that our role has to do with the quality of the test itself, and CLIA is largely devoted to the systems that are in place to actually run the test rather than assessing the quality and the interpretation of that test.

And so we view our role and CLIA's role as being complementary. You know, there have been hearings in which CMS has testified and indicated that they do not feel that they have the necessary technical expertise to actually be able to review the test itself for diagnostic accuracy.

Dr. HARRIS. Again, my time is running out, but I will get around to it in the second round.

That is true. They do not, but you know, all of these tests, and you can correct me if I am wrong, they are all ordered by physicians or, you know, advanced health professionals; is that right?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes.

Dr. HARRIS. Sure. So they are actually ordered by someone who might actually have the training and the certification and documentation and degrees and all the rest to be able to make that decision.

And now what I see is FDA stepping in and making what traditionally has almost been a practice of medicine decision. I really do feel that way. I think that this is too bad because as we embark on a new cancer initiative, we are about to throw a huge regulatory roadblock and not all laboratory developed tests deal with cancer, but a large number of the complex ones do. We are about to throw a huge regulatory roadblock in the way.

I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. All right. Ms. Pingree.

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

Thank you for being here today and for the work that you have been doing and I know you will continue to do in spite of the changes going on, and we will look forward to working with the new leader of the organization.

FSMA RULES

But I want to follow up a little bit on what the Ranking Member said, and I have another question. So I will just give you all my thoughts and will let you answer them. We can follow up in writing.

But just on the FSMA rules, I appreciate the Ranking Member bringing up many of the concerns that people have. We have worked very closely with you, and we appreciate Mr. Taylor coming to Maine. I know you have really focused over the last few years on some of the impacts that it is going to have with farmers who will be newly introduced to this.

Mr. Farr talked about the fact that, some of the farmers that he works with are very large scale. They have already implemented

many of these safety procedures, but in my region of the country we are going to have a lot of new farmers affected by it.

So just a couple of things. I want to say that in terms of this national integrated food safety system that stakeholders will have a chance to provide some input on the plans. At some point I would just like to see a record and a timeline for the record that tells us what the overview of that will be and how it will be implemented.

And secondly, I know you are thinking about and there are some increases in the budget about how the training process will be, but you can imagine there is tremendous confusion and great concern that this is going to be a big challenge, particularly with small and medium size farmers who have not been experienced in this procedure before and a lot of confusion about who qualifies and who is required to do what.

So on the amount of training money available particularly going to the states, we have heard from the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture that there is not sufficient funding.

So, again, I know there is increased funding, and I know you are thinking about directing a lot of it to the states, but I just wanted to reiterate that that is one of the continuing concerns as we get into the implementation phase. We care deeply about food safety, of course, and that has been a big mission of Congress to move forward on that. But on the reverse of it, we do not want it to be this cumbersome bureaucracy that farmers cannot figure out or that, frankly, reduces some of the ability of farmers who have moved into new markets and are really having great success with direct to consumer and farmers' markets and a whole variety of new marketing techniques around the country in everyone's district. So we do not want to see that getting in the way.

OPIOIDS

So I am just going to throw that out there. The real question I want to get to, because I know we will have a chance to follow up on that, is an issue that concerns everyone on this committee. I just came from another hearing on this topic, and that is the opioid crisis, and I know you are very engaged in that and working on plans to deal with it.

And we have been appreciative of reading some of the things that the Department is doing. Obviously the President is making it an important initiative. I am sure there is not a state here that has not got their own long list of stories about what a challenge this is.

And I just want to talk about one little part of it. In thinking about what the FDA can do to improve prescribing practices, expanding risk evaluation and mitigation strategy requirements for the immediate release of opioids, I know that the Department has called the development of non-pharmacological approaches to pain an urgent priority.

So I just want to hear: do you think that there is a lack of safe and effective alternative treatments for chronic pain?

And, if so, can you elaborate on some of the efforts underway in collaboration with the NIH and industry stakeholders to fill that need?

And would the FDA consider emphasizing non-pharmacological treatment options in the continuing medical education component of the risk evaluation and mitigation strategy? It just seems like that is a good opportunity here available to us.

Dr. OSTROFF. Those are a lot of points that you raise.

Ms. PINGREE. It is a lot to answer in a minute, I know.

Dr. OSTROFF. What I am going to try to do at least let me just touch upon the first issue that you raised because one of the ways that we have developed and one of the sort of central points of FSMA is to educate while we regulate, and I think that that is very important.

In other venues we have also said educate first and regulate second, but they actually do go hand in hand. And so we are in full agreement with you that it is really, really critical that we be able to develop the necessary educational programs down to the farm level and also for the small producer so that they have a full understanding of what they are supposed to do because it is much more important that we come there and be able to say, "You know, you are doing it right," rather than to come there and say, "Uh-oh, you did not do it right."

Ms. PINGREE. Absolutely.

Dr. OSTROFF. So we think that that would be a win-win for virtually everybody, and it has been from the very beginning one of our priorities.

In the area of opioids, I think that you mentioned a number of things. We have taken all of those issues into consideration. You know, if you were to distill the action plan that we put out a few weeks ago, I would put it into three different areas.

One of them is to reduce abuse.

The second one is to save lives.

And the third one is to facilitate treatment and recovery.

And so that action plan contains items in each of those areas. Obviously one of the ways to reduce abuse is to minimize the use of opioids when it is not necessary to use them, and obviously we have worked very collaboratively with our colleagues at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and their opioid prescribing guidelines.

You may know I worked there for a long time. So I know these folks quite well, and there is a very critical role for being able to use other approaches for pain management that do not necessarily involve the use of opioids. They should not be necessarily the first thing that you turn to.

And there is a very important research need to be able to develop more alternatives to opioids that would be able to address the needs of patients.

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you. I have gone over my time. I appreciate your coming.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Rooney.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think one of the things you could start with or one of the agencies could start with is: this fall my son broke his nose playing football, and we went to the emergency room to have it reset, and as we left, they gave us a prescription for Percocet. He is 13.

Dr. OSTROFF. It is really unfortunate. We hear that a lot.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes. I mean, I did not have that when I got hurt playing football when I was younger. It was, you know, take some Advil and suck it up.

TOBACCO DEEMING

But anyway, I was shocked. I was shocked, but I am going to switch subjects if I could and talk about tobacco.

I want to talk about the deeming regulations and the proposed rule to deem e-cigarettes and cigars under the jurisdiction of the Center for Tobacco Products. The FDA estimates a number of pre-market tobacco applications that the FDA expects to receive is 27, one for cigars and pipes and the rest, the remaining 25 for vapor products.

Congress statutorily mandated that the tobacco industry, including cigar manufacturers and importers, pay a user fee to fund the Center for Tobacco Products. Each entity share was determined by how much each paid into that tobacco buyout.

Did you consult with the USDA about the number of cigar manufacturers and importers that participated in that tobacco buyout to determine the number of applications the FDA would receive annually?

And did you consult with the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau over how many cigar companies would have registered with them?

Dr. OSTROFF. If you might indulge me, Mitch Zeller, who runs the Center for Tobacco Products, is just behind me and since he was very heavily involved in the development of the proposed deeming rule at the time that I was not, I will let him at least answer that particular question.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you.

Mr. ZELLER. My name is Mitch Zeller. I am Director of the Center for—

Mr. ADERHOLT. Hold on just a second. We need to just get unanimous consent to allow the testimony.

Is there any objection?

[No response.]

Mr. ADERHOLT. Proceed on.

Mr. ZELLER. My name is Mitch Zeller, and I am Director of the Center for Tobacco Products at FDA.

Consultation with USDA, in addition to a number of other sources of input, went into the calculations that were in the proposed rule. I would say in response to the proposed rule, we received a number of comments from industry and others on that, and unfortunately I cannot talk about what is in the final rule, but we received a lot of comment on the numbers.

The numbers in the proposed rule are our best assessment at the time. We have taken all of the comments into consideration that we received on this, and when the final rule is published, you will be able to see revised numbers principally based upon the input that we received as the system is supposed to work through the comment and rulemaking process.

Mr. ROONEY. OK. I do not know if this is also for you, but industry analysts and trackers estimate the sale of e-cigarettes in 2015

were more than three billion, and vapor shops sell more SKUs than obviously we can probably count.

And in the 9 years since the February 15, 2007, the existing predicate date, tens of thousands of cigars have been introduced to the market.

Given that information, do you think the regulation put out to deem electronic cigarettes and tobacco products underestimates the number of pre-market tobacco applications that manufacturers will have to file?

Dr. OSTROFF. Again, there were numbers that were included in the proposed deeming rule. As you are probably aware, we received an extraordinary number of comments based on the proposed rule, more than 135,000 comments that we had to go through as we worked towards finalizing the deeming rule, and so you know, I cannot discuss what might be in the final version of this, but we have taken all of those comments into consideration.

Mr. ROONEY. OK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Bishop.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I apologize for my delinquency. I was at another hearing going on at the same time, and I was required to stay there until its completion.

SECURITY OF FOOD RECORDS

Let me welcome the witnesses this morning, and let me get right into FDA security of food records. Some Members of Congress have expressed concerns about whether FDA has taken adequate measures to protect additional trade secrets and confidential information entrusted to the agency as part of its regulatory activities under FSMA.

In particular, in August of 2015, the House committee on Energy and Commerce investigated FDA's security of food industry trade secrets and confidential information. The report notes that FSMA expanded FDA access to company records involving sensitive business information of regulated entities in the food industry, and it questioned FDA's ability to protect that information.

In February of this year the committee leadership sent a letter to FDA asking for information to allow the committee to determine whether FDA has taken adequate measures to protect additional trade secrets and confidential information entrusted to FDA.

Can you describe what actions FDA has taken to respond to these concerns?

Dr. OSTROFF. What I can say is that I do recall seeing that particular letter and we are in the process of developing a response to that letter. It is an issue that we take quite seriously, and probably what would be best is if we developed a response to that letter and provide the information back to you in greater detail.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you. Thank you very much. I look forward to that.

FSMA FUNDING

State agriculture officials and representatives of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture have continued to

push for full FSMA funding so that front line State officials can prepare for implementation.

NASDA further supports the administration's request for an additional \$25.3 million in budget authority for FDA food safety and FSMA implementation for fiscal year 2017.

Can you describe how FDA's federal staff work with your state partners on the ground to ensure that states have adequate technical support and resources to implement the various regulations under FSMA?

And what type of support is provided to the state public health and agricultural agencies to implement FSMA's requirements?

And what is the level of financial and technical resources that is provided to states?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes. Thank you for that question.

So as I mentioned before, we have worked very, very closely with our state counterparts not only in developing the rules and regulations, but also in assuring that, as part of the integrated food safety system, there are appropriate resources to be able to meet the requirements of these regulations, including working very closely with our partners in State Departments of Agriculture.

Three have been funds, including funds in fiscal year 2016 and part of the request in fiscal year 2017 are prioritized for being able to provide support to all of our state partners so that they can fulfill the expectations as part of that integrated food safety system for the role that they have, particularly working with the produce, the farms that are producing fruits and vegetables around the country and also the small producers.

So we do know that that is a priority. In the funding that we received in fiscal year 2016, \$19 million of that funding is specifically to go for support to the states, and in the request that we have in 2017 an additional proportion of the \$25.3 million, and I believe the figure is just over \$11 million, is also for funding to go to the states.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you.

CANCER MOONSHOT

Let me talk about the Cancer Moon Shot Initiative. February 1st, the White House launched the National Cancer Moon Shot Initiative, and according to the President's budget request, FDA is requesting \$75 million in mandatory resources, a direct transfer.

As part of the initiative, FDA will establish a virtual Oncology Center of Excellence to streamline collaboration across FDA's human drugs, biologics, and devices and radiological health programs. It has also mentioned collaboration with NIH.

Can you explain the collaboration between NIH and FDA, and what are the expected deliverables in fiscal year 2016 and from what resources?

Dr. OSTROFF. So, again, the Cancer Moon Shot funding is for fiscal year 2017, and then it is for a five-year period.

However, having said that, we have a very close working relationship with NIH. As you can imagine, even the development of the Moon Shot itself in collaboration with the administration and, in particular, the Vice President's Office was very, very close.

You know, if you think about what is necessary for successful medical product development, what you have is you have the phase of discovery. You have the phase of translating those discoveries into medical products, and then you have the very critical role of FDA, which is bringing those medical products through the approval process so that they can then be used by patients.

All of them are critical, and they have to be done hand in glove, and so you know, with all of the discovery work which is being done by NIH and NCI, we have worked very closely with them in developing this particular proposal.

As far as the Virtual Center of Excellence is concerned, it is a very important concept because one of the main objectives of the Moon Shot itself is to be able to break down barriers between investigators not only in terms of the way the clinical trials are done and doing large scale clinical trials across multiple institutions, but in addition to that, being able to share data and being able to enhance patient enrollment into the various clinical trials.

Just as breaking down those types of barriers that have inhibited some of the work, we need to break down the internal barriers within the FDA. You know, we have work that goes on on medical devices. We have work that goes on within biologics. We have work that goes on within pharmaceutical, and this is an opportunity to bring together all of the individuals across the agency that are working on cancer related activities, whether it is diagnostics or whether it is the therapeutics, and make sure that they are all working in the same direction.

Mr. BISHOP. I commend you for that, and as a cancer survivor, I certainly appreciate the elimination or the proposed elimination of all of the silos that have slowed down the collaboration.

So I wish you the best in that, and any way that we can do to be helpful, please let us know.

Dr. OSTROFF. Thank you very much.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Yoder.

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner, great to have you back before the committee, and we appreciate you sort of being a pinch hitter, to step in and be the Acting Commissioner, and you have done a good job. You have been easy to work with and responsive, and I appreciate that and commend you on your service.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, thank you very much.

Mr. YODER. I want to associate my comments with some of the comments my colleagues made, first off, Mr. Bishop's in highlighting the important role the FDA plays as it relates to NIH. We have discussed before the Moon Shot and certainly 21st Century Cures, which I believe had \$500 million to support the collaboration in moving these products through the FDA so that we can realize the goals of the NIH. So with the FDA, the NIH does not really ultimately get its drugs to market. So thank you for your work there and your making that part of your mission.

I want to associate my comments with Mr. Bishop's comments.

I also want to associate myself with Dr. Harris' comments on LDTs and the concerns he raised, and I think he has raised some very legitimate concerns, and I look forward to working with FDA

and the Energy and Commerce committee, which is working on this as well, to ensure that we are not overregulating those.

Then I also want to associate myself with the comments of Mr. Rooney, and I wanted to maybe follow up where he had left off regarding the predicate date, the February 15, 2007 predicate date.

VAPOR PRODUCTS

You know how important this predicate date is to Americans because it delineates the two pathways that tobacco products or nicotine derived from tobacco, how those products can come to market. It is a critical date, and a lot of Members of Congress, based upon the question Mr. Rooney was asking you, believe that the predicate date should be moved forward and that it is too early in terms of 2007 and that we need a new date.

So I just want to talk to you a little bit about vapor products in particular and how they are impacted by this. You know, there is virtually no ability to find an appropriate predicate date prior to February 2007 for vapor products. They just did not exist on the market at that point.

So essentially your agency has substantially, hindered the equivalence pathway to market for this entire class of product. There is no substantial equivalence allowed.

It seems backwards, I think, that the FDA would have a higher bar for a product that maintains the public health. And what many, including the government of the United Kingdom, believe is significantly less harmful than a conventional cigarette. Why we are putting a higher bar there does not really make a lot of sense.

As the proposed rule is written, once the final rule is published, manufacturers will have two years to submit an application to the FDA for each product, but as Mr. Rooney highlighted, it is not just the branded name product. It is an application for each variant of the product, including flavor, nicotine content, size, FTA.

Not changing the predicate date would burden smaller manufacturers, jeopardizing many small businesses. It would take significant resources. Estimates range from 300,000 to 20 million to achieve the necessary requirements. If the higher estimates are correct, only corporations with significant assets and resources will be able to get their products through the application process.

The proposed rule has a significant potential to decimate the emerging vapor market, as well as driving many small manufacturers out of business, causing a significant economic impact.

Additionally, the regulatory burden on the Center for Tobacco Products will be enormous. As Mr. Rooney highlighted, a number of applications will inundate the center. It could potentially number in the tens of thousands, including both vapor products and cigars.

This committee has witnessed the significant problems the Center for Tobacco Products has had with substantial equivalence applications in years past, and so I guess with all of that being discussed and the reasons outlined, would it not be better to move the predicate date forward for newly deemed products and specifically set standards for vapor products?

Dr. OSTROFF. So there is a lot in your question, obviously. Let me just try. It is difficult to address all of those issues, but what I would like to sort of focus on is a couple of different areas.

One of them is that everything is a very difficult balancing act, as you know, and one of the major concerns and the legislation that established the Center for Tobacco Products was particularly to reduce the harms of tobacco in youth, and so much of the work that gets done has to do with youth.

And one of the major concerns with e-cigarettes, and there has been a lot of data that has been published, including from the CDC, showing that the rate of use of electronic cigarettes in our youth has tripled over the last couple of years and now exceeds the use of other types of tobacco products, particularly cigarettes, and this is a tremendous concern to see that proportion of our youth initiating the use of e-cigarettes because of the potential public health consequences from that.

And so that has been a very, very strong consideration as we developed the proposed rule. And obviously as I mentioned previously, we have huge numbers of comments, and as you can imagine, those comments are on all sides of the issue, and so we have been very carefully considering those comments as we move towards the final rule.

In terms of the backlog of substantial equivalence applications, I think it is important to note, and I know that we have had multiple discussions with Chairman Aderholt about this particular question.

You know the Center for Tobacco Products itself is only 6 years old, and so they were started from scratch and have significantly expanded based on the resources that are available under the Tobacco Control Act, and so they are in a considerably different place today than they were even three or 4 years ago.

And at this point in terms of the backlog of substantial equivalence application, by and large these have been cleared up. Seventy-three percent of all of the SE backlog that we previously had has been resolved as of December 2015, and the vast majority of those that have not been resolved are products that are currently on the market.

So right now for new applications that come into FDA, there is no backlog.

Mr. YODER. Well, I appreciate your efforts to try to clear that backlog. I think it will be ultimately greater than maybe we are estimating, and I would just say that having the predicate date in the 2000 year for these products essentially eliminates their ability to use the substantial equivalence route, and I just think that that does not really solve the issue with children using these.

And we would be better, I think, working together to specifically set standards for these vapor products and moving that date forward, which would achieve your mission, which I share, which is setting standards here to ensure that these are not getting into the hands of children without totally eliminating the product from consideration because it did not exist before 2007.

So I hope in your taking in the comments you will take that into consideration.

Dr. OSTROFF. Thanks very much.

Mr. YODER. Thanks.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Palazzo.

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Ostroff, thank you for being here today.

FOREIGN SEAFOOD

The number of U.S. rejections of imported shrimp has skyrocketed. In 2015, we saw the highest level in history of refusals due to banned antibiotics. Foreign organizations and producers of shrimp readily acknowledge the use of banned antibiotics and other chemicals in their ponds.

For example, the Vietnamese Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers has issued statements warning as members that continued use of banned antibiotics will result in products being banned from entry into the European Union.

So my question is: in light of these record number of shrimp rejections and the ample evidence of widespread use of banned chemicals in foreign shrimp production, why has the FDA not instituted a product specific alert to ensure that all imported shrimp are free of banned chemicals and antibiotics?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, as you can imagine, the supply is quite diverse in terms of the locations that these come from, and so we have a system in place where we evaluate every single import line that comes into the country, and we use a risk based approach to actually do inspections and to do sampling of those products.

And where we do find problems, we do institute import alerts. And so that is a very critical tool that we use when we do find problems that exist.

You know, the idea of doing a wider import alert, you know, would depend on the information that is available, but as I said, seafood safety is a very big priority of ours, and you know, we work very closely through the seafood HACCP, which is a critical component of this, to work with the overseas producers of these products to assure that they understand what is required, and that there is compliance with the seafood HACCP requirements.

Mr. PALAZZO. Well, I personally do not know who would want to buy shrimp abroad, but you know, America has the best shrimp, and the Gulf of Mexico has even the better shrimp. I will just put it out there, and I represent a district on the Gulf of Mexico, in full disclosure.

ARSENIC IN RICE

I would like to discuss your agency's ongoing health review of rice and the possible risk associated with rice consumption. Can you give me a status update on this?

Dr. OSTROFF. So this is an issue that we have devoted a lot of time and attention to. I actually started at FDA two and a half years ago in the role of the Chief Medical Officer on the food side of FDA, and so we were in the process of developing a risk assessment on the issue of arsenic in rice.

It is a very complicated issue. We have been working with a number of stakeholders inside and outside of government to be able to finalize that risk assessment and the associated risk management plan.

Mr. PALAZZO. Does that include domestic rice farmers, I mean, as the stakeholders?

Dr. OSTROFF. Oh, yes.

Mr. PALAZZO. You are working with them?

Dr. OSTROFF. Actually, you know, we have actually visited rice farmers in a number of different states to be able to get firsthand input from them. No question about that.

Mr. PALAZZO. Where are we with that? Is it still a review process going on?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes, it is definitely still in the review process. I can tell you that it is a very high priority of mine, regardless of what role I happen to be in, that we finalized that risk assessment. It is an important thing to do.

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Dr. Ostroff. If you could, please keep my office informed on it.

Dr. OSTROFF. Absolutely.

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Are you finished?

Mr. PALAZZO. I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. At this time I would like to recognize the Ranking Member of the full committee on Appropriations, Mrs. Lowey.

Mrs. LOWEY. I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I apologize, but as you know, Chairman Rogers and I wish we had roller skates. There are about three or four hearings going on at the same time.

But this hearing is so very important to me I wanted to be sure that I was able to join you, and I thank you, Dr. Ostroff. I thank you, Jay Tyler. Thank you for being here today.

TOBACCO DEEMING

I want to focus on the FDA's ability to regulate new tobacco products, including e-cigarettes. Now, according to the CDC and FDA, the use of e-cigarettes has tripled in just one year between 2013 and 2014, and now exceeds youth use of regular cigarettes.

You can tell by the tone of my voice, I am horrified by this. Medical studies are clear that nicotine, which is a central ingredient in e-cigarettes, is highly addictive and that nicotine exposure can harm the adolescent brain, cause cognitive impairment, attention deficits and other health issues.

The FDA should have the power and the resources to regulate tobacco products, to make sure consumers are aware of the risks and that parents do not believe these products are safe for children to use.

The funding level for tobacco review was set many years ago in the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act. I am concerned that once the tobacco regulations are finalized, thousands of tobacco products will have to be reviewed, and that the FDA will struggle to regulate these projects quickly.

First, when will you release the final deeming regulations?

Will the budget requests adequately provide the FDA with the funds necessary to regulate new tobacco products?

Dr. OSTROFF. Thank you for your comments, and it is really terrific—

Mrs. LOWEY. As you can see, I feel rather strongly.

Dr. OSTROFF. And you know, if you had been here a few minutes ago when I was having a discussion with Congressman Yoder, I actually used the same statistic that you just quoted.

Mrs. LOWEY. And I just want to say one of these stores opened in my neighborhood, and I walk by and you see Tooty Fruity and every kind of cute name for these products.

Dr. OSTROFF. So without question one of the major impetuses, and I do not know if "impetuses" or "impeti" is the correct term, of developing the deeming rule was specifically for the reason that you cited, which is the potential impact that this has in youth initiation of nicotine use and tobacco products.

And so it has been a primary driver as we developed this proposed rule, and as you can imagine, there is a great diversity of opinion from all sides on this particular issue. We received a phenomenal number of comments on the proposed rule that came out previously.

And working through those and working through all of the various very technical and difficult issues related to getting the deeming rule finalized has been a priority of mine ever since I took over as the Acting Commissioner. It was a priority for Dr. Hamburg, as you well know, and we are working as hard as we can to be able to get this rule to final.

As far as are we prepared for the implementation of the deeming rule when it does go final, we have been working now and we proposed this more than a year and a half ago.

Mrs. LOWEY. May I ask you how long you have been working on this issue?

Dr. OSTROFF. So the proposed rule came out in late 2014, and there were large numbers of comments, more than 135,000 comments that were received, and the proposed final rule has gone through interagency clearance and through the White House. We have been working on trying to get all of the aspects of this finalized.

I cannot tell you when it will actually be finalized. All I can say to you is that we are as passionate as you are about being able to get this to final.

We have been preparing for the workload that it will entail. The Center for Tobacco Products has been evaluating that. They are raring to go, and we hope that as soon as the rule gets final we can get started.

Mrs. LOWEY. I just want to say that I just find it shocking that these stores are opening up in all of our districts, and there has been no rule out there and nobody publicly evaluating officially as to whether it is safe or not.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, that is one of the reasons to put the deeming rule out there and bring these under our regulatory purview as we have with other tobacco products because once that occurs, then we will be in a much better position to understand what is actually in these products.

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, thank you.

SESAME ALLERGEN

And do I have time for another questions?

Mr. ADERHOLT. Certainly.

Mrs. LOWEY. You are very kind.

Eight major allergens are required to have a label displaying their inclusion on a list of ingredients on food packaging. This is an issue I worked on many years ago, and I am very pleased about that. People with celiac disease, all kinds of allergies, are really grateful for the work that we all did together.

Now, sesame is not one of them even though sesame allergies are estimated to afflict nearly a half a million Americans and growing, making it one of the six or seven most common food allergens. And for consumers with a sesame allergy and parents of children with the allergies, sesame is particularly troublesome because of its derivative ingredients that may not even mention sesame in the ingredients at all.

And for these consumers, it is difficult to know what products they can purchase, what they cannot, which could lead to significant harm. The FDA does have the ability under the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act to add new ingredients to the list of major food allergens.

Has the FDA considered adding sesame to the list of major food allergens?

Dr. OSTROFF. So thank you for that question as well, and it is one that I am aware of.

It is our understanding that the law itself stipulates the major food allergens, and that FDA itself cannot make changes to the list that is in that particular law. However, it does not mean that we do not have the regulatory authority to address other food allergens.

Food allergens are a very important issue, particularly for consumers who need the information to know whether or not they should consume that particular product. It is obviously a material fact, and in some instances the label itself may not contain or may not list sesame as the particular ingredient. It may simply be on there as spice or something like that, and so this is something that we are working on.

Mrs. LOWEY. Can you tell me what we can expect and how long will it take?

Now, I should just share with you my colleague who has been here probably as long as I have, maybe a little longer remember that at one point we did not have labels on food, and it took me five years. I could not get anybody on the other side of the aisle to sponsor the food labeling.

Finally Jim Greenwood, and some of you may remember Jim Greenwood, joined me on it, and then it passed on a unanimous vote of the Congress, which made me very pleased.

So I never knew about sesame at the time or we would have worked to include that, and signs continues to give us more information. So I just wonder since people are really suffering, getting very ill as a result of this, give me an idea of what it would take and how long would it take to include sesame and if you agree it should be considered one of the food allergens.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, again, you know, we are assessing all of the available information so that we can develop a path forward.

Mrs. LOWEY. How long have you been working on this?

Dr. OSTROFF. It is certainly not a new issue, and so you know, developing the necessary information to take the appropriate regulatory steps, as you can well imagine, takes some time. So I cannot give you a very specific answer in terms of when our assessment may be completed and when we will move forward.

One of the things to know, and thank you, Jay, for reminding me, is that we do have a citizen's petition that has been submitted to us on this specific issue, and so we will have to develop a response to that citizen's petition.

Mrs. LOWEY. I wish you would get back to me and give me some approximate idea how long it will take.

Dr. OSTROFF. We certainly will.

[The information follows:]

Please be assured that the issue of the potential allergenicity of sesame and the citizen petition on sesame labeling are priorities for FDA. The petition contains complex data and information from studies published in the scientific literature. FDA has also received over 350 comments on the petition. FDA will consider the information in the sesame petition and any public comments received, together with the most recent related scientific data, in determining if any changes to the regulations are justified. After completing its review of the petition and reaching a decision, FDA will notify the petitioner concerning its decision to grant or deny the petition, in whole or in part, in accordance with our regulations on citizen petitions (Title 21 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, section 10.30). We estimate that we could finish reviewing the information submitted with the sesame petition and in the comments as early as the end of this year.

If FDA decides to consider amending the regulations, as the petition has requested, we will need to initiate rulemaking, which will involve a longer process. In addition to evaluating the available relevant science, FDA must analyze the costs and benefits of the potential regulatory change and develop the specific proposed regulatory requirements. To amend the regulations, we must publish a proposed rule or an interim final rule, receive and respond to comments that may be complex and numerous, and then determine whether to publish a final rule. This process takes a significant amount of time and resources. If we need additional information before proposing changes, it may be necessary to publish an advance notice of proposed rulemaking in the *Federal Register*. This will add to the time and resource requirements. Generally speaking, the rulemaking process is lengthy and complex, and can take several years.

Mrs. LOWEY. Because I am particularly aware having worked on these issue for a very long time that this saves lives.

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes.

Mrs. LOWEY. And saves a great deal of suffering.

Thank you, and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. OSTROFF. You know, again, there is no question that food allergens present in the food supply is a material fact that needs everyone needs to understand.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you for your work.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Valadao.

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you, Chairman.

Thank you, Dr. Ostroff, for making some time for us today.

A couple comments were made here by Congressmen Yoder and Rooney, and I want to associate myself with those comments, along with the predicate date line of questioning. It is something that I have also been following and am very concerned with as well.

HEALTHY LABELING

My first question, though, is the FDA has devoted significant resources in the past few years towards rulemaking to update the nutrition facts panel and related food labeling requirements. How-

ever, FDA's regulations about nutrient content claims for food have not been updated since the early 1990s and are based on the dietary guidance and science that is now outdated.

For example, food such as pastries and pudding cups are now able to be labeled as healthy while foods such as nuts, avocados and salmon are not. I understand the FDA is currently considering a request to update the healthy nutrient content claim regulation and to reevaluate all its nutrient claim regulations.

Does the FDA intend to reevaluate the nutrient content claim regulations to ensure consistency with current federal dietary guidance?

And understanding the rulemaking process takes years, what are the FDA's plans in the upcoming year to ensure that food producers can make truthful statements about the healthfulness of their products without fearing FDA enforcement based on outdated nutrient content claim regulations?

Dr. OSTROFF. This could well be the shortest answer that I have given so far, and the answer is yes. And so as you know, the new Dietary Guidelines were just recently issued, and we will be looking very closely at the content of the Dietary Guidelines as it pertains to the way products are labeled and the information that is available on those products, particularly around nutrient content claims.

And so without question, yes, we will be looking at that.

Mr. VALADAO. You found that yes a way to make it a little bit longer, did you not?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes, yes, yes.

Mr. VALADAO. So, no, that is obviously a big issue. My district farms quite a bit.

Dr. OSTROFF. I understand completely, yes.

Mr. VALADAO. And this has a huge implication obviously on health. When you look at people who are actually mindful of their eating habits, and looking for salmon, looking for nuts, looking for avocados are all things that you would think are very healthy.

Dr. OSTROFF. So we think that those nutrient content claims ought to be in the context of the totality of the information that is in the label.

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you.

SODIUM

So as FDA contemplates recommendations to reduce sodium intake, I would like to emphasize the importance that all data and scientific research is considered before making decisions regarding sodium recommendations to the American public.

The National Academy of Medicine identified sodium as just one of just four nutrients in need of dietary reference intake review. Additionally, the agency continues to expend resources on sodium reduction when it regularly reports that it lacks the funds needed to focus on issues Congress has asked for it to work on, such as implementing the Food Safety Modernization Act.

Can you please comment on why the FDA continues to focus resources on sodium reduction while we have outdated DRI and the FDA lacks the funds to focus on the issues that are currently under Congressional mandate?

Dr. OSTROFF. So what I will start by saying is that I am a health care provider. I know Dr. Harris is also a health care provider, and we know that one of the most significant contributors to cardiovascular disease, other than tobacco, is the high levels of sodium in the American diet, and doing something about excess sodium consumption has the potential to significantly have a positive impact on cardiovascular disease in this country.

There are estimates that the typical American consumes about 3,400 grams of sodium per day. That is far in excess of what the recommendations that are in the Dietary Guidelines and that others have recommended say that they should be, and we feel that rational, voluntary approaches, which I will say many in the industry are already embarked upon, are a very reasonable way to approach this problem in reducing the overall sodium content in the diet because most of this is in products that the consumers do not really have an option of understanding what is there.

Mr. VALADAO. And then I think I have got time for just one more.

STATE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

As you know, FDA plans to pursue a cooperative agreement with the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture and State Agriculture Departments related to FSMA Produce Safety Rule. FDA says this agreement will provide funding and support necessary to determine the current foundation of state law, the resources needed by states to implement the Produce Safety Rule as well as help develop a time line for successful implementation.

What are the details of the state cooperative agreements?

Specifically, how will the FDA partner with states to enhance or enforce this partnership?

Dr. OSTROFF. Thanks.

So, you know, as I mentioned earlier, we consider the work that we do with the states in implementing all aspects of FSMA is really quite critical. They are a full partner in what we refer to as the Integrated Food Safety System, and one of our priorities is to assure that we can get resources to all of the states for them to be in a better position to fulfill their part of the various rules in the Food Safety Modernization Act, most importantly as it relates to produce safety.

And so in 2016, of the additional resources that we obtained for FSMA implementation, \$19 million of that funding goes to the states, and in our request in fiscal year 2017, a substantial amount of our request is for funding to the states.

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you.

Thank you, Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. My apologies to you, Dr. Ostroff, but Secretary Burwell was at Labor HHS.

FOREIGN FOOD FACILITY INSPECTIONS

I understand my colleague, Mr. Palazzo, asked about seafood and the explosion of seafood that will be coming from Vietnam and Malaysia. Let me just ask a quick question there because I want to move to a couple of other areas.

My understanding is that we are going to cut off—and this is from the budget—FDA will not increase the number of foreign food facility inspections that it will conduct. The budget indicates that the percentage of port-of-entry inspections for imported food will drop.

Do we have enough money? Do we have enough capacity to be able to deal with this issue? And I am going to ask you for a quick answer because I want to get to Essure.

Dr. OSTROFF. I can tell you that among the rules, the foreign supplier verification is really a critical aspect of what we are doing with FSMA because we need to assure that the safety of imported food is equivalent to the safety of food that is produced domestically.

And so part of the funding that we received in 2016, as well as a large part of the request in 2017, is specifically devoted to be able to address import safety.

FSMA FUNDING

Ms. DELAURO. I want to make a point about FSMA, which I am a strong supporter of, et cetera. CBO's original score was for \$583 million. We have funded—this is our responsibility—a total of \$267 million. That is less than half. So therefore, all of the implementation of FSMA, my view, is at risk, and that would include this inspection process that we are dealing with with foreign imports.

I am going to leave it there. But you do not have the money. You do not have the money to deal with what FSMA asked us to do and to protect the food supply coming in. And that is going to increase substantially in tainted food coming from Vietnam and from Malaysia.

ESSURE

Let me move to Essure, which is something I am very concerned about. We have 5,000 adverse event reports filed by doctors and patients about this contraceptive device. I am not going to go into all of the details. We have seen four adult deaths related to the device, five fetal deaths that occurred in women who became pregnant following the placement of Essure.

Thousands of women have signed a citizens petition to get Essure taken off the market. I wrote to you as well, asking for an investigation into this effort and asking that while the investigation is pending, that it come off the market in order to save lives.

We put language into the 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act that directs the FDA to issue recommendations on how to address concerns raised regarding Essure. The agency has to the end of this month to issue them. Are you going to issue them? And I am going to ask the other question: Are we going to take this product off the market and save women's lives?

Dr. OSTROFF. Let me mention a couple of things. One of them is that part of our budget request in 2017 has to do with moving forward in something called the National Medical Device Evaluation System. And the reason that I think it is pertinent to this question is that one of the major objectives of that system is to be able to do better monitoring than we currently do of products in the post-

marketing setting, no question about it. And so that would help contribute to being able to address issues like this.

The second thing that I will say is that we are very well aware of the language that is in the Omnibus. As you know, we took this issue to an advisory committee last fall. We received a lot of feedback from the advisory committee. There were a large number of patients that participated in that discussion. We have taken that feedback. We indicated that we would be issuing a report on those findings by March 1st, and we intend to do so.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, but I am asking you again. I do not know how much more monitoring needs to get done of a product that so far has killed five women and four fetal deaths, and the hundreds of thousands of women who have signed a petition talking about their specific incidents. And in the meantime, while we were going to take some of the 2017 money and look at monitoring, this product is there and women are at risk.

And I do not know how much more data we need in order to be able to say, "let's take it off the market until you collect more of your data," in the meantime, thereby trying to save peoples' lives and pain for women around the country. I strongly urge you to take this off the market until you are finished with an investigation.

Do not tell me on March 1 that we are going to continue to study this effort to make sure that we have all of these various pieces in place while women are suffering out there in the hundreds of thousands—not two, three, 10, 12, 100. Hundreds of thousands who signed the petition.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thanks. Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Doctor and Mr. Tyler, thank you for being with us here today.

As you know, the FDA is moving toward its menu labeling final rule. Can you just talk about how that is going with stakeholders and where we are on meeting with the industry and stakeholders?

MENU LABELING

And also, you are supposed to give some kind of educational and technical assistance as well when there are some issues that came up in your meetings with stakeholders. And I hope you will allow in the end for a certain amount of the use of technology and innovations in allowing that to be involved here with menu labeling because some folks have concerns it could really put a mandate on some of these restaurateurs or grocery stores, and the technology and those innovations can be very helpful.

Dr. OSTROFF. You are specifically referring to menu labeling?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes.

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes. So obviously, I hate to be redundant, but everything is a high priority for us. And I wish that we could make progress further. Again, related to what is in the Omnibus, we certainly understand the language of this in the Omnibus that indicates that until the guidance is finalized regarding implementation of the menu labeling requirements, that they do not take effect, either, until December of this year or 12 months after that guidance is finalized. And so we have been working quite hard to get the

guidance finalized so that we can start moving forward towards implementation.

As part of finalizing the guidance, obviously we have had a lot of input from a variety of stakeholders, and we have been working with other stakeholders in terms of the implementation.

Mr. YOUNG. Give me examples on the stakeholders.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well—

Mr. YOUNG. I mentioned grocery stores because a lot of the grocery stores have delis and they have restaurants within them.

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes. So there are a fair number of stakeholders that have a role in this, and they range from the food marketers to the restaurants themselves, and then the various associations. We have talked with all of these individuals repeatedly.

PHARMACEUTICAL ADVERTISING

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you. I want to talk about industry usage of the internet and social media platforms when it comes to the guidance for pharmaceutical advertising. Early this year the FDA put out its guidance agenda for 2016, listing new and revised guidance. Give us an update on that. How is that going? And how is the FDA seeking stakeholder input on this as well?

Dr. OSTROFF. As you know, any time that we issue guidance, it goes through a proposal, and we receive a variety of comments before we finalize any guidance that we put out or any regulations that we put out. And this would be no different than that.

As far as the specifics of this, we would be happy to give you a further detailed briefing in terms of where that stands and input that we received.

Mr. YOUNG. And I am not going to spell out the acronym, but we are talking about the social media advertising and promotional labeling of prescription drugs and medical devices.

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes. And I will not say the acronym, either.

REGIONAL FOOD SAFETY CENTERS

Mr. YOUNG. OK. Food safety training centers. Last week the FDA announced a grant for Iowa State University to establish the North Central Regional Center for Food Safety Training, Education, Extension, Outreach, and Technical Assistance.

Dr. OSTROFF. Another long one.

Mr. YOUNG. Another one. To comply with the Food Safety Modernization Act requirements, last year the FDA estimated it was \$276 million short of what is needed to roll out the FSMA guidelines and regulations. And this time around, the administration proposed another \$18 million increase in the fiscal year 2017 budget.

I am pleased the FDA selected Iowa State University. But can you talk about how funding for the FSMA could impact the goals and operations of not only this new center, but also the other centers as well?

Dr. OSTROFF. You know the total request on the food side of the agency was in two areas. It was direct budget authority as well as the proposed user fees that have been put forward repeatedly in the last several years. And if again, Congresswoman DeLauro mentioned this, that the CBO had made an estimate of the total costs

of FSMA implementation, and we ourselves had put together estimates of what it would take to fully implement FSMA.

And those numbers we have looked at repeatedly. They are not that far off from the CBO, and if you put the number of the budget authority increases with the user fee increases, it would get us a substantial part of the way towards what we need to fully implement FSMA.

As far as the training centers, they are a very important part of what we are doing with FSMA because, as I said earlier, being able to provide the technical assistance and the educational that is required so that all of the stakeholders implement FSMA correctly rather than us having to come after the fact and say you did not do it quite right is really very important.

And so we have four centers of excellence in technical assistance. One of them is Iowa State. One of them is in Vermont at the University of Vermont. And the other two, one is in Florida and the other is in Oregon.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you. I have a few more questions. I will wait till the next round. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Young.

GENERIC DRUG LABELING

During the FDA hearing two years ago, Members on this panel raised concerns about the potential negative impacts from an FDA proposed rule on label changes to generic drugs that had the potential to allow different warning labels in the marketplace at one time. Members also raised questions about the motivation for this proposed rule after it was revealed that FDA met with a trial lawyer group prior to the FDA's issuing of the proposed regulation.

This proposal that we are talking about is against the backdrop of an environment, and I know you are well aware of it, in which many in the public are concerned about the rising cost of prescription drugs. By some estimates, the proposed change would increase the cost of the generic pharmaceutical industry by as much as \$4 billion annually.

FDA, in spite of receiving more than 23,000 comments on the proposed rule, has never met with the industry representatives to discuss the rule, nor has the agency made any effort to provide a realistic estimate to how the rule would have an impact on prescription costs and access.

My question: How can the administration tell the public they are concerned about rising cost of prescription drugs on one hand, and then on the other finalize a rule that could add another \$4 billion to the cost of prescription drugs?

Dr. OSTROFF. What I can say is that this is also an issue that I am very well aware of, and it is a very complicated issue. What I can say without question is that our primary consideration is not related to litigation; it is related to being able to assure that the labels contain information that is important regarding the safety of products, whether it is the reference drug or whether it is the generic.

And so this very complicated interplay between the licensed reference drug and the generic drugs and the safety information that is contained on them regarding adverse events is a really impor-

tant issue. And it is a very complicated issue because of the way that the regulations and the statutes are written.

And so we have been looking at this for an extended period of time. And as you know, there has been a fair amount of feedback that we have received, and we continue to work on trying to finalize this.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, I just want to point out the inconsistency because the cost of drugs is a very real concern I think that the American public is concerned about. And then, of course, adding another \$4 billion of costs would be something that would be inconsistent with the concerns.

During Dr. Califf's confirmation hearing over on the Senate side, he was asked about the status of finalizing the labeling rule. In response to that question, he said that finalizing the rule was a top priority, and added that FDA needs to make sure that if there are problems with generic drugs that come up later, and they do with a better surveillance system, that is a way of making sure the labels are up to date and consistent across similar products.

I believe that the pending rule would require the generic company that identified the adverse event to unilaterally change their drug label information prior to the review and approval of the FDA. But it would not require the remaining generic companies or brands to change their labeling, this continuing to allow for a lack of consistency or a lack of sameness.

In light of your desire to assure consistency and timely updates of information across similar products, why do you believe this proposed rule is necessary?

Dr. OSTROFF. This is part of the complexity. And part of the difficulty is that very often, for many of these products, there is just not one generic; there are multiple generics. And so we do believe that it is very important, to the degree that we possibly can, that there is consistency across all of the various forms of a particular drug because it may be that one manufacturer has access to information that the others do not. And there could be circumstances, for instance, where the reference product is not even marketed any more.

And so the ability to move information back and forth between the reference manufacturer and the generics can be very challenging. And so getting this correct in a way that we have consistency in the information that is available across all of the generics for a particular product type is really important.

Mr. ADERHOLT. So when do you anticipate making a final determination on whether to move forward with this rule?

Dr. OSTROFF. I cannot tell you exactly when we may get to that point. But it is something that we are working quite hard on.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Do you have any evidence or data to suggest that generic drug manufacturers are not compliant with the current reporting requirements?

Dr. OSTROFF. I would have to get back to you. I am not aware of any.

[The information follows:]

The proposed rule focuses on the obligation to update labeling to reflect newly acquired information, not on the legal duties to report adverse drug events to FDA or, more generally, to meet post-market surveillance requirements associated with

adverse event reporting obligations. The proposed rule neither cites, nor is based on, evidence that generic drug manufacturers are not submitting to FDA required reports of spontaneous adverse event reports that they receive.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

Mr. FARR.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I also share that line of questioning on generic labeling. We are concerned about the cost increase to them.

SUNSCREEN

Every year this committee talks about the Department doing sunscreen labeling, and nothing gets done. Here we are lauding the Cancer Moonshot, and yet with sunscreen labeling, we have not gotten anything. This has gone on for years. What is the delay, and when are we going to get you to deal with it, sunscreen labeling?

Dr. OSTROFF. Thank you for that as well. This is, again, a very important issue and it has to do with taking action on it.

Mr. FARR. Do you have a date when you are going to get to it?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, as you know, we looked at all of the products that were submitted to us and determined in each instance that there was not information to make a final determination, and have set out a very clear course that the various manufacturers of these products have to use to be able to assure us of the safety of these products.

These sunscreens, when they are used as they are supposed to be used, are repeatedly applied to large portions of the body. And we feel that it is really, really, really critical to be able to determine whether or not there is systemic absorption of these materials that might have long-term consequences, health consequences, to individuals. We recognize that that is a very delicate balancing act in terms of prevention.

Mr. FARR. I know. I just want a simple answer. I just remember earlier we were talking about GMOs. You said——

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes. But there is not a simple answer.

Mr. FARR [continuing]. You do not pay much attention into the process. You want to know what the facts are. I think the questions we are asking is, the facts are, when are these dates going to happen? Is it going to be this year? Is it going to be something? Is this going to be back here asking the same question again next year as we did the last couple of years?

Dr. OSTROFF. I can say that we have had—including myself, have had discussions with the various manufacturers about the pathway forward to be able to accumulate the information.

Mr. FARR. I do not care about process. Give me an answer of time.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, we have set out for the manufacturers what they need to do to provide the information to us so that we can make a determination.

Mr. FARR. And when will that be?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, the manufacturers have to get back to us.

Mr. FARR. Never mind. Never mind.

COMPOUNDING

Compounding. With the additional funds that we gave you to assist in the oversight of the pharmacy compounding for human and animal health, I am concerned, from the reports that I hear—and these are reports that are coming back to our office from patients, physicians, veterinarians, pharmacy groups, that the FDA is exceeding the authority granted by Congress in implementing the guidance for both human and animal drug compounding.

The concern expressed is that these actions will unreasonably limit the patient and provider access to compounded medications, and will result in the kind of legal challenges that Congress sought to prevent when it passed the Drug Quality and Security Act of 2013.

Given the language we included in last year's budget agreement, what assurances can FDA provide us that these resources are being spent in a way that does not confuse the ability of pharmacists to compound human drugs versus veterinary drugs?

Dr. OSTROFF. Compounding is an area that we have devoted a lot of efforts to, and particularly developing all of the necessary guidance to implement DQSA. And the critical aspects of this is that compounding go forward in a way that is safe, especially as it relates to sterile products. And that is precisely what we are doing.

Mr. FARR. But Dr. Ostroff, I have never had anybody in front of this committee that is better at talking bureaucracy and not getting—you always talk process. The questions here—everybody has been asking all day for dates, times, when are we going to get decisions. And you talk about, well, we are doing stuff, but nothing to answer. I do not know what assurances you are giving us. But let me go on to another question. Maybe I can get a straight answer.

MEDICAL GASES

Congress required the FDA to promulgate and update regulations on medical gases by July 9th of this year. That is only three and a half months away. Yet the FDA has not even issued a proposed rule on the topic. I know that the FDA has issued guidance on the matter, but that guidance is not helpful to the industry because inspectors are relying on old regulations and ignoring the new guidance. When will FDA issue the regulation as the law is intended?

Dr. OSTROFF. This is something that I have also learned a lot about.

Mr. FARR. That is a “when” question. When?

Dr. OSTROFF. This is a—well, we understand the deadline. And so the requirements that were in FDASIA was to be able to assess the situation, to submit a report to Congress about things that we considered to be necessary, and it is our assessment that most of the changes that need to be done in the area of medical gases—and again, we have done this with a lot of discussion with industry—

Mr. FARR. When?

Dr. OSTROFF [continuing]. Including last December, can be done through guidance. We did have a proposed rule that was issued in

2006, and one of our objectives is to be able to finalize that rule by the date——

Mr. FARR. When?

Dr. OSTROFF [continuing]. By the date that was established.

Mr. FARR. By July 9th?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes.

TOBACCO DEEMING

Mr. FARR. All right. Then I want to just follow up on Nita's question. Time is out. But this is just a "when." When will the tobacco regulations get vaping under control?

Dr. OSTROFF. I cannot give you a specific date as to when we may be able to get the final deeming rule out. We have been working very hard——

Mr. FARR. This year?

Dr. OSTROFF [continuing]. In finalizing that rule. I am not able to give you a specific date. I certainly was hopeful that that rule would be final while I was still in the acting role. It is not. But we are working as hard as possible to be able to finalize it.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Dr. Harris.

TRADE SECRETS

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you very much. And I am sorry. Like the gentlelady from Connecticut, I was next door with Secretary Burwell and missed some of the discussion about the trade secrets. But I just want to associate myself with the concern that we have to address making sure that trade secrets are protected when the FDA has access to them.

SODIUM

Let me follow up a little bit about the sodium discussion the gentleman from California started. And you know I have indicated my concern in meetings with you. It comes to my attention that the National Academy of Medicine has said that the DRI for sodium probably needs to be reviewed. I think it was last done in 2003 or the early 2000s. It has been a while ago.

Is that something that—do you know, for instance, what their time frame is to do their DRI review of sodium?

Dr. OSTROFF. No.

Dr. HARRIS. OK. Is that something that you would take into consideration as the FDA considers where to go with sodium? I would hope you would wait to see what the DRI is.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, yes. Again, we will take all sources of information, including what is in the Dietary Guidelines, into consideration as we move forward with this. We think that the voluntary approach to reducing the overall amounts of sodium in the food supply is the right approach.

Dr. HARRIS. All right. And of course you realize as a physician what we are probably going to find out a few years from now, is that for some people, it makes a difference. For some people, it does not. And we have no idea which camp you are in right now, but I am sure we will know in a few years.

ADDED SUGARS

With regards to the nutrition facts label, there is just some concern I have that adding the added sugars designation is probably going to—I think it may confuse some people because, in my mind, it is the total sugars that really makes the—I mean, you really want to make sure that total sugar stays below a certain percent of your diet, and that subdividing it may just add confusion.

So my question is simple. I understand that there are studies that look at how consumers process that information, and whether it actually helps them in decision-making or not, whether it confuses them, because it does distract you from the discussion of total sugars in a product.

Do you plan to do any consumer research to see what the consumer understanding of the proposed added sugar addition to the nutrition facts label will do?

Dr. OSTROFF. We have done that sort of consumer research, and that has helped inform the direction that we feel we should go in with the nutrition facts label. And I understand what you are saying about the total sugar versus added sugar. And it is not the same because in general, when sugar is naturally present in many food items, it is present in association with many other important parts of the diet for a proper balanced diet and health; whereas added sugars are essentially empty calories and they do not contribute to a balanced and healthy diet.

And so we feel it is very important that there be a distinguishing between total sugars and added sugars. And that has been what the proposal was. And we have been working on what the best way is to present that to the consumer.

Dr. HARRIS. Good, good. Because again, I think there can be some confusion. Yes, I understand there may be some other benefits of foods that have sugars. But total sugar intake would be important.

TOBACCO DEEMING

Finally, with regards to the predicate date for tobacco products and the whole idea of regulation, as we talked about with some of the e-cigarette regulation, what I hope does not get lost is that for some people, there is harm reduction when they switch to those products. I remember one of the people on my staff, as I think I told you last year, I mean, this guy smoked a couple packs a day. And once he went to the e-cigarette, his use went way down, and I am convinced that his risk is lower.

Again, population-wide, I do not know. But we just should not lose sight of the fact that there are some individuals in whom harm reduction occurs because of these products. So that as you go forward, to make it easier to market a new cigarette because of the predicate date, then a new e-vaporization product just is one of those unintended consequences that you can come up with.

And I thank you again, and thanks for being before the subcommittee. I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Pingree.

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

HEALTHY LABELING

I want to associate myself with a couple of my colleagues' remarks. Mr. Valadao is gone now, but I do appreciate that he brought up some of the concerns. He mentioned nuts, avocados, salmon, and I know you said you are close on those guidelines. But because there has been so much rethinking about healthy fats, I just think it is important that that information is out there and that we catch up with the labeling and what the public and nutritionists are already telling us.

And then also Congresswoman DeLauro and Mr. Palazzo both mentioned some of the issues around imported shrimp, and the challenges with potential contamination are issues. I do want to take issue a little bit with Mr. Palazzo, who suggested that the Gulf of Mexico has the tastiest shrimp. [Laughter.]

I'm very happy to have a challenge with Maine shrimp. This is our season right now, and they are pretty darn good. So we might want to just have a little face-off over that. Yes, yes. I think a blind taste test.

Mr. PALAZZO. I accept that challenge. I would happily participate in a taste test.

Ms. PINGREE. OK. There you go. I kind of think I am going to win, but I am willing to let you into it.

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

But I just want to have a little bit of a dialogue about antibiotic resistance with you. I know that is a huge concern in the public health community; providers and the administration have put some focus on it. I am just worried we are not doing enough and we are not doing enough fast enough.

So I know that the FDA published guidance in 2013 asking industry to remove the production claims for medically important antimicrobials, and I think that is good. In 2015, there was the Veterinary Feed Directive Final Rule and Guidance, again good. And the fiscal year 2017 budget request is \$41.6 million for antimicrobial resistance activities, which is the same as fiscal year 2016.

So I am a little concerned about whether FDA has the resources to ensure FDA is compliant with the Veterinary Feed Directive and FDA's guidance on production claims for medically important antimicrobials. So can you tell me what you are thinking? How much of your budget request will go towards the animal side of the FDA's antibiotic resistance activities? Do you have the resources to monitor compliance with the directive and the production claims? And if you do not have sufficient resources, then what is the impact on public health and safety?

Dr. OSTROFF. Thank you for that question. This is a very important year for us in terms of the activities related to the veterinary side of the antimicrobial resistance challenge in that the 2013 guidance that you referred to, which removes production indications for medically important antibiotics, actually takes effect at the end of this year.

In addition to that, the Veterinary Feed Directive rule went final in the fall of last year. And so they will both be in place as of the

end of this year. And one of our really critical challenges is to be able to monitor the impact of these changes, in particular establishing a baseline.

We have multiple systems in place to be able to monitor this, including a requirement that was in the original animal drug user fees, to collect data on sales of medically important—or sales of antibiotics for use in food animals. And so we have been collecting that data. And we have actually proposed that we make some changes in the way that data is collected so that we do it by species and have better ability to track sales of antibiotics by animal species.

In addition to that, we have the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System, which actually collects samples, isolates various important foodborne pathogens, and looks at the resistance patterns. And that is yet another way for us to be able to monitor the impact of these changes.

However, one of the very important aspects of this is actually to be able to drill down and get some information about what is actually happening on the farm. And we had a meeting last September that we held jointly with USDA and CDC to put together the framework for being able to do this. Unfortunately, we do not have the funding to be able to implement it.

And so we are trying to work on what the options may be to be able to accomplish this because it is really critical that we establish the baseline. In 2017, we are proposing moving some of the resources that we received on the human side—not to say that they are not also very much needed—to move them over to the veterinary side to be able to do some of these activities.

Ms. PINGREE. Well, thank you for your response. And I would express my alarm and concern that there is not sufficient funding, and certainly encourage you to do whatever is possible, and this committee to support you in that, to make sure we do have good baseline data and that we are able to follow what happens after this directive comes into place.

Dr. OSTROFF. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Palazzo.

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SEAFOOD SAFETY

Coming back to shrimp again—I am glad my colleagues on the other side see that this is an important issue—but to follow up on your risk-based approach to inspect shrimp being imported into our country, funding has been provided. It was provided to the FDA in fiscal year 2016. I think you received an additional \$5 million to look into foreign high-risk inspections.

And how are you using those funds? Are you using the data that is available, or are you trying to depend on growing the full-time employees at FDA? Because I know you cannot cover all these nations and all these risk areas. But if there is data out there that you can use to target these high-risk businesses that we know are sending polluted shrimp, or trying to send polluted shrimp, to America—

Dr. OSTROFF. That is the way that that funding is being used, to be able to put together as many information sources as possible

so that we can most appropriately develop the risk framework for the inspections and the sampling.

Mr. PALAZZO. So it helps. When we have a lack of resources, we cannot really afford hiring all the people to do the job.

Dr. OSTROFF. Correct. So we have to—

Mr. PALAZZO. We use contractors, use data.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, we have to make maximum use of the resources that we do have available.

Mr. PALAZZO. OK. If you give me a second.

ARSENIC IN RICE

And going back to rice, would the risk assessment or other guidance establish a regulatory, whether it is enforceable or unenforceable, limit on the amount of arsenic in rice or rice products?

Dr. OSTROFF. The risk assessment is what it says that it is, which is a risk assessment. But what we are hoping to do in concert with the risk assessment is a risk management plan. So that is also a very important component of what it is that we are doing, as well as how we would engage in risk communication about the information that is contained in the assessment.

Mr. PALAZZO. Do you know what type of level it is going to be, whether it is guidance, regulatory, or action?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, again, it is still being worked on.

Mr. PALAZZO. Still being worked on. Since arsenic is an element common in soil, water, and most foods, what authority are you using to regulate this naturally occurring substance? And has the authority changed since the issue was raised early last year? And if so, why?

Dr. OSTROFF. It is a naturally occurring substance, and rice seems to disproportionately absorb arsenic from the way that it is produced and from the soil and from the fact that it sits in a lot of water.

And so not only are we doing the risk assessment and looking at ways to reduce any health risks that may be associated with the presence of arsenic, particularly in organic rice, and taking a very comprehensive approach not only in terms of what standards may be in place but also ways to be able to reduce that absorption and ways that the actual amount of arsenic that may be present in rice that is consumed can be reduced.

Mr. PALAZZO. Is the FDA planning on limiting any other foods that you are aware of, issuing limits on other foods similar to what you are reviewing with rice right now?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, you know we always are reviewing information about health risks in the food supply and taking actions when they are necessary.

Mr. PALAZZO. All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do not know if anybody is craving shrimp quesadillas right now, but I am. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Bishop.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much. I want to talk about Congressional directives regarding the FDA foods program. The enacted fiscal year 2016 agricultural appropriations bill contains a number of other policy riders for a range of programs that are related to

FDA's foods program, and not all of the provisions are directly related to food safety activities but involve other FDA food programs.

For example, the enacted law prevents the use of any funds to, one, implement the 2015 Dietary Guidelines for Americans unless the Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Agriculture comply with specified requirements; two, prohibits implementation of policies that would require a reduction in the quantity of sodium contained in the federally reimbursed meals, foods, and snacks sold in schools below a certain level set in the regulation; and three, enforce FDA's final regulations regarding restaurant menu labeling.

The fiscal year 2016 appropriations bill also allows states to grant an exemption to schools from certain whole grain requirements that took effect in July 2014, and it asserts that no partially hydrogenated oils shall be deemed unsafe or adulterated until FDA's formal phaseout, starting in June 2018.

The Senate committee report further expresses concern that FDA has not published the results of its study of consumer responses to nutrition labeling regarding added sugars. Can you describe how the FDA has responded to these congressional directives within the agency's food program? I note that FDA's preliminary responses to some of these requirements were discussed in your justification of estimates for the Appropriations committee. So would you address that for me, please?

Dr. OSTROFF. Sir, not all of those things that you cited fall under FDA as opposed to USDA. But what I can comment on are a couple of the things that you mentioned. One of them is the issue of the partially hydrogenated oils. And as you are probably well aware, in the middle of last year we did issue a final determination that trans fats, which PHOs are the primary source of trans fats, would not be considered generally recognized as safe. And there is a three-year time period for them to be phased out of the food supply.

We also did offer opportunities for petitions to come into the agency that would help inform the determination that was made. And so in the interim time period, before that actually takes effect in 2018, we will be considering any petitions that come in.

As far as the nutrition facts label, as I was mentioning before, we did put a re-proposal out last year related to added sugars. And that included having a reference value for added sugars in the proposal that was issued, which is consistent with the dietary guidelines, is that in the average diet, not greater than 10 percent of calories should be in the form of added sugars. And that is the direction that we have been going in with the nutrition facts label.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you, sir. That is all I have.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just having a very important conversation.

My colleague, Ms. Pingree, was here and talking about antimicrobials. And you are asking for data from drug makers out there, and I wonder how that is going. Are you getting the information you need? What are you specifically looking for? And if you are not getting what you need, what do you need from us to help you out?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes. As you know, that provision to collect information on annual sales of antibiotics was included in the Animal Drug User Fee Act in 2009. And so we have been, on an annual basis, collecting that information and publishing reports on the findings.

One of the things that I can say to you is that if you look at the trend that has occurred between 2009 and the last report that we issued, which was, I believe, in 2014, covering 2014 data, there has been a 22 percent increase in the overall sales of antibiotics for use in food animals. And if you look just between 2013 and 2014, it has increased by 4 percent.

And so the trend is certainly not going in the right direction. However, I do think it is important to point out that that is data that is being collected before the implementation of what was just discussed. And part of our hope is that when these are implemented, that we will see the trends change.

As I also mentioned, one of the things that we think is very important to be able to collect as part of that information is sales by species because that will enable us to be more focused in terms of if we do not see what we think we ought to be seeing as a result of these changes, it will help us better target where the problems may be.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you. Keep us abreast of how this is going with data collection.

I want to try to get a timeline from the FDA on their draft guidance regarding animal drug compounding. And there is some concern that the FDA's draft guidance on compounding from bulk drug substance could complicate a veterinarian's ability to treat animals. And I wonder if you could address the timeline, and how you will incorporate changes reflecting the concerns of the stakeholders such as veterinarians?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, all I can say is that we always look at the comments that we receive very carefully. I cannot give you a time frame. I know that frustrates Congressman Farr, but all I can say is that we will look very carefully at all the comments that we receive.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you for being here, both of you. Thank you for your service. I appreciate it.

Dr. OSTROFF. Thank you.

Mr. YOUNG. And I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ADDED SUGARS

Dr. Ostroff, I want to say thank you for the designation of added sugars. I think that is a great thing. And thank you for the work you have done on menu labeling. And we do not have time here at the moment, but if you can get back to me on this recent bill that was passed in the House of Representatives and how that may undermine the work that you have done at FDA to be responsive, quite frankly, to industry concerns, and what would be the ramifications if this was passed into law.

DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Also, another answer to a question is, can you tell me how this new Office of Dietary Supplement Programs is going to work, if you have the money to do that, and are you moving in the direction of premarket approval for dietary supplements.

Naloxone: The work that you guys are doing in terms of including reclassification of it as an over-the-counter medication, given the scale of the opioids.

And misleading food labeling—I will not go through all of the recent articles on food fraud and mislabeling, a recent discovery that grated products labeled 100 percent parmesan cheese in fact contain higher levels of cellulose than are allowed under the law. This does have trade implications since we are in negotiation with Europe on these things. And I know that U.S. folks want to have these geographic indicators. But if we have a product that is misleading and is not what is in the product, we need to know that, and we rely on you to do that.

SALMONELLA OUTBREAK

But two questions I do want to address a little bit more substantively is the cucumber outbreak, and very serious. Six deaths across 39 states, *Salmonella*-tainted cucumbers, 888 illnesses, 191 hospitalizations. A public health crisis. What is happening, though, is cucumbers, as I understand it—and I am not a farmer—but they have a two-week shelf life. But CDC is reporting an additional number of consumers being sickened.

So my question is, what is the agency doing to investigate all levels of the supply chain to determine the ongoing source of the contamination? Are you working with food retailers to ensure proper cleanup and decontamination? How are consumers still being sickened if the cucumbers have been recalled and the FDA has issued import notices?

Dr. OSTROFF. Thank you for that question, and I wish that I had the ultimate answer to the last question that you asked because it is something that we are following very closely and we are watching closely.

I will say one thing, and that is that if you need an example of why what we are doing with FSMA is so absolutely critical, that particular outbreak hits two of the very critical aspects of FSMA. One of them is produce safety, and the other one is foreign supply.

Ms. DELAURO. Foreign supply.

Dr. OSTROFF. Because we had, in 2015, several outbreaks that have that particular combination. And it is why it is so critical that we make progress in implementing the produce safety rule, regardless of whether we are talking about produce from outside the country or inside the country, and that we move on foreign supplier verification so that we can do more, working with our Mexican colleagues in the produce safety partnership to be able to address these types of problems.

This was a very sizeable outbreak, as you pointed out. And we, working with CDC, looking at various clusters of disease, were able to determine the distributor and the source of the distributor's cucumbers that led back to nearby Mexico. And based on that infor-

mation, we issued two import alerts in September. And as a result of those import alerts, if you look at the data for that outbreak, about 88 percent of the cases occurred before we issued the import alert. And so they certainly looked like they played a major role in reducing the risk associated with these cucumbers.

But one of the things, as you pointed out, that we have observed is this very steady, low-level incidence of cases that are associated with the very same strain. And we have been working very hard throughout the supply chain, including doing extensive sampling of cucumbers that are being imported, to see if we can identify other potential sources of why this is occurring and whether or not it is that there are other sources where the *Salmonella* happens to be in cucumbers that are coming into the country, if it has got something to do with the crates that they are packed in, or whatever it happens to be. This is something that we are looking at quite closely.

DIRECT-TO-CONSUMER ADVERTISING

Ms. DELAURO. I am going to try to sneak in one last question, if the Chairman will let me. And this is skyrocketing drug prices. The United States and New Zealand are the only two countries that allow direct-to-consumer drug advertising. In 2007, WHO made a strong recommendation against the practice, calling it, and I quote, "A significant risk of exposing more patients to the adverse effects of new drugs."

Federal law does not require the FDA to approve these advertisements before they are released to the public. The ads often run with erroneous or misleading information. The FDA can take action against these companies, but only after the ads have been aired and have been seen by the public, which can sometimes be too late.

What is the FDA's capacity to review all the direct-to-consumer advertisements that get submitted for review? What is your timeline for review? What resources or funding would you need to be able to review the ads in a timely manner?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes. What I would say is that because I do not have those specific figures available to me, it is probably something that would be best if we were to get back to you.

[The information follows:]

The Office of Prescription Drugs (OPD) currently has two review processes for direct-to-consumer (DTC) materials. One is for the review of draft DTC materials voluntarily submitted by sponsors to obtain advisory comments on these materials before the materials are publicly disseminated (as well as draft materials submitted as required for drugs subject to accelerated approval). OPD reviews and provides advisory comments on these draft materials. Sponsors can then use these advisory comments to revise their materials to help ensure they are truthful and non-misleading before they are used in public to promote their products. OPD prioritizes the review of these materials by the impact that these materials may have on public health. The top priorities are DTC TV advertisements and DTC Launch materials. Launch materials are the promotional materials that sponsors use to introduce newly approved drugs or newly approved indications. Core Launch materials are the materials that contain the key promotional messages for the drug. Non-Core Launch materials are derivative pieces using the promotional messages contained in the Core Launch materials. OPD prioritizes Core Launch materials over Non-Core Launch materials.

In FY 2015, the total number of draft DTC pieces submitted for advisory comments was 835, and of these 230 were reviewed. OPD provided advisory comments on 85 pieces of DTC TV advertising, and on 76 DTC Core Launch pieces.

The other process is for the review of DTC materials submitted by sponsors at the same time that the materials are first being used in public to promote the products. Sponsors are required to submit copies of all their promotional materials to FDA at the time of initial use of the materials in public. OPD reviews some of these materials using a risk-based approach to maximize its effectiveness in carrying out its public health mission with its limited resources. OPD performs a cursory review of some of these materials with the objective of identifying materials that may give rise to violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or of FDA's regulations. OPD then does a more in-depth review of certain materials in order to determine if a regulatory action such as a Warning Letter or Untitled Letter is warranted. These reviews and the development of regulatory actions require a significant investment of resources. The materials that are submitted to FDA as part of this post-marketing reporting requirement are referred to as 2253 submissions (named for the form that accompanies these submissions).

In FY 2015, the total number of DTC 2253 submissions was 15,269. Each 2253 submission can contain multiple pieces; the total number of DTC pieces submitted in FY 2015 was nearly double the number of submissions, or 30,329. OPD performed at least a cursory level review on 4,702 of these, or 15.5% of the number of submitted DTC pieces.

To estimate the resources needed for additional review of DTC materials, OPD evaluated three different scenarios. The resource estimates generated under each scenario are based on how OPD has historically reviewed these materials.

The first option would call for at least cursory review for all DTC pieces, but OPD would not provide letters on the pieces. In order to conduct at least a cursory level review (as OPD does now for 2253s) with no correspondence back to the sponsor on the approximately 30,000 DTC pieces submitted to OPD in FY2015, OPD would need an additional 19 FTE (14 reviewers, 4 TLs, 1 Director). OPD generated this figure by estimating 1 hour to review each of the additional 25,500 pieces (30,300 minus the 4,700 that are currently being reviewed), and divided that number by 8 (hours in a day) and then by 220 (days in a year) to get the number of reviewers necessary to review. Note that in this scenario OPD is not communicating back with the sponsor about its reviews of these pieces.

The second option would call for at least cursory review for all DTC pieces, with 10% of these reviews leading to regulatory letters (e.g., Warning Letters and Untitled Letters). In order to conduct at least a cursory level review (as OPD does now for 2253s) with 10% of those reviews leading to Warning Letters and Untitled Letters, OPD would need an additional 165 FTE (129 reviewers, 29 TL, 7 Directors) based on FY2015 figures. OPD used the same estimation process to generate this number, but for 10% of the reviews, we added another 80 hours as the time needed to generate a regulatory letter.

The final option would call for advisory review and correspondence for all draft DTC pieces prior to their dissemination. In order to conduct an advisory review program for all DTC pieces, OPD would need an extra 891 FTE (681 reviewers, 170 TLs, 40 Directors). This was calculated by using an estimate of 40 hours to develop a letter providing advisory comments for each piece (30,000 submitted on 2253), and the resources that would be needed were calculated as in the scenarios above.

Ms. DELAURO. OK. A very serious issue because we know that the direct-to-consumer advertising is absolutely linked to the increased health care costs. People see the ad. They think, oh, my God, this is for me. They go to the doctor and they ask for it. And so it is very, very significant issues associated with it.

Thank you very much. And thank you, Mr. Chairman.

PREMIUM CIGARS

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. We have talked a little bit about tobacco and youth access and the deeming issue. Premium cigars have also been an issue. It does not have that youth access issue, and they are only sold in adult establishments. The goals of the Tobacco Control Act were to limit youth access, as you know, and prevent negative health effects from habitually used products. Neither apply, in my understanding, to premium cigars.

The question is, should FDA leave this category out of the regulations?

Dr. OSTROFF. Again, I think that you know what was in the proposed rule related to cigarettes, particularly premium cigars. We asked several questions and we solicited comments about how premium cigars ought to be addressed. And I cannot presage what may be in the final rule.

However, I know that we have looked at available information regarding how premium cigars are used. And I think that you may be a bit surprised at the fact that there actually are younger individuals that do use premium cigars. And so even in younger folks, particularly those over 18, they are used.

Mr. ADERHOLT. They are used for ages over 18, though. Right?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes.

UPCOMING REGULATIONS

Mr. ADERHOLT. We have seen some situations in the past where the administrations in the past have decided to release controversial, unpopular regulations in the last few months of an administration that is not returning to power. And I guess the question would be to you is, could you inform the subcommittee if there are any regulations that are a priority to FDA that may be released before President Obama leaves office? And even if there are no specific plans for release of regulations, what might be on FDA's agenda toward the end of the year?

Dr. OSTROFF. As you may imagine, there are many things that we have been working on throughout all of our product categories. Certainly one example, and I said without question when I took over as the Acting Commissioner, the deeming rule was a very high priority. And we are working very hard to try to get that to final because of the recognized public health implications.

And so that is certainly one. And then there are activities going on, especially related to various guidances such as the menu labeling guidance, that we are working on, some of the other things that I think were discussed over the course of the hearing. All of these are things that we are working on trying to get final as quickly as we possibly can.

FOREIGN FOOD INSPECTIONS

Mr. ADERHOLT. Many of our domestic producers are concerned that they are disadvantaged when it comes to treatment of imports, that they would be on the same comparison level. The regulated industry has very strong concerns as it relates to the implementation of the FSMA regulations.

According to FDA's 2010 report to Congress, the agency estimated that there were over 300,000 facilities in a hundred different countries that produce products that enter the United States at over 300 ports of entry. Despite significant funding increases from this Congress, FDA increased foreign inspections from 1,339 to 1,357, or about 18, between 2014 and fiscal year 2015.

Foreign inspections in general are often impeded by exporting countries, such as we saw in China, a country that exports quite a few food and medical products or ingredients to the U.S. The Chinese government has not been completely cooperative when it comes to granting timely work visas for our inspectors, and of course, the fear of the inspectors we have in place, the fear of inspections that they can perform.

Once FDA puts staff on the ground, they seem to have different rules for notifying the firms of FDA's plans to inspect the facility. Does FDA give notice to facilities in the U.S. when it plans to conduct an inspection for all products under its authority?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, it depends on the reason for the inspection, and so to the degree possible, we do work with regulated industries regarding inspections. But there are some times where it is more appropriate to do an unannounced inspection, depending on the circumstance.

What I can say is that one of the core principles of FSMA, as you very well know, is that we have parity in terms of the safety of foods that are produced domestically with foods produced internationally and imported into the country, and that we have equivalent levels of food safety, and that we have equivalent levels of oversight and regulation of what is required in the FSMA rules. It does not make any difference if it is produced domestically or produced overseas.

And so being able to ensure that we have equivalent levels of safety—and there are a variety of ways to be able to do that; it is not simply inspections—to do that is really quite important. Another example is that one of the other rules in FSMA is third party certification.

And we also are very aggressively moving towards systems recognition. We already have systems recognition in place with New Zealand, and we will hopefully in the not too distant future have the same with Canada and with Australia because what we do not want to be doing is investing our resources in areas that have equivalent levels of food safety that we have in the United States, that we can focus our resources on where they are needed.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I think the concern is probably China. And do we have different standards in place for places like China than we do in the United States?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, not under FSMA. I mean, that is part of the principles of FSMA, is that there has to be an equivalent level of

implementation of the various FSMA requirements, regardless of where the food is produced.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, as it was mentioned last year, in China investigators posted in-country generally provided a few days' notice for routine inspections unrelated to a public health emergency. And if there is a potential significant public health risk, in-country investigators can perform an inspection within a day, and unannounced when necessary. So it seems like there is maybe a different standard.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, part of the reason to have an office in China is to be able to work as closely as possible with our Chinese counterparts. That is a win for us, and it is a win for them as well. And we would rather be able to again raise the standards, which I think that we have been doing by working with them, especially in helping them incorporate some of the FSMA standards into their regulatory requirements so that we are not in always a position that we have to continuously take actions.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Have you experienced any delays in receiving visas from the Chinese government or—

Dr. OSTROFF. No. This was an issue a couple of years ago. That has been resolved, and we are not currently having problems with obtaining visas for individuals that we want to place in our China office. We have 10 new positions that have been established. Six of the individuals are already in place; four of them are being processed to be able to be relocated over to our China office. And so we are not quite having the same problems that we did several years ago.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Commissioner, I want to follow up on your China questions. But first, if you are going to promulgate any new rules or regulations, I hope, with the craziness going on in American politics right now, that you will bring the mental health drugs up to the priority because this country needs a lot of them right now, including Congress. [Laughter.]

JERKY PET TREATS

Mr. FARR. The chairman's questions about China interest some staff around here about the jerky dog treats from China. I mentioned in my opening comments that you regulate dog food as well, and the jerky pet treats that were imported from China, I think exactly a year ago the FDA said—5800 dogs had—and it included more than had been affected—in more than a thousand canine deaths. The last report that we could find on your website was last Tuesday, and that was issued a year ago.

Can you update us on the investigation and the work you are doing with CDC, and what the findings of the joint CDC/FDA study might be? Let me just read all these, and then you can respond once.

In the past, the FDA has issued statements that it no longer has problems getting into and inspect facilities in China. But in the response you just gave to the Chairman and the inspectors in 2012 that tried to get into the pet food plants, it appears that while FDA inspectors got into the plants, they got the runaround from the

Chinese and were not able to take any samples, their own samples, to be tested.

Has that changed? Do you have unfettered and unrestricted access to all the inspections, not just those related to pet treats?

And I know you have issued “detain without physical examination” orders for some Chinese pet food manufacturers. Have these “detained without physical examination” orders had an impact on the volume of pet treats imported from China—since it was done a couple years ago? And do you know how many Chinese pet food manufacturers are still shipping pet treats to the United States?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes. Obviously, these are specific pieces of information that we are going to have to get to you. What I can say is that the issue of the pet jerky treats is something that we devoted a lot of energy and resources to trying to figure out exactly what was happening. And that included collecting samples of various types of jerky. It included doing autopsies on various dogs, et cetera.

And it is my understanding, at least, that the actual causation, I mean what precisely is going on, is still a question. What does appear to be the case is that the problem seems to be decreasing for whatever reason.

[The information follows:]

Please see the information below related to import lines, detentions and refusals from China from FY 2012 – 2015, as well as the number of Chinese manufacturers of pet food.

JERKY LINES FROM CHINA - FY 2012 – 2015				
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Lines (# of jerky shipments)	6,071	5,677	3,714	4,094
Detentions	91	349	212	92
Refusals	3	3	7	22

Chinese Pet Food Manufacturers

2012	2013	2014	2015
67	86	85	58

The table shows that total refusals have increased 633% since 2012, with the sharpest increase in 2015 after import alerts went into effect. Detentions initially increased, but have since decreased. Imported lines of jerky has decreased 33% since 2012, but remained nearly flat in 2015.

The total number of manufacturers has decreased slightly since 2012. The decrease in number of manufacturers and imported lines could be the result of changes in consumer demand, changes in manufacturing location outside of China, and import actions. It should also be noted that FDA's Import Alerts do not prevent a firm from shipping a product to the United States but serve as a mechanism to help ensure that only acceptable products from manufacturers and processors are allowed into the United States.

Mr. FARR. Do you take those samples in China, or are those samples from the stores here? Shouldn't we try to stop stuff before it even gets into the United States?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, in trying to figure out the causes of this, which are not that straightforward, it has been looking at samples, even in some instances that the consumers were providing to their pets. And so we have been trying to address this at all stages along the continuum.

But again, it has been difficult to be able to ascribe a particular cause to the problem—in other words, what is actually going on here and causing the problems. And so it remains something that we have been actively investigating, but—

Mr. FARR. Didn't you stop certain manufacturers from importing these treats?

Dr. OSTROFF. Again, it was a matter of—we did take various actions, including import alerts in 2014, to be able to address this problem. Again, it does look like—in terms of the occurrence of the problems in the pets themselves, it appears to be abating.

Mr. FARR. It appears to be abated?

Dr. OSTROFF. Abating.

Mr. FARR. Abating. Fewer deaths. Still—but there is still—

Dr. OSTROFF. Fewer problems than we saw in the past, yes.

Mr. FARR. So what does that all mean? You are just going to continue to monitor, try to find the—

Dr. OSTROFF. We will continue to work on this problem until we have been able to solve what is happening.

Mr. FARR. All right.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Without objection, I have got a letter that I would like to submit for the record. It is signed by 109 Members regarding the development and treatment of a rare disease called Duchenne muscular dystrophy. And I would like that for the record.

[The information follows:]

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

February 17, 2016

Dr. Janet Woodcock, M.D. Director, CDER
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
10903 New Hampshire Avenue Hillandale Building, 4th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20993

Dear Dr. Woodcock:

Thank you for your ongoing commitment to use the tools and authorities of the Food and Drug Administration to expeditiously review candidate therapies for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. In recent years, Congress and the FDA have made tremendous progress toward achieving the goal of approving the first-ever disease-modifying treatments for Duchenne, an aim we hope will be achieved in early 2016.

As the FDA continues its review of a potential new therapy for Duchenne muscular dystrophy, we urge the agency to utilize all available tools, resources, and authorities to accelerate the process of delivering safe and effective treatments to patients diagnosed with this 100 percent fatal disease. In particular, we urge the agency to fully utilize its authorities and the tools Congress included in the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA) to provide for new therapies intended to treat persons with life-threatening and severely-debilitating illnesses, especially when no satisfactory alternative therapy exists, as is the case in Duchenne.

The risk of doing nothing for a child with Duchenne is guaranteeing his or her death at a tragically young age. But the benefit of approving Duchenne therapies, seemingly efficacious drugs with clean safety profiles, could alter the lives of all Duchenne patients in a very positive way—by giving them a chance to live a longer, better life.

That is why we write to underscore the focus FDASIA has on accelerating the approval of drugs that treat unmet medical needs, prioritizing the patient perspective in evaluating new drugs and treatments, and providing regulators with flexibility when evaluating drugs for a life-threatening illness. The accelerated approval pathway outlined in Section 901 of FDASIA recognizes the limitations of developing drugs for rare diseases and gives the agency the flexibility to grant approval to rare disease treatments that have been shown to be safe and effective in fewer and smaller trials, while still requiring a larger confirmatory trial post-approval to confirm efficacy. This allows demonstrably safe therapies that treat an unmet medical need and appear to be efficacious, even with some uncertainty, to avoid the years of regulatory barriers and become accessible earlier to patients who otherwise have no other option.

Consistent with FDA regulations, we believe it is “appropriate [for the FDA] to exercise the broadest flexibility in applying the statutory standards, while preserving appropriate guarantees for safety and effectiveness” to new therapies intended to treat persons with life-threatening and severely-debilitating illnesses. As the FDA further notes, “the benefits of the drug need to be evaluated in light of the severity of the disease being treated.” As Members of Congress representing constituents battling Duchenne, we wholeheartedly agree with this viewpoint and urge the FDA to ensure this flexibility is applied in reviewing all Duchenne candidate therapies.

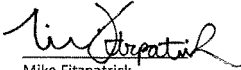
FDA has been successful at applying flexibility in oncology and HIV/AIDS to speed patient access to apparently safe treatments, and the need and opportunity to adopt innovative and flexible approaches to the review of rare disease drugs has never been greater than it is today. Patients are waiting.

Furthermore, it is critical the FDA take into account the views and experiences of patients as part of the review process. It is our understanding that the community worked collaboratively with regulators and benefit-risk experts to ascertain quantifiable patient-preference data, has collected narratives from a broad spectrum of the community that have been published and shared with the FDA, and produced a comprehensive draft guidance to industry that informed FDA's development of its own draft guidance. We urge the FDA to consider the perspectives offered through these many Duchenne-specific patient-focused drug development tools, as well as the testimony and experiences of those in contact with the agency and your representatives, including patient representatives on the advisory committee and patients and expert clinicians who treat them as they testify during the open public hearing portion of the upcoming advisory committee meeting.

We remain committed to ensuring FDA has the tools, the authority, and the latitude necessary to speed treatments for rare disease to patients as quickly as possible, as was the intent expressed by Congress in passing FDASIA in 2012. We hope the agency will embrace the tools it has in order to provide patients and physicians with treatments for Duchenne.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

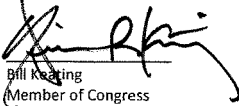
Sincerely,



Mike Fitzpatrick
Member of Congress



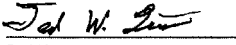
Peter King
Member of Congress



Bill Keating
Member of Congress



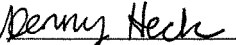
Tom Marino
Member of Congress



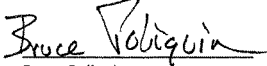
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Member of Congress



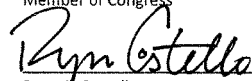
Ralph Abraham, M.D.
Member of Congress



Denny Heck
Member of Congress



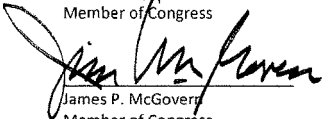
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Member of Congress



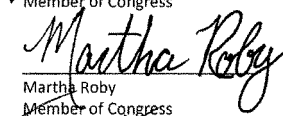
Ryan A. Costello
Member of Congress



Mike Bishop
Member of Congress



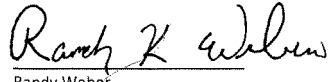
James P. McGovern
Member of Congress




Martha Roby
Member of Congress



Tom Emmer
Member of Congress



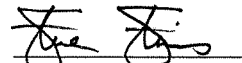
Randy Weber
Member of Congress



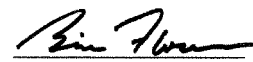
Todd Young
Member of Congress



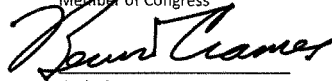
Julia Brownley
Member of Congress



Steve Stivers
Member of Congress



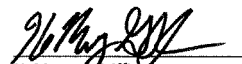
Bill Flores
Member of Congress



Kevin Cramer
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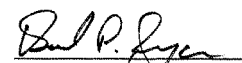
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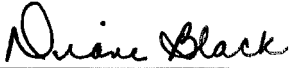
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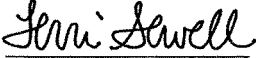
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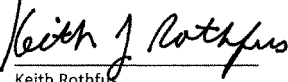
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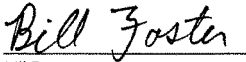
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Terri Sewell
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Keith Rothfus
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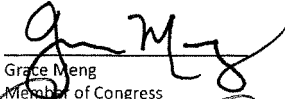
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Mo Brooks
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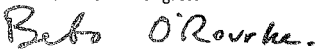
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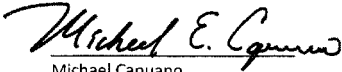
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Roger Williams
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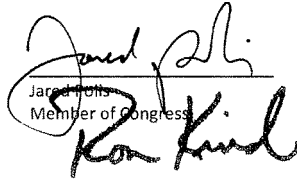
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Michael Capuano
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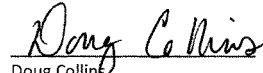


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Jared Polis
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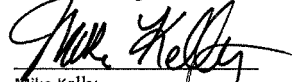
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Doug Collins
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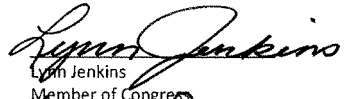
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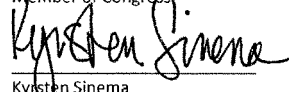
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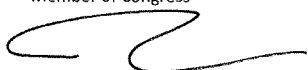
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Lynn Jenkins
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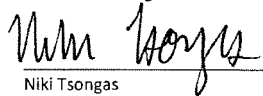
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John Delaney
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Chris Gibson
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Niki Tsongas
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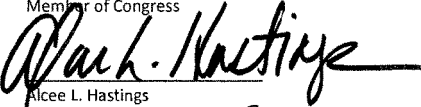
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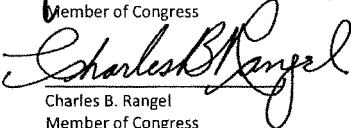
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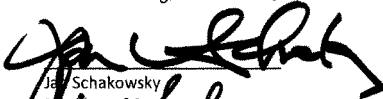
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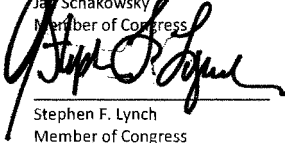
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Charles B. Rangel
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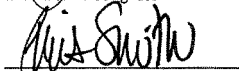
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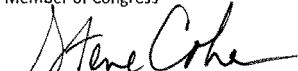
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John Culberson
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Christopher Smith
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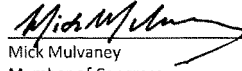
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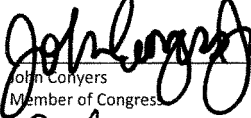
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Martin Stutzman
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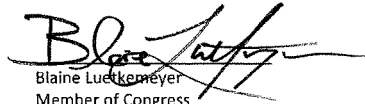
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John Conyers
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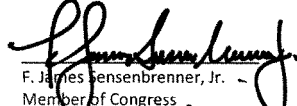
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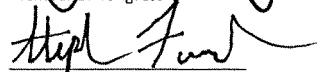
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Ted Deutch
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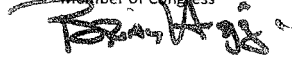
F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.
Member of Congress



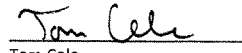
Stephen Fincher
Member of Congress



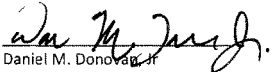
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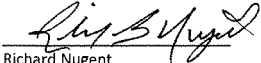



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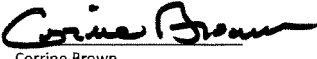



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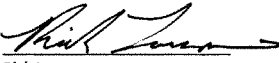

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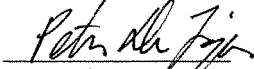

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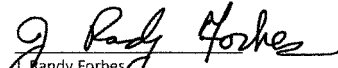

Joe Barton
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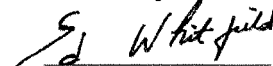

Rick Larsen
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Peter DeFazio
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J. Randy Forbes
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Ander Crenshaw
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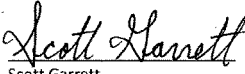

Chellie Pingree
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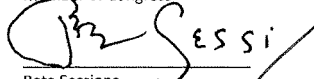

Ed Whitfield
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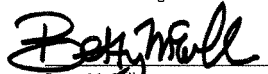

Lynn Westmoreland
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Colin C. Peterson
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Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
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Pete Sessions
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Betty McCollum
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Adam Smith
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Bob Goodlatte
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Lucille Roybal-Allard
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Patrick McHenry
Member of Congress



Al Green
Member of Congress

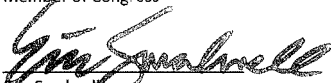

Robert Brady
Member of Congress

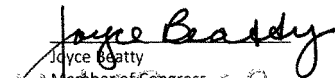

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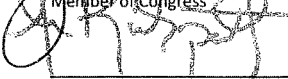

Lou Barletta
Member of Congress

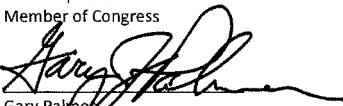

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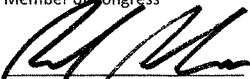

Erik Paulsen
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Eric Swalwell
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Joyce Beatty
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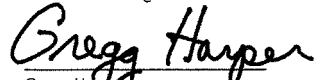

Ann Kirkpatrick
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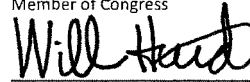

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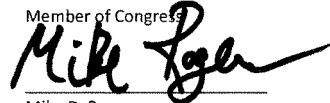

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Mike Doyle
Member of Congress

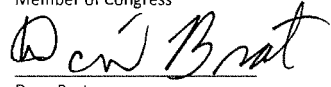

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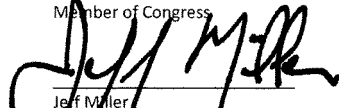

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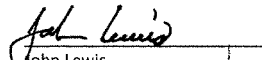

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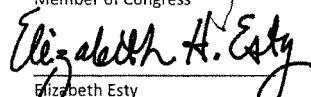

Mike D. Rogers
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HUMAN GENE EDITING

Mr. ADERHOLT. And just in closing, when we did the fiscal year 2016 Omnibus bill, there was a restriction in there regarding the editing genes in human embryos. An advisory committee on ethical practices regarding genetic engineering of human embryos, at the request of FDA and in conjunction with the National Academy of Science, recently gave a green light to “go forward, but with caution,” with certain forms of genetic engineering. And I understand that the main focus of the committee was due to the eventually dream of trying to eliminate terminal diseases and also debilitating diseases.

But the fear among many, on this panel and of course constituents, and I know there are different opinions on this, but the risk of unintended consequences with genetic modification has a potential to create new defects and/or disease.

Given that FDA requested this advisory committee’s work last year prior to the congressional restriction being in place, it makes some wonder whether FDA is actually engaged in the process. Can you confirm that the provision in the fiscal year 2016 Omnibus will prevent FDA from accepting applications at this time?

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. And what is FDA’s position—well, clearly, based on what the restriction is, then I think that speaks for itself.

Dr. OSTROFF. Yes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. So with that, let me—

Mr. FARR. Would you yield on that? I would like to just have some discussion on that. I mean, the fear also was unintended consequences. This rule would prohibit the research that could be done on building organs and things like that. I think that the motivation here was to not allow designer babies, and I think we unanimously supported that. But I think the way the language came out, it could not be much broader.

So I do not want to stop this research. So it is going to move off-shore, and America will lose all of this opportunity.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I think it went beyond just designer babies. I think it went to toying around with embryos.

Dr. OSTROFF. That is correct. That is what the language says.

Mr. FARR. What is it going to do to beneficial research?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, this is always the conundrum. And I think that when you look at the report that was recently issued by the Institute of Medicine, they point out exactly this problem. And it is part of the reason that we went to them to ask them to take a comprehensive look. And this was specifically dealing with something that is called mitochondrial transfer for individuals that have mitochondrial diseases.

And so they provided feedback to us in terms of the framework that may be appropriate to go forward in this area. And obviously, we are looking very carefully at that report because it lays out very nicely what you just said, which is trying to balance the risks with the potential benefits.

But we are very cognizant of what the language in the Omnibus was, and that will not happen in this fiscal year.

Mr. FARR. What will the consequences be, then?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, any research activities that involve genetic manipulation of embryos will not occur in this fiscal year.

Mr. FARR. Is that a good thing for America?

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, again, the language very specifically expressed Congressional intent.

Mr. FARR. Well, you could debate that Congressional intent. And we tried to make sure there was not quite as extreme as I think it is being interpreted. But I think that is not a good future for this country in medical research. I agree with the Chairman on some things, but I think this research is going to go on in the world. It is just not going to occur in the United States, and we are going to lose a lot of great minds that will be moving to other countries to be involved in research.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, thank you, Dr. Ostroff, for being here today, and of course, Mr. Tyler, for your assistance as well. And we wish you the best. I know you will be very active, so we look forward to seeing you and continuing to work with you in one facet or another. But thank you again for your service here in this acting time.

Dr. OSTROFF. Well, again, I said I am not going away.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Right. Well, that is what I say. We look forward to working with you.

Dr. OSTROFF. Thank you so much.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Just with a little bit different hat on.

Dr. OSTROFF. And again, thank you for the opportunity to work with you over the past year. It has been a real privilege, and your assistance has been very helpful.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, all the best. Thank you.

**QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
FY 2017 BUDGET HEARING
FEBRUARY 25, 2016**

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

GMO Safety and Labeling

When Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack testified in front of this Subcommittee two weeks ago, the Subcommittee Members touched upon two critical issues relating to genetically modified organisms or genetically engineered foods. As background, Secretary Vilsack recently brought the two major sides together representing those for mandatory labeling and those against mandatory labeling in attempt to forge a reasonable compromise on the matter. Over the past few years, each side has shown great passion about their positions. In the current state of things, the GMO labeling debate has created much confusion on the part of consumers.

1. Does FDA believe that GMO / GE products are safe for consumers? Please cite specific reasons to support this position.

Response: Yes, we believe foods from GE sources currently on the market are as safe as their non-GE counterparts. FDA operates a rigorous voluntary premarket consultation process for foods derived from GE plants, and has twenty years of experience evaluating such products. To help developers of foods derived from GE plants comply with their obligations under the FD&C Act and FDA regulations, the Agency encourages them to participate in the voluntary consultation process with FDA prior to commercial distribution. The goal of the voluntary premarket consultation process is to ensure that any safety or other regulatory issues associated with food from the new plant variety are resolved *prior* to commercial distribution. Although the premarket consultation is voluntary, in our experience, developers routinely utilize this pathway prior to marketing.

2. Does FDA still believe that GMO foods are as safe to consume as conventionally grown or organic foods?

Response: Yes, we believe foods from GE sources currently on the market are as safe as their non-GE counterparts. FDA operates a rigorous voluntary premarket consultation process for foods derived from GE plants, and has twenty years of experience evaluating such products. To help developers of foods derived from GE plants comply with their obligations under the FD&C Act and FDA regulations, the Agency encourages them to participate in the voluntary consultation process with FDA prior to commercial distribution. The goal of the voluntary premarket consultation process is to ensure that any safety or other regulatory issues associated with food from the new plant variety are resolved

prior to commercial distribution. Although the premarket consultation is voluntary, in our experience, developers routinely utilize this pathway prior to marketing.

3. Can FDA cite the reasons why the Agency decided not to mandate labeling in the decision to approve GE Salmon?

Response: FDA evaluated whether food derived from AquAdvantage Salmon is materially different from its non-genetically engineered counterpart such that additional labeling is required in accordance with the provisions in section 403(a) and 201(n) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act). FDA concluded that there is no material difference that would require additional labeling. On November 19, 2015, FDA published the draft guidance, “Voluntary Labeling Indicating Whether Food Has or Has Not Been Derived From Genetically Engineered Atlantic Salmon” which explains, in part, the basis for this determination.

In accordance with the provisions in sections 403(i), 403(a)(1), and 201(n) of the FD&C Act, FDA considers the following factors in determining whether a food derived from a GE source requires additional labeling: 1. Whether the food is significantly different from its traditional counterpart, such that the common or usual name or existing statement of identity no longer adequately describes the new food; 2. Whether the food differs from its traditional counterpart with respect to consequences that may result from the use of the food under conditions of use as are customary or usual; 3. Whether the food has significantly different nutritional, or functional characteristics compared to its traditional counterpart; and 4. Whether the food contains an allergen that consumers would not expect to be present in the food based on the name of the food.

FDA concluded that because AquAdvantage Salmon meets the identity criteria for Atlantic salmon and because food from AquAdvantage Salmon does not differ in nutritional profile, functional characteristics or allergenicity from non-GE Atlantic salmon, there was no material difference between food from AquAdvantage Salmon and food from its non-GE counterpart that would require additional labeling in accordance with the provisions in sections 403(a) and 201(n) of the FD&C Act.

4. Vermont's new law goes into effect in July, and apparently Secretary Vilsack was quoted in February as saying it will "create chaotic circumstances" for the food and agriculture industry. As the lead agency for the labeling of 80 percent of the food supply, how can FDA support preemption for menu labeling and not preemption for GMO labeling, especially if that Nation ends up with a patchwork of laws covering GMOs?

Response: In section 4205 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, Congress expressly preempted certain state menu labeling requirements, and FDA's regulatory actions are in accord with that statutory provision. FDA has not taken a position on possible statutory preemption with respect to the labeling of foods produced through genetic engineering.

5. What are the implications for consumers, farmers, and food manufacturers? Please address each one separately.

Response: Many factors may influence the personal decisions of consumers and business decisions of farmers and food manufacturers. FDA recognizes and appreciates that many consumers are interested in knowing whether their food is produced using genetic engineering (genetically engineered food), and they expect that mandatory labeling will help them make informed choices about their food choices in this area. Indeed, mandatory labeling of genetically engineered food may drive increased segregation of finished food products and possibly may create some cost differential for consumers' purchases at retail.

FDA further anticipates that labeling of finished products, to some extent, may influence business decisions affecting the supply chain—e.g., increased demand for non-genetically engineered ingredients/foods. We cannot reliably estimate the extent to which this will drive farmers' production decisions or manufacturers' sourcing decisions, although at a minimum we would expect them to consider the impacts on markets for their products—e.g., their buyers' willingness to assume any additional costs associated with non-genetically engineered ingredients/foods. Farmers would need to segregate crops/ingredients/finished foods. Manufacturers also would need to segregate their raw materials, in-process items and finished products, so that resulting food products' labeling regarding genetically engineered content are accurate.

6. If GMO products are safe, why are FDA or its sister agencies not doing more to educate consumers and ensure them that these products are perfectly safe? I am concerned the Administration hasn't done more to get in front of this debate and use its influence to ensure the public that there is nothing to fear about GMO products which have been deemed safe for decades.

Response: FDA has been taking actions to educate consumers about the safety of these products and the regulatory process under which these products are routinely evaluated. For instance, FDA has developed two new consumer-friendly Internet pages regarding, "Consumer Info About Food from Genetically Engineered Plants" and "How FDA Regulates Food from Genetically Engineered Plants." In 2015, FDA also issued "Guidance for Industry: Voluntary Labeling Indicating Whether Foods Have or Have Not Been Derived from Genetically Engineered Plants.

7. If FDA is provided with \$3 million or more in fiscal year (FY) 2017 as provided to the Agency in the FY 2017 Appropriations Bill as passed by the House Appropriations Committee, how would FDA utilize the funds? How would FDA work with USDA to provide the public with science based information on the safety of GE products?

Response: As passed by the House Appropriations Committee, the FY 2017 Appropriations Bill directs that "...\$3,000,000 shall be used by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, for consumer outreach to promote

understanding and acceptance of agricultural biotechnology and biotechnology-derived food products and animal feed, including through publication and distribution of science-based educational information on the environmental, nutritional, food safety, economic, and humanitarian benefits of such biotechnology, food products, and feed.”

FDA would use this funding to develop science-based education and outreach materials along with their promotion to the consumer. As with other issues affecting both FDA and USDA, we would work closely with USDA and other partners as these materials are developed.

Generic Drug Labeling

During the FDA hearing two years ago, some of the members on this panel raised concerns about the potential negative impacts from an FDA proposed rule on labeling changes to generic drugs that had the potential to allow different warning labels in the marketplace at one time. Members also raised questions about the motive for this proposed rule after it was revealed that FDA met with a trial lawyer group prior to FDA’s issuing of the proposed regulation.

This proposal is against the backdrop of an environment where many in the public are concerned about the rising cost of prescription drugs. By some estimates, the proposed change would increase the costs on the generic pharmaceutical industry and subsequently on the consumer by as much as \$4 billion annually. FDA, in spite of receiving more than 23,000 comments on the proposed rule, has never met with industry representatives to discuss the rule besides the meeting required by the FY 2015 Omnibus Report, nor has the Agency made any effort to provide a realistic estimate of how the rule would have an impact on prescription drug costs and access.

8. Please provide the Committee with a full status of this proposed rule.

Response: The proposed rule on “Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products” is intended to improve the communication of important drug safety information to healthcare professionals and patients. FDA has received a great deal of public input from stakeholders during the comment period on the proposed rule regarding the best way to accomplish this important public health objective.

FDA is carefully considering comments submitted to the public docket established for the proposed rule from a diverse group of stakeholders including: consumers and consumer groups, academia (including economists), health care associations, drug and pharmacy associations, brand and generic drug companies, law firms, state governments, and Congress, including comments proposing alternative approaches to communicating newly acquired safety-related information in a multi-source environment (see Docket No. FDA-2013-N-0500). FDA received approximately 200 comments; one comment had over 23,000 signatures. These comments include a summary of FDA’s meeting with the Generic Pharmaceutical Association (GPhA) on September 8, 2014, to listen to their comments and views regarding the proposed rule.

In addition, FDA held a public meeting on March 27, 2015 at which any stakeholder had the opportunity to present or comment on the proposed rule, or on any alternative proposals intended to improve communication of important, newly acquired drug safety information to healthcare professionals and the public. In the February 18, 2015 notice announcing the public meeting, FDA reopened the docket for the proposed rule until April 27, 2015, to allow the submissions of written comments concerning proposals advanced during the public meeting. FDA will determine next steps based on our analysis of comments on the proposed rule and additional information submitted as part of the public meeting. Any final rule will reflect FDA's consideration of public comments and be accompanied by an updated analysis of the economic impact of the regulatory change.

The Unified Agenda, available at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/cAgendaViewRule?pubId=201604&RIN=0910-AG94>, currently lists an anticipated publication date of April 2017 for the final rule on "Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products." The dates for rules in the Unified Agenda are projected dates that may be adjusted to reflect ongoing work on specific rules.

9. Please list the day and times of meetings held with the regulated industry to discuss this rule.

Response: The proposed rule on "Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products" is intended to improve the communication of important drug safety information to healthcare professionals and patients. FDA has received a great deal of public input from stakeholders during the comment period on the proposed rule regarding the best way to accomplish this important public health objective. These comments include a summary of FDA's meeting with the Generic Pharmaceutical Association (GPhA) on September 8, 2014 from 3:00pm – 4:00pm, to listen to their comments and views regarding the proposed rule. In addition, FDA held a public meeting on March 27, 2015 from 8:00am – 5:00pm at which any stakeholder had the opportunity to present or comment on the proposed rule, or on any alternative proposals intended to improve communication of important, newly acquired drug safety information to healthcare professionals and the public. In the February 18, 2015 notice announcing the public meeting, FDA reopened the docket for the proposed rule until April 27, 2015, to allow the submissions of written comments concerning proposals advanced during the public meeting.

10. How can the Administration tell the public that they are concerned about the rising cost of prescription drugs on the one hand, and then on the other hand, finalize a rule that could add another estimated \$4 billion to the cost of their prescription drugs?

Response: With respect to the proposed rule on Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products, any final rule that is adopted will reflect FDA's consideration of public comments and would be accompanied by an analysis of the economic impact of the regulatory change described in the final rule. This regulatory impact analysis would be based on the framework described in Executive Orders 12866 and 13563, and use the best available techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs. The regulatory impact analysis would help ensure that any

regulation is adopted only upon a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs, and is tailored to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives. As part of the final regulatory analysis, FDA will estimate all of the benefits and all of the costs of the final rule. These benefits and costs will include any potential effects on public health and cost to patients from the implementation of the final rule but will not include the cumulative effects of other proposals or guidance documents. The effects of regulations and guidance documents currently in place are included in the baseline used as the starting point for estimating the effects of the rule.

During Dr. Califf's confirmation hearing in the Senate HELP Committee, he was asked about the status of finalizing the labeling rule. In response to that question he said finalizing the rule was a "top priority" and added that "[FDA needs] to make sure that if there are problems with generic drugs that come up later, and they do, with better surveillance systems, that there's a way of making sure the labels are *up-to-date and consistent across similar products*." [emphasis added.] The pending rule would require the generic company that identified the adverse event to unilaterally change their drug labeling information prior to the review and approval of the FDA, but would not require the remaining generic companies or the brand to change their labeling immediately; thus, continuing to allow for a lack of consistency and "sameness".

11. In light of the Agency's desire to assure consistency and timely updates of information across similar products, why does FDA believe this proposed rule is necessary?

Response: The proposed rule on "Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products" is intended to improve the communication of important drug safety information to healthcare professionals and patients. FDA has received a great deal of public input from stakeholders during the comment period on the proposed rule regarding the best way to accomplish this important public health objective.

Currently, during the period when FDA is reviewing a brand drug manufacturer's "changes being effected" or "CBE" supplement, there is a difference between the brand and generic drug labeling. Once FDA approves a change to the brand drug labeling, the generic drug manufacturer is required to revise its product labeling to conform to the approved labeling of the corresponding brand drug. FDA advises that this update should occur at the very earliest time possible; however, there may be a delay of varying lengths. The proposed rule, if finalized, generally would reduce the time in which all generic drug manufacturers make safety-related labeling changes by requiring conforming labeling changes within a 30-day timeframe after FDA has approved a labeling change for the brand drug.

12. When will FDA make a final determination on whether to move forward with this rule?

Response: The proposed rule on "Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products" is intended to improve the communication of important drug safety information to healthcare professionals and patients. FDA has received a great deal of public input from stakeholders during the comment period on the

proposed rule regarding the best way to accomplish this important public health objective. FDA will determine next steps based on our analysis of comments on the proposed rule and additional information submitted as part of the public meeting held on March 27, 2015.

The Unified Agenda, available at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaViewRule?pubId=201604&RIN=0910-AG94>, currently lists an anticipated publication date of April 2017 for the final rule on “Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products.” The dates for rules in the Unified Agenda are projected dates that may be adjusted to reflect ongoing work on specific rules.

13. Does the FDA have any evidence or data to suggest that generic drug manufacturers are not complying with current reporting requirements?

Response: The proposed rule on “Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products” focuses on the obligation to update labeling to reflect newly acquired information, not on the legal duties to report adverse drug events to FDA or more generally to meet post-market surveillance requirements associated with adverse event reporting obligations. The proposed rule neither cites nor is based on evidence that generic drug manufacturers are not submitting to FDA required reports of spontaneous adverse event reports that they receive.

FDA Regulation and the Obama Administration’s Final Regulatory Agenda

We have seen situations in the past where past Administrations decided to release controversial and unpopular regulations in the last few months of an Administration not returning to power.

14. Please inform the Subcommittee if there are any such regulations that are a priority at FDA and may be released before President Obama leaves office. Even if there are no specific plans for the release of regulations, what might be on FDA’s agenda towards the end of the year?

Response: FDA publishes a semiannual agenda of upcoming regulations in the Federal Register and also provides periodic updates on FDA’s upcoming rulemakings on its Web page. The current semiannual regulatory agenda can be viewed at: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-06-09/pdf/2016-12904.pdf>. You can also find the agenda of the agency’s upcoming rulemakings on FDA’s Webpage at: <http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/Transparency/track/ucm351742.htm>.

Foreign Inspections

Many of our domestic producers are concerned that they are at a disadvantage when it comes to the comparable treatment of imports. The regulated industry has very strong concerns as it relates to the implementation of the FSMA regulations. According to FDA’s 2010 report to Congress, the Agency estimated that there were over 300,000 facilities in 150 different countries

that produce products that enter the United States through over 300 ports of entry. Despite significant funding increases from this Congress, FDA increased foreign inspections from 1,339 to 1,357 or a total of 18 between FY14 and FY15.

Foreign inspections in general are often impeded by exporting countries such as what we saw in China – a country that exports quite a few food and medical products or ingredients to the United States. The Chinese government has not been completely cooperative when it comes to granting timely work visas for our inspectors. The fewer inspectors we have in a place like China, the fewer inspections we can perform. Once FDA puts staff on the ground, they seem to have different rules for notifying a firm of FDA's plans to inspect the facility.

15. Does FDA give notice to facilities in the U.S. when it plans to conduct an inspection for all products under its authority?

Response: The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act does not require FDA to pre-announce inspections. Therefore, FDA usually does not pre-announce domestic inspections. In general, it may be inappropriate to pre-announce inspections of food establishments, blood banks, source plasma establishments and some Bioresearch Monitoring (BIMO) inspections, but this is subject to the district's discretion. If a district believes pre-announcing an inspection of an establishment will facilitate the inspection process, then established procedures for doing pre-announcements are followed.

The primary purpose for pre-announcing domestic inspections is to ensure that the appropriate records and personnel will be available during the inspection.

FDA requires pre-announcement for all eligible domestic medical device pre-market and quality system (QS)/Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) inspections. Establishments with non-violative QS/GMP inspection histories are eligible for pre-announcement. Additionally, BIMO inspections of clinical investigators are generally announced unless otherwise directed by the assigning Center.

Additional domestic instances indicating pre-announcement consideration can include inspections at military facilities and visits to facilities where livestock (including poultry) or wild animals are housed or processed, egg farms for monitoring compliance with the Egg Safety Rule, produce/farm inspections and produce packinghouse follow-ups.

In late 2014, FDA signed two Implementing Arrangements with its Chinese counterparts, China's Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) and China's General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ). The Implementing Arrangement with CFDA spells out commitments from FDA and CFDA regarding inspections of drug facilities; the AQSIQ arrangement outlines commitments from FDA and AQSIQ regarding inspections of food facilities. After the signing of these arrangements, the Chinese government began issuing visas without delay to FDA staff members who will be posted in China.

For routine drug inspections, the Implementing Arrangement with CFDA states that FDA intends to give CFDA at least 5 working days advance notice of inspections, which the China Office adheres to and extends to the firm as well. The China Office tends to give the pre-announcement to the firm immediately following the outreach to the regulatory authority because it is likely that once the regulatory authority receives notice, they will inform the firm.

Other medical product inspections, such as medical device, BIMO or biologics inspections, are not covered by the Implementing Arrangement with CFDA. However, because CFDA is the regulatory authority for all medical products, the China Office maintains the same procedure as is done for routine drug inspections and provides about 5 working days pre-announcement to the regulatory authority and firm for other than for-cause inspections.

The Implementing Arrangement with AQSIQ states that FDA intends to provide a generalized workplan early in each U.S. Government fiscal year, which is done as soon as the workplan is received by the China Office. This workplan identifies the firms intended for inspection in the coming fiscal year with no dates of inspection attached. The Implementing Arrangement does not specify a time frame for pre-announcement to AQSIQ or the firm with regard to the actual inspection date. However, for routine food inspections by the China Office, FDA generally limits the pre-announcement to the firm and the regulatory authority to as short a time as possible (3-5 days) so that the firm does not have a lot of time to adjust the normal working environment and records while still allowing time for travel arrangements to be made in the event that AQSIQ wants to observe the inspection.

In Questions for the Record submitted by FDA last year, FDA stated the following: “In China, investigators posted in country generally provide a few days advance notice for routine inspections unrelated to a public health emergency. If there is a potential significant public health risk, in-country investigators can perform for-cause inspections within a day and unannounced when necessary.”

16. Does the FDA have different standards for a place like China than we do in the U.S.? If so, why is this the case?

Response: Foreign firms are held to the same standards and laws as domestic firms and inspections are conducted the same way. FDA follows the same process (compliance program), requires the same level of expertise for its investigators, and holds foreign firms to the same regulatory standards as their domestic counterparts.

The process associated with planning and executing foreign inspections, however, is different than that for domestic inspections. Foreign inspections require significantly more time to plan compared to domestic inspections. Some of the reasons include coordination of multiple assignments, travel arrangements, and clearance requirements.

The primary purpose for pre-announcing inspections is to ensure that the appropriate records and personnel will be available during the inspection. Therefore, foreign inspections are announced unless there is a public health reason to conduct an unannounced inspection.

For routine drug inspections, an Implementing Arrangement between FDA and China's Food and Drug Administration (CFDA), signed in late 2014, states that FDA intends to give CFDA at least 5 working days advance notice of drug inspections, which the China Office adheres to and extends to the firm as well. The China Office tends to give the pre-announcement to the firm immediately following the outreach to the regulatory authority because it is likely that once the regulatory authority receives notice, they will inform the firm.

Other medical product inspections, such as medical device, Bioresearch Monitoring (BIMO) or biologics inspections, are not covered by the Implementing Arrangement with CFDA. However, because CFDA is the regulatory authority for all medical products, the China Office maintains the same procedure as is done for routine drug inspections and provides about 5 working days pre-announcement to the regulatory authority and firm for other than for-cause inspections.

An Implementing Arrangement between FDA and China's General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) states that FDA intends to provide a generalized workplan early in each U.S. Government fiscal year, which is done as soon as the workplan is received by the China Office. This workplan identifies the foods firms intended for inspection in the coming fiscal year with no dates of inspection attached. The Implementing Arrangement does not specify a time frame for pre-announcement to AQSIQ or the firm with regard to the actual inspection date. However, for routine food inspections by the China Office, FDA generally limits the pre-announcement to the firm and the regulatory authority to as short a time as possible (3-5 days) so that the firm does not have a lot of time to adjust the normal working environment and records while still allowing time for travel arrangements to be made in the event that AQSIQ wants to observe the inspection.

Foreign Office investigators, both those on 2-year assignments and those on short-term detail assignments (60-120 days), do conduct unannounced inspections as appropriate in for-cause situations. This approach would be a coordinated agency response if it was necessary; that coordination would occur between the appropriate FDA Center, the Office of Regulatory Affairs, and the Foreign Office.

17. Has FDA experienced any delays in receiving visas from the Chinese or any other government in allowing FDA inspectors to conduct inspections in foreign countries?

Response: FDA is not experiencing delays in receiving visas from foreign governments, including from the Chinese government, which are necessary for FDA inspector deployments overseas.

18. Does FDA have an updated estimate as to the total number of facilities shipping food products to the United States?

Response: Based on entry data collected by FDA during fiscal year 2015, there were 169,836 foreign food manufacturers whose FDA-regulated food product(s) were offered for

import into the United States. This number represents a ~7 percent increase from fiscal year 2014.

Center for Tobacco Products – Growing Resources and Performance

The House included a provision in its FY 2016 bill that would have made a technical correction to the Tobacco Control Act. This provision would have brought into line the time period of review under the Tobacco Control Act of 2009 for tobacco products with FDA’s regulatory actions following its “deeming action” in 2014. This would require FDA to exercise the same regulatory oversight of these products, which includes e-cigarettes, cigars, and other products, of which some have the potential to provide harm reduction for current tobacco users.

The House provision was not enacted into law, but there is still support from Members who have concerns that FDA is so far behind in reviewing and taking action on those products already subjected to full regulation.

19. Please tell the Committee how many products FDA has approved under the current regulatory process compared to the number of applications received and that are currently undergoing scientific review?

Response: The provision included in the FY 2016 House bill is not a technical correction. It would harm public health by stripping FDA of one of the most important tobacco authorities the Congress has granted the Agency, the responsibility to make science-based determinations about whether new tobacco products should be authorized for marketing. Comprehensive product regulation for newly deemed products, including premarket review, is critical to FDA’s efforts to prevent children from starting to use tobacco products and to reduce the death and disease caused by tobacco use. CTP is committed to a consistent, transparent, and predictable review process for tobacco products. We have taken many steps to streamline the review process.

Premarket Tobacco Product Application (PMTA) Review

As of May 29, 2016, FDA has issued marketing orders for eight premarket tobacco product application (PMTA) submissions and refused to file four PMTAs.

In addition, two other PMTAs have been submitted; after receiving a PMTA, the FDA reviews it to determine whether it meets the requirements for filing.

Substantial Equivalence (SE) Application Review

CTP has made substantial progress in reviewing Substantial Equivalence reports for currently regulated products, and this momentum will continue. In September 2015, FDA issued the second edition of a final guidance which included additional SE submission types that are intended to provide manufacturers with a more limited and less burdensome submission to support a determination of substantial equivalence. In addition, CTP has taken steps to streamline the SE review process.

CTP begins review on regular¹ SE reports as soon as they are received. As of May 29, 2016, FDA has received 3,593 provisional reports and 2,424 regular SE reports. FDA completed administrative reviews of 5,862 of the 6,017 total SE submissions received. As of May 29, 2016, 74 percent of full² regular SE reports have been resolved by a final decision³ and FDA has issued a Scientific Advice and Information Request Letter or a Preliminary Finding Letter⁴ for 75 percent of the pending full regular SE reports.

FDA has prioritized the review of regular SE reports above provisional SE reports; however, the Agency continues to make progress in reviewing and acting on provisional SE reports, which remain on the market during FDA review. As of May 29, 2016, 20 percent of the provisional SE reports had been resolved by a final decision⁵ and FDA had begun scientific review of 1,019 of the pending provisional SE reports.

Modified Risk Tobacco Product (MRTP) Application Review

Prior to May 2014, CTP received seven MRTP applications, one was withdrawn by the applicant and CTP refused to accept two and refused to file four. Since May 2014, FDA filed ten MRTP applications for scientific review. Eight are undergoing scientific review. In addition, one company has indicated that they have submitted two MRTP applications; after receiving an MRTP application, the FDA reviews it to determine whether it meets the requirements for filing.

20. What is the average timeframe for processing these new applications and does FDA expect to approve any in FY 2016 and 2017?

Response: In October 2014, CTP implemented four performance measures that include timeframes for review of regular SE reports, Exemption from SE Requests, Modified Risk Tobacco Product (MRTP) Applications and for responding to meeting requests⁶. Current CTP performance goals apply to cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, smokeless tobacco, and roll-your-own tobacco only. FDA has been able to develop these performance goals because of increased capacity, efficiency, and knowledge of the products and the scientific evidence needed to review submissions.

¹ SE reports received before March 23, 2011 for products introduced into interstate commerce after February 15, 2007, and prior March 22, 2011, are referred to as "provisional" reports and products covered by those reports can continue to be marketed until FDA issues an order finding the product is not substantially equivalent. All other SE reports are referred to as "regular" SE reports and products covered by those reports cannot be marketed without first undergoing premarket review.

² As explained above, in September 2015, FDA issued guidance, which offers companies the option of submitting streamlined SE reports under certain conditions. Review of these streamlined reports is ongoing and is not counted here.

³ Final decisions include refuse-to-accept, withdrawn, substantially equivalent (SE), not substantially equivalent (NSE)

⁴ Scientific Advice and Information Letter or Preliminary Finding Letter means a written communication which lists deficiencies in a SE Report that preclude either further scientific review or issuance of an SE Order.

⁵ Final decisions include refuse-to-accept, withdrawn, substantially equivalent (SE), not substantially equivalent (NSE)

⁶<http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/Labeling/TobaccoProductReviewEvaluation/SubstantialEquivalence/ucm475489.htm#3>

For FY 2015, FDA was able to meet the goal for nearly all of the performance measures. FDA set a performance goal to finalize jurisdiction and completion review (and issue a letter as appropriate) within 21 days of FDA receipt for 50 percent of full regular SE reports; FDA was able to respond within the time limit for 97 percent of these reports. FDA set a performance goal to review and act on an original SE Report within 90 days of FDA receipt for 50 percent of full regular SE reports; FDA was able to respond within the time limit for 55 percent of these reports. FDA set a performance goal to review and act on an SE Report resubmission within 90 days of FDA receipt for 50 percent of full regular SE reports; FDA was able to respond within the time limit for 71 percent of these reports. FDA did not reach the goal of the performance measure for Exemption from SE requests. Fourteen Exemption Requests were received in FY15 and these applications raised unique science policy issues which had to be resolved before final decisions could be made. FDA expects an increase in the percentage of these applications meeting the performance measures in future periods.

FDA does not prejudice any applications. CTP begins review of regular SE reports as soon as they are received. As of May 29, 2016, 74 percent of full⁷ regular SE reports have been resolved by a final decision⁸ and FDA has issued a Scientific Advice and Information Request Letter or a Preliminary Finding Letter⁹ for 75 percent of the pending full regular SE reports. The time required for FDA review of applications is dependent on the completeness of the applications and how well the applicant has addressed the findings necessary for a decision. It is absolutely critical that these marketing decisions are sound, grounded in the best available science, and made in accordance with applicable public health standards.

21. Numerous tobacco users have switched from traditional cigarettes to e-cigarettes because of the potential of harm reduction. Is it possible that if FDA does not grant approval for these products that are currently on the market that they may very likely revert back to a less safe product?

Response: Much remains to be learned about the risks of e-cigarettes to health. E-cigarettes could benefit public health if they encourage people who would otherwise not quit smoking to completely switch, while not encouraging youth or others to start use of tobacco products or encouraging former users to relapse back to tobacco use. On the other hand, e-cigarettes could be a detriment to public health. E-cigarettes have the potential to re-normalize smoking, encourage youth to initiate smoking, and/or prompt users to continue or to escalate to cigarette use—in effect, reversing the meaningful progress tobacco control initiatives have achieved to date. Other reported e-cigarette risks include exposure to respiratory toxicants which have been added as flavoring agents (e.g., diacetyl), dermal exposure to nicotine, childhood poisoning events, and physical harm from defective products (such as exploding

⁷ In March 2015, FDA issued guidance permitting companies to submit “streamlined” SE reports under certain conditions. Review of these streamlined reports is ongoing and is not counted here.

⁸ Final decisions include refuse-to-accept, withdrawn, substantially equivalent (SE), not substantially equivalent (NSE)

⁹ Scientific Advice and Information Letter or Preliminary Finding Letter means a written communication which lists deficiencies in a SE Report that preclude either further scientific review or issuance of an SE Order.

batteries). Anecdotes illustrating both benefits and harms abound, but it is empirical scientific evidence that should drive the actions taken with respect to e-cigarettes.

The Tobacco Control Act and the final deeming rule affords FDA additional tools to reduce the number of illnesses and premature deaths associated with tobacco product use. For example, FDA will be able to obtain critical information regarding the health risks of newly deemed tobacco products, including information derived from ingredient listing submissions and reporting of harmful and potentially harmful constituents (HPHCs) required under the FD&C Act.

The final deeming rule gives FDA the tools it needs to answer important questions about e-cigarettes and how they are made, marketed and used to help establish whether, how, and to what extent they are harmful, and to whom. Subjecting e-cigarettes to FDA's tobacco product authorities will give manufacturers an incentive to conduct research and submit data to establish any potential public health benefit of e-cigarettes.

Scientific evidence may demonstrate that certain products are less harmful than others at an individual level, but the Tobacco Control Act directs FDA to also take into account the impact on the health of the population as a whole, including both users and non-users of tobacco products, in making regulatory decisions about these products.

FDA is committed to using an evidence-based approach to the application of the principles of harm reduction to tobacco regulatory policy.

22. The FY 2016 Omnibus provided \$1 million for the Center for Tobacco Products to study the evidence of health effects of e-cigarettes compared to traditional cigarettes through the Institute of Medicine. Please describe to me the status of this study and what the timeline is for completion.

Response: FDA/CTP developed a statement of work for the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to conduct an evaluation of health effects from e-cigarettes and make recommendations for future research as indicated in the accompanying report to the Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2016. The SOW requires (1) a comprehensive and systematic assessment and review of the literature, (2) documentation of the findings in a report, (3) establishment of a list of recommendations for future research and (4) prioritization of identified research needs, and included a list of questions to be addressed.

FDA/CTP issued a solicitation for the study in April 2016 and is working towards awarding the contract in early September 2016. The final study report is to be submitted 18 months after the award date.

23. What is FDA's total spending on tobacco research for fiscal years 2015 and project for fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

Response: In fiscal year 2015, FDA spent \$232 million on tobacco research. FDA's projected spending on tobacco research for fiscal year 2016 is \$201 million and for fiscal year 2017 is \$240 million.

Foodborne Illness Statistics and Outcomes

FDA and CDC often cite CDC's statistics on foodborne illness: roughly 1 in 6 Americans (or 48 million people) gets sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die of foodborne diseases. FDA regulates roughly eighty percent of the food supply and the other 20 percent is covered by USDA's FSIS. I believe that many of us thought that FSMA would cause FDA to make claims of drastically reducing foodborne illness in this country. If FDA already spends \$1.5 billion or more on food safety and the cost to industry of the seven new foundational rules will likely be in the billions annually, we need to keep asking ourselves for results.

According to responses to questions for the record last year, FDA estimates that one of its primary prevention rules - the Produce Safety rule - will prevent 1.57 million foodborne illnesses annually. Of the estimated 48 million sickness, this seems like a relatively low success rate.

24. If FDA looks at the combined effect of all foundational rules, how many illnesses does FDA think they can reduce annually?

Response: Full implementation of the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) helps address the significant burden of foodborne illness in the United States each year, which the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate at 48 million illnesses, 128,000 hospitalizations, and 3,000 deaths. The economic losses to industry, including farmers, are enormous, estimated at over \$75 billion per year. This is a significant public health burden that is largely preventable.

All seven FSMA foundational rules have been finalized - preventive controls for human and animal foods, produce safety, Foreign Supplier Verification Programs, accreditation of third party auditors, sanitary transportation of human and animal food, and mitigation strategies to protect food against intentional adulteration. Each rule is unique, but together they afford greater food safety protection for consumers in the farm-to-table continuum by establishing much of the broad preventive controls framework envisioned in FSMA.

It is difficult to determine the number of illnesses that will be prevented from the combination of the FSMA rules given the complexities of the rules; the limitations in our human disease surveillance systems, which capture only a fraction of illnesses; and our ability to attribute foodborne illness to specific food vehicles. However, for one of the FSMA foundational rules, produce safety, FDA estimates that about 515,000 illnesses per year are expected to be prevented by the provisions of the rule, when it is fully implemented.

This number has decreased from the estimate in the proposed produce safety rule, due to the removal of illnesses attributable to fresh cut produce from the total and some other refinements in our modeling. However, it remains a significant prevention of illness, and the benefits associated with the expected reduction in illnesses from produce continue to be significant, at \$1.3 billion.

Illness reductions will only be realized if we gain high rates of compliance with the rules. Collaborating with state, local and tribal governments through the National Integrated Food Safety System is a central element of FDA's strategy to achieve full, effective, and efficient implementation of FSMA.

As the FSMA rules begin to be implemented, and compliance by industry is realized, the broad preventive controls framework of FSMA will enhance the safety of both domestic and imported foods and we'll make significant progress in reducing foodborne illnesses.

25. Please provide a list of FDA's performance measures as they relate to foodborne illness.

Response: The Food Program's performance measures for FY2017 that most directly relate to foodborne illness include those listed below. These performance measures are contained in FDA's FY2017 budget justification request and FDA's Agency-wide performance management system, FDA-TRACK.

1. Reduce incidence of infection caused by key pathogens commonly transmitted by food — with FY2017 targets of 10.2 cases per 100,000 population due to *Campylobacter* species; 0.83 cases per 100,000 due to Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O157:H7; and 12.8 cases per 100,000 due to *Salmonella* species.
2. There is an HHS Agency Priority Goal related to foodborne Listeriosis infections. The overall goal is by December 31, 2017, working with federal, state, local, tribal, and industry partners, improve preventive controls in food production facilities and reduce the incidence rate (reported cases per 100,000 population per year) of *Listeria monocytogenes* infections by 8%.
3. Increase the number of state, local, and tribal regulatory agencies in the U.S. and its Territories enrolled in the draft Voluntary National Retail Food Regulatory Program Standards.
4. As required by the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act, inspect 100% of the High Risk domestic inventory of registered food facilities every three years with a target of 33% coverage in FY2017.
5. Better assess industry food safety and compliance through the use of environmental sampling. Environmental sampling is a qualitative method used to gain additional information on the possible source(s) of product contamination. The presence of pathogenic microorganisms in the environment of a food establishment can indicate poor sanitation or microbial niches. This sampling method is critical to determining steps that can be taken to stop contamination and reduce the number of future foodborne outbreaks and/or recalls.

- a. Total number of firms with environmental samples taken during the month

- b. Total number of sub-samples as related to the environmental samples during the month
 - c. Total number of firms that had positive environmental samples during the month
 - i. Total number of positive findings (may or may not be actionable depending on sampling location) during the month for *Salmonella*, *Listeria*, and *E. coli*.
 - d. Number of recall recommendations during the month entered in the Recall Enterprise System resulting from environmental positives
 - e. Number of domestic compliance actions taken during the month related to environmental positive findings
 - f. Number of positive findings added to the Whole Genome Sequencing database
 - g. Number of positive findings with a clinical match to a known foodborne illness pathogen
 - h. Number of recall recommendations resulting from a Whole Genome Sequencing Match
 - i. Number of domestic compliance actions taken during the month related to a found Whole Genome Sequencing match
6. In addition to the above metrics, CFSAN is also tracking the following key projects that are related to foodborne illness:
- a. Sequencing-based analytical methods for microbial contaminant detection - A suite of methodologies will be developed for culture independent diagnostics applied directly to foods or their culture enrichments. These advancements will undoubtedly improve food safety and potentially reduce economic impacts to the food industry by providing an integrated solution based on a unified, single technology for the spectrum of microbial detection to strain subtyping.
 - b. Establishment of a Parasitology Program to Align with the Scientific and Operational Activities of FDA/CFSAN's mission – A Parasitology Program is being developed with the goal of applying science to keep food safe from foodborne parasitic contamination. This program will enable a broad spectrum of activities to be conducted as well as building capacity and capabilities to address regulatory issues in foodborne parasitology, such as: 1-Develop a scientific framework to close knowledge gaps in foodborne parasitology; 2- Build capacity and enhance capabilities in FDA's regulatory laboratories to provide efficient response to investigations triggered by outbreaks caused by foodborne parasites; 3-Apply the scientific knowledge accumulated in foodborne parasitology to develop modern and updated methods to detect and characterize foodborne parasites of public health concern. These efforts will improve FDA's scientific knowledge in their ability to detect and stop parasitic health threats at the

international, state, and local levels, thus increasing awareness of foodborne parasites as a significant public health issue.

26. The number one cause of foodborne illness is Norovirus, which accounts for roughly 6 in 10 illnesses or 60 percent of illnesses. Does FDA expect to make significant progress in reducing illnesses from Norovirus, the number one culprit, as a result of these FSMA rules?

Response: FDA expects reductions in illness due to Norovirus; however, most outbreaks from Norovirus occur in food service settings, such as restaurants, where infected workers are frequently the source of the outbreak. The FSMA rules are aimed at preventing contamination of FDA-regulated foods from the farm, to manufacturing and processing, and then distribution, for both domestic and imported foods. Though these rules are not aimed at the retail sector, they do contain provisions that are focused on worker health and hygiene.

When fully implemented, FSMA's produce safety rule will establish science-based minimum standards for the safe growing, harvesting, packing, and holding of produce (meaning fruits and vegetables grown for human consumption), which is expected to reduce foodborne illnesses such as Norovirus. There are specific requirements for worker health and hygiene and sanitation in the FSMA produce safety rule. FDA estimates that about 515,000 illnesses per year are expected to be prevented by the provisions of this rule when fully implemented. This number has decreased from the estimate in the proposed produce safety rule, due to the removal of illnesses attributable to fresh cut produce from the total, and some other refinements in our modeling. However, the benefits associated with the reduction in illnesses from produce continues to be significant, at \$1.3 billion. FDA is partnering with state, local, territorial, and tribal governments to implement the produce safety rule. FSMA provides FDA with a new multi-year grant mechanism to facilitate investment in State capacity to more efficiently achieve national food safety goals as part of the National Integrated Food Safety System.

FSMA's Preventive Controls for Human Food rule creates certain requirements that will help reduce illness. This rule creates new requirements for certain domestic and foreign facilities to establish and implement hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls for human food. This rule also modernizes FDA's long-standing current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) regulations regarding the manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding of human food. Under this rule, management is required to ensure that all employees who manufacture, process, pack, or hold food are qualified to perform their assigned duties, which includes training of workers in the importance of employee health and hygiene.

With respect to FSMA rules related to imported foods, the Foreign Supplier Verification Programs rule is expected to reduce illness by requiring importers to verify that food they import into the United States is produced in a manner that meets applicable U.S. safety standards.

In addition to efforts under FSMA, FDA works collaboratively with state, local, tribal, and territorial partners to reduce the burden of foodborne illness caused by Norovirus. There are

more than 3,000 state, local and tribal agencies that have primary responsibility to regulate the retail food and food service industries in the United States. They are responsible for the inspection and oversight of more than 1 million food establishments. FDA assists regulatory agencies and the industries they regulate by providing a model Food Code, the Retail Food Regulatory Program Standards, scientifically-based guidance, training, technical assistance, and funding. The Retail Program Standards define what constitutes a highly effective and responsive program for the regulation of food service and retail food establishments, while the FDA Food Code serves as a model for state, local, tribal, and territorial retail food regulations. Supporting capacity for these efforts promotes a wider application of effective intervention strategies designed to reduce foodborne illness risk factors, including worker health and hygiene, while furthering the goal of an Integrated Food Safety System.

27. Can FDA please inform the Subcommittee of other specific outcomes or decreases in foodborne illness whether now or in the next couple of years when all of the regulations are in effect? If not, why?

Response: About 48 million people (1 in 6 Americans) get sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die each year from foodborne diseases, according to recent data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This is a significant public health burden that is largely preventable.

The FSMA foundational rules provide for comprehensive, science-based preventive controls across the food supply. When the preventive controls framework envisioned in FSMA is in place, we estimate that a significant number of foodborne illnesses and outbreaks will be prevented, though no system could completely eliminate foodborne illness. When the covered facilities and farms come into compliance with those rules, the result will be a modern food safety system that produces safer food.

One of the primary outcomes is the establishment of a food safety system focused more on preventing food safety problems rather than relying primarily on reacting to problems after they occur. In addition to preventing foodborne illness, we anticipate benefits such as a reduction in food recalls and increased consumer confidence in the safety of the food supply. FSMA also provides FDA with new enforcement authorities designed to achieve higher rates of compliance with prevention- and risk-based food safety standards and to better respond to and contain problems when they do occur. For example, FDA's investigations of a *salmonellosis* outbreak linked to peanut butter and of a *listeriosis* outbreak linked to soft cheese led to the Agency's use of its registration suspension authority under FSMA. These actions were taken by FDA in 2012 and 2014, respectively, and FDA's view is that they not only stopped outbreaks but likely also helped to prevent future food contamination by those firms.

Challenges in Developing Treatments for Rare Unmet Conditions

The Energy and Commerce Committee collected public comments during the development of the bipartisan 21st Century Cures Act. A number of commenters noted their experience with the

human drug review process that approvals are not granted consistently across the various review divisions.

28. While FDA provided technical assistance on this Bill, did the Agency hear of these concerns and what is being done to make sure that the tools and flexibility provided by Congress are being applied evenly across review divisions, especially when it comes to rare disease and unmet needs?

Response: FDA is aware of these criticisms. Such criticisms about variance in approval times across CDER review divisions were reflected in one Manhattan Institute study http://www.manhattan-institute.org/html/fda_07.htm.

Such differences in approval times across divisions are reflective of differences in drug product, application, and disease characteristics which vary considerably across FDA's indication-based review structure. CDER review divisions follow the same 21st Century Review Process model, which is designed to facilitate high-quality reviews and consistency of review practices across CDER offices and divisions. <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/AboutFDA/CentersOffices/CDER/ManualofPoliciesProcedures/UCM218757.htm>

Differences in approval times across CDER review divisions, which are organized by medical specialty, are to be expected, given that the diseases as well as the types of drugs used to treat them, also vary considerably, and these differences may have some bearing on the benefit/risk profiles which reviewers consider when determining the approvability of a drug or biologic. Drugs which have a large treatment effect and are targeted to serious and life-threatening conditions and address an unmet medical need may present a clearer benefit/risk balance, and may be eligible for one of FDA's expedited programs; whereas a drug for a common, chronic condition that has a small treatment effect and known toxicities may present a less obvious benefit/risk profile.

Examples of expedited approvals at FDA are in the areas of oncology and antivirals, where decades of scientific study coupled with recent advances in genomics have resulted in the development of safe and effective therapies targeted to treat serious conditions in patients with limited treatment options. A high proportion of the drugs developed for conditions such as cancer, HIV, and Hepatitis C, address unmet medical needs, demonstrate advantages over existing therapies, and therefore qualify for one or more of FDA's expedited development programs such as priority review, fast track, accelerated approval, and/or breakthrough therapy designation which are intended to facilitate shorter development and approval times. For example, a published FDA analysis of drug approval times across CDER review divisions shows a strong, negative correlation between the percentage of priority applications that a division receives and the median review times for drug approvals¹⁰ [Figure 1]

¹⁰ "Regulatory watch: What drives differences in review times among CDER divisions?" A Schick, KL Miller, M Lanthier, J Woodcock Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 14 (10), 670-671

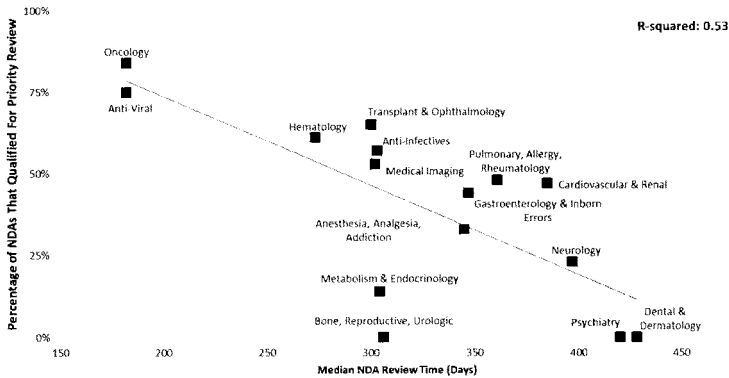


Figure 1 – Median NDA Review Times by Review Division and Priority Review Status

Therefore, faster approval times for drugs in these areas may be a natural consequence which occurs when strong foundational science meets an efficient and effective regulatory process designed to prioritize and expedite the review of new therapies.

Variability in approval times across therapeutic areas is neither unusual nor unique to the FDA.

A recently published report from the Centre for Innovation in Regulatory Science, UK (CIRS) which studied approval times for New Active Substances approved by the FDA, EU Centralised Procedure, Japan PMDA, Health Canada, Swissmedic and TGA Australia shows considerable variation in approval times observed across the 5 therapeutic areas they studied for all regulators. For example, for all six regulators including FDA, central nervous system drug approvals had the lengthiest approval times compared with drugs in other therapeutic areas.

http://www.cirsci.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/CIRS_RD_Briefing_59_23052016.pdf (figure 6).

Furthermore, across these 6 regulatory agencies, FDA demonstrated the fastest approval times of all regulators in 3 of the 5 therapeutic areas studied, and in all 5 instances, FDA approval times were below the median time for all 6 countries combined.

Despite variability in approval times across FDA review divisions, FDA's regulatory review process has been demonstrated to be one of the most efficient worldwide across a wide-range of therapeutic areas.

Over-the-Counter Drug Monograph Program

29. Congress understands that over the past few years, due to stagnation in rulemaking and timely responses to Citizen Petitions related to OTC Monograph ingredients, that funding allocated to OTC monograph issues has declined.

Please provide the funding levels for the OTC Monograph program for the past 10 years plus the current year (fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2016 to date).

Response: Until recently, funding for the OTC program reflected not only monograph activities but also prescription-to-OTC switches and other new drug application (NDA) activities funded by PDUFA user fees. Consequently, data to support strictly-OTC monograph resourcing are only available for seven years, including FY2016, and are reflected below:

Year	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Total FTE	34	32	33	34	23	29	30
Total Cost	\$8,887,769	\$8,680,280	\$9,505,167	\$9,820,387	\$6,746,577	\$7,739,362	\$8,197,800

The funding levels for OTC monograph work have fluctuated during this seven-year period between \$6.7M and \$9.8M. During this time, however, the workload has substantially increased due to mandates such as the Sunscreen Innovation Act.

30. What does FDA plan to spend on this program in fiscal year 2017?

Response: FDA currently estimates spending approximately \$8.2 million for the monograph program in fiscal year 2017.

31. Please provide a list of FDA's current priorities within the OTC drug monograph process.

Response: Currently, the vast majority of FDA's OTC drug monograph resources are consumed by activities required by external mandates.

Rules already published and expected to publish in the next year include:

- Non-sunscreen Time and Extent Applications (TEA): Proposed rule establishing timelines for review, published May 2016 [mandated under the Sunscreen Innovation Act (SIA)]
- Topical Antimicrobial (Antiseptic) Products: Proposed rule on consumer rubs, published June 2016 [mandated under a consent decree with the Natural Resources Defense Council]
- Topical Antimicrobial (Antiseptic) Products: Final rule on consumer washes [mandated under a consent decree with the Natural Resources Defense Council]

- Cough/Cold (Antihistamine) Products: Proposed rule to add a common cold indication for certain OTC antihistamine products [result of collaboration under the U.S.-Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC)]

Guidances expected to publish in within the next year include:

- Final Guidance on Nonprescription Sunscreen Drug Products—Content and Format of Data Submissions [mandated under SIA]
- Final Guidance on Over-the-Counter Sunscreens: Safety and Effectiveness Data [mandated under SIA]
- Final Guidance on Withdrawal of a 586A Request or Pending Request [mandated under SIA]
- Final Guidance on Section 586C(c) Advisory Committee Process [mandated under SIA]
- Draft Guidance on Maximal Use Trials for Over-the-Counter Monograph Drug Products [based on information requests from sunscreen industry sponsors and Congress regarding proposed orders under SIA]

Reports published in 2016 include:

- Report to Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee and House Energy and Commerce Committee on SIA Activities, published May 2016 [mandated under SIA]
- Report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on Sunscreen Ingredients, published May 2016

Regulatory Actions completed or expected in 2016 include:

- Framework request letters for non-sunscreen TEA ingredients for which the sponsor requested a framework under SIA issued for 3 ingredients, published April 2016 [mandated under SIA]
- Filing reviews completed and issued for the two non-sunscreen TEA ingredients for which the sponsor requested a framework that included a filing review under SIA; Refusal to File letters, issued March and April 2016 [mandated under SIA]
- Meetings with FDA granted for the two non-sunscreen TEA ingredients for which the sponsor requested a framework that included a filing review under SIA [mandated under SIA]
- Letters granting deferrals from final rulemaking for 3 consumer hand wash antiseptic ingredients, issued March 2016 [as part of the rulemaking mandated under a consent decree with the Natural Resources Defense Council]

Ongoing priority regulatory work:

- Topical Antimicrobial (Antiseptic) Products: Final rule on healthcare antiseptics and proposed rule on consumer rubs [mandated under a consent decree with the Natural Resources Defense Council]

- Sunscreen Products: Proposed rule to amend and finalize the currently stayed Final Sunscreen Monograph. A final rule is required by the SIA within 5 years of its enactment.

32. Please provide background on FDA's involvement in a possible OTC monograph user fee process.

Response: On June 10, 2016, FDA held a public meeting to receive input from external stakeholders and the general public on a possible user fee system to provide additional resources for review of products regulated under the over-the-counter (OTC) drug monograph system, under which over 100,000 OTC drug products are marketed. Information and materials from that meeting can be found at <http://www.fda.gov/drugs/newsevents/ucm499390.htm>. In general, external stakeholders and other members of the public stated that the OTC drug monograph review program is significantly under-resourced, and that a user fee system would be a way to provide much-needed resources for this vital part of the drug regulatory system. The docket for additional input will remain open until July 10, 2016. FDA will consider the public input from the meeting and docket comments. The OTC drug industry has indicated a willingness to enter into discussions with FDA regarding a possible OTC drug monograph user fee system. Ultimately, Congress would need to authorize such a user fee system.

33. In developing a new user fee program for OTC drug monographs, how can FDA ensure that user fees do not have a negative impact on innovation?

Response: We anticipate that user fees would have a positive impact on innovation by providing sufficient resources for FDA to give priority to matters of high public health importance while still meeting other mandates, and also to conduct non-mandated activities, including evaluation of innovations proposed by industry. At the June 10, 2016 public meeting described in the response to Question 32, multiple external stakeholders expressed consistent support for user fees as a means to support FDA review of innovations proposed by industry. At this time, almost all of the OTC drug monograph review program's resources is consumed by external mandates, such as the Sunscreen Innovation Act and a consent decree for antiseptic drug products. These user fee resources would permit timely action on pressing safety issues and to evaluate innovations proposed by industry.

Dietary Guidelines for Americans

34. Now that the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are complete and available to the public, how can FDA explain the changes to the Guidelines over the years?

Response: Nutrition is an evolving science, as acknowledged by the 1990 National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act. The Act mandates that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Agriculture jointly review, update, and publish the Dietary Guidelines for Americans every five years. The Food and Drug Administration is one of the agencies that provides input and review of the document and supporting evidence.

The Dietary Guidelines have evolved from a mainly scientific expert opinion-based document in the 1980s, to a science-based document informed by systematic literature review, and they reflect the current body of nutrition science. The core of the Dietary Guidelines has remained relatively consistent with past editions. Dietary guidance in the United States over time has advanced from nutrient-focused recommendations, to food-based recommendations, and more recently has taken into account dietary patterns.

35. How can FDA help explain to the public why they should have confidence in the current guidelines if public health priorities change over the years, especially on issues such as fat?

Response: Scientific and medical knowledge are constantly advancing. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans are updated every five years and reflect the current body of nutrition science. The latest scientific evidence shows that the type of fat consumed is more important than the amount. Current dietary guidance recommends that total fat intake be within the Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Ranges (AMDRs) set by the Institute of Medicine (e.g., 20-35% of calories/day for adults 19 y and older). The latest scientific evidence emphasizes replacing saturated fats with unsaturated fats to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease.

Based on this evidence, current dietary recommendations no longer emphasize restricting total fat intake. Instead, replacing saturated fat with unsaturated fats is recommended to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease.

36. Macro level data seem to indicate that the overall population is becoming more obese or at least the obesity are not improving. Can FDA and other parts of the federal government demonstrate that the Dietary Guidelines have had any benefit over the past 10 years?

Response: Obesity is a complex public health issue that is linked to complex social and nutritional factors. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans is a policy document that provides nutritional recommendations for all Americans. The Dietary Guidelines have an enormous impact on Federal food assistance and nutrition education programs where professionals (e.g., food service employees, dietitians) and nutrition educators plan or prepare food for schools and provide educational outreach to our communities.

Although the Dietary Guidelines address some of the factors related to obesity, they do not address all of the potential policies the U.S. government might undertake to reduce obesity. Aligning with the Dietary Guidelines at the population level requires broad, multisectoral coordination and collaboration. To translate the Dietary Guidelines into action, the Dietary Guidelines acknowledge that multiple strategies across all segments of society are needed to promote healthy eating and physical activity behaviors; the development of educational resources that deliver information in a way that is compelling, inspiring, empowering, and actionable for individuals; and the need to focus on individuals where they are making food and beverage choices.

Some progress has been made. The most recent national estimates of obesity indicate that rates have declined in young children 2-5 years of age since 2003-2004, and appear to have

leveled off in children 6-11 years of age since 2007-2008. These trends appear to be promising indicators of future improvement in public health. Research indicates the importance of intervention and addressing obesity as early as possible in childhood, in order to reduce later risk of obesity and other negative health outcomes.

Drug Compounding and Budget Request

FDA has stepped up its inspections of compounding pharmacies in the wake of the fungal meningitis outbreak, the Drug Quality & Safety Act, and increased funding from Congress.

37. How many compounding pharmacies did FDA inspect in fiscal years 2014 through 2016 to date?

Response: In fiscal years 2014 through 2016, FDA has conducted the following numbers of inspections of compounding facilities:

Fiscal Year	Inspections of Compounders Not Registered as Outsourcing Facilities	Inspections of Compounders Registered as Outsourcing Facilities
2014	64	28
2015	85	31
2016 (as of June 17, 2016)	Approximately 75	Approximately 15

38. How many inspections does FDA believe it will need to inspect on a continuing basis, to add to FDA's workload of other inspections?

Response: In fiscal year 2016, as of June 17, 2016, FDA completed approximately 90 inspections of compounding facilities, including inspections of outsourcing facilities and compounders that are not registered with FDA as outsourcing facilities. Of the 90 inspections, approximately 30 were for cause inspections, approximately 20 were follow up inspections at facilities previously inspected and found to be noncompliant, and approximately 50 were new surveillance inspections (including surveillance inspections of newly registered outsourcing facilities).

We are continuing to find problems at almost all of the compounding facilities we inspect. Many compounding facilities have voluntarily recalled compounded drugs and ceased sterile compounding as a result of FDA's findings of poor conditions and practices that could lead to drug quality problems, putting patients at risk. We are conducting follow-up inspections to determine whether compliance has been achieved, and we are also conducting for-cause inspections when we receive complaints, such as reports of serious adverse events or product quality problems. This diverts resources from surveillance inspections of facilities not previously inspected. We believe we need to maintain at least the current level of effort conducting risk-based surveillance inspections of compounding facilities that have not been recently inspected (approximately 50 inspections annually), in addition to continuing to

conduct for-cause and follow-up inspections, to identify problems that if allowed to continue could put patients at risk.

There are thousands of facilities that compound sterile drugs and that are not registered as outsourcing facilities. With the additional funding requested in the Budget of \$1 million, FDA could do more, working with the states, to identify the pharmacies that engage in the highest risk practices, conduct inspections, and pursue regulatory action as appropriate.

Currently, FDA intends to inspect entities registered with FDA as outsourcing facilities every 12-18 months. As of July 1, 2016, 61 facilities were registered as outsourcing facilities. We expect the outsourcing facility inspections to continue to be a mix of for cause, follow-up, and surveillance inspections. With additional funding, FDA would conduct more frequent inspections of outsourcing facilities. Many states have told us that they are not equipped to inspect outsourcing facilities for compliance with current good manufacturing practice requirements and rely on FDA to conduct those inspections.

39. How many staff and how many FTE are devoted to the enforcement of human drug compounding activities in fiscal year 2016 and how does that compare with FY 2015?

Response: In FY 2016, FDA estimates approximately 151 FTEs are supporting the oversight of human drug compounding. In FY 2015, 150 FTEs supported the oversight of human drug compounding.

40. How many staff and how many FTE are devoted to the enforcement of animal drug compounding activities in fiscal year 2016 and how does that compare with FY 2015?

Response: There are approximately nine FTE devoted to supporting the oversight of animal drug compounding activities in FY 2016. There were approximately nine FTE, devoted to supporting the oversight of animal drug compounding activities in FY 2015.

41. Under what conditions can a licensed pharmacist provide compounded pharmaceuticals to a licensed physician or licensed practitioner for administration by a licensed physician or licensed practitioner in advance of receiving a patient specific prescription?

Response: An outsourcing facility can distribute human drug products compounded by or under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist in the outsourcing facility, and in accordance with section 503B of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), to a licensed physician or other licensed practitioner without, first receiving a patient specific prescription.

In April 2016, FDA issued a draft guidance, *Prescription Requirement Under Section 503A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*. This draft guidance explains that according to the law, compounding by a licensed pharmacist in a State-licensed pharmacy or Federal facility, or by a licensed physician, under section 503A of the FD&C Act, must occur either after the receipt of a prescription for an identified individual patient (section 503A(a)(1)), or in limited quantities before the receipt of a prescription for an identified individual patient

(section 503A(a)(2)). Section 503A does not provide for the distribution of a compounded drug without the compounder first receiving a prescription for an identified individual patient.

In 1997, the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act added section 503A to the FD&C Act. Section 503A describes the conditions that must be satisfied for a drug compounded by a licensed pharmacist in a State-licensed pharmacy or Federal facility, or by a licensed physician, to qualify for exemptions from section 505 (concerning pre-market approval requirements), section 502(f)(1) (concerning labeling with adequate directions for use), and section 501(a)(2)(B) (concerning current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) requirements).

One of the statutory conditions that must be met for a compounded drug to qualify for the exemptions under section 503A is that the drug product must be “compounded *for an identified individual patient based on the receipt of a valid prescription order or a notation*, approved by the prescribing practitioner, on the prescription order that a compounded product is necessary for the patient” (emphasis added)¹¹. A drug product may be compounded “in limited quantities *before* (emphasis added) the receipt of a valid prescription order for such individual patient,” if the compounding is based on a history of the licensed pharmacist or physician receiving valid prescription orders for the compounding of the drug product, among other conditions.¹²

In 2013, Congress enacted new legislation, the Drug Quality and Security Act (DQSA),¹³

The DQSA amended section 503A of the FD&C Act to remove certain provisions related to advertisement and promotion of compounded drugs and solicitation of prescriptions that the U.S. Supreme Court found to be unconstitutional in 2002. The DQSA otherwise left section 503A, including the prescription requirement, intact.

The DQSA also added a new section 503B to the FD&C Act, creating a new category of compounders called “outsourcing facilities.” Drugs compounded by an outsourcing facility can qualify for exemptions from the FDA approval requirements and the requirement to label products with adequate directions for use, but not from CGMP requirements. Outsourcing facilities must be inspected by FDA according to a risk-based schedule and must meet certain conditions, such as reporting adverse events and providing FDA with certain information about the products they compound. Outsourcing facilities can compound drugs without receiving prescriptions for identified individual patients (e.g., for “office use” or “office stock”).¹⁴

¹¹ Section 503A(a) of the FD&C Act

¹² Section 503A(a)(2)(A) of the FD&C Act

¹³ Title 1 of the DQSA is the Compounding Quality Act, which added a new section 503B to the FD&C Act concerning compounding by outsourcing facilities.

¹⁴ Section 503B(d)(4)(C) of the FD&C Act.

The prescription requirement in section 503A of the FD&C Act is critical to protecting patients. Although compounded drugs can serve an important need, they pose a higher risk to patients than FDA-approved drugs. Compounded drug products are not FDA-approved, which means they have not undergone FDA premarket review for safety, effectiveness and quality. In addition, licensed pharmacists and licensed physicians who compound drug products in accordance with section 503A are not required to comply with CGMP requirements. Because such compounders generally do not register their compounding facilities with FDA and are not under routine FDA surveillance, FDA is often not aware of potential problems with their compounded drug products or compounding practices unless it receives a complaint such as a report of a serious adverse event or visible contamination.

For these reasons, patients should only receive compounded drugs if their needs cannot be met by an FDA-approved drug product. The prescription requirement is critical to ensure that compounding by state-licensed pharmacies and physicians under section 503A is based on individual patient need, to differentiate such compounding from conventional manufacturing, and to differentiate compounding by pharmacists and physicians who are primarily subject to state regulation from compounding by outsourcing facilities, which are primarily subject to FDA regulation. Compounding for office stock by compounders that are not registered with FDA as outsourcing facilities would undermine the incentive for compounders to become outsourcing facilities, removing a critical measure in place to prevent another outbreak on the scale of the 2012 fungal meningitis outbreak.

42. Under the scenario above, has FDA proposed a specific limit in terms of quantities compounded by a particular compounder or pharmacist?

Response: On April 15, 2016, FDA issued a draft guidance, *Prescription Requirement Under Section 503A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*. This draft guidance explains that according to the law, compounding under section 503A of the FD&C Act must occur either after the receipt of a prescription for an identified individual patient (section 503A(a)(1)), or in limited quantities before the receipt of a prescription for an identified individual patient (section 503A(a)(2)).

The draft guidance states that at this time, FDA does not intend to consider a compounder to have exceeded the limited quantity condition in section 503A(a)(2) if:

- The compounder holds for distribution no more than a 30-day supply of a particular compounded drug product (i.e., units of a compounded drug product that the compounder believes it will distribute over a 30-day period) to fill valid prescriptions it has not yet received; and
- The amount of the supply is based on the number of valid prescriptions that the compounder has received for identified individual patients in a 30-day period over the past year that the compounder selected.

The policy proposed in the draft guidance would apply to drug products compounded, but not distributed, before the compounder receives a valid patient-specific prescription for the compounded drug. The draft guidance explains that health care practitioners can obtain

compounded drug products that are not the subject of a valid patient-specific prescription from outsourcing facilities registered with FDA under section 503B of the FD&C Act.

43. Please provide a status of the Report required by House Report 114-2015, which directed FDA to issue a guidance document on how state-licensed compounding pharmacies can provide healthcare providers with compounded medications for administration to their patients in an office setting (commonly referred to as “office-use”) consistent with Section 503A of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) within 90 days of enactment.

Response: Under Federal law, a compounder, including a State-licensed compounding pharmacy, can provide healthcare providers with compounded medications for administration to their patients in an office setting (e.g., for “office use”) without first receiving a valid patient-specific prescription provided that the compounder registers with FDA as an outsourcing facility under section 503B of the FD&C Act and compounds the drugs in accordance with all of the conditions of section 503B.

On April 15, 2016, FDA issued a draft guidance, *Prescription Requirement Under Section 503A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*. This draft guidance explains that according to the law, compounding under section 503A of the FD&C Act must occur either after the receipt of a prescription for an identified individual patient (section 503A(a)(1)), or in limited quantities before the receipt of a prescription for an identified individual patient (section 503A(a)(2)). Section 503A does not provide for the distribution of a compounded drug without the compounder first receiving a prescription for an identified individual patient. In contrast, entities that are registered with FDA as outsourcing facilities under section 503B of the FD&C Act can distribute compounded drugs to health care facilities without receiving patient-specific prescriptions for office use (section 503B(d)(4)(C)).

The prescription requirement in section 503A of the FD&C Act is critical to protecting patients. Although compounded drugs can serve an important need, they pose a higher risk to patients than FDA-approved drugs. Compounded drug products are not FDA-approved, which means they have not undergone FDA premarket review for safety, effectiveness and quality. In addition, licensed pharmacists and licensed physicians who compound drug products in accordance with section 503A are not required to comply with CGMP requirements. Because such compounders generally do not register their compounding facilities with FDA and are not under routine FDA surveillance, FDA is often not aware of potential problems with their compounded drug products or compounding practices unless it receives a complaint such as a report of a serious adverse event or visible contamination.

For these reasons, patients should only receive compounded drugs if their needs cannot be met by an FDA-approved drug product. The prescription requirement is critical to ensure that compounding by state-licensed pharmacies and physicians under section 503A is based on individual patient need, to differentiate such compounding from conventional manufacturing, and to differentiate compounding by pharmacists and physicians who are primarily subject to state regulation from compounding by outsourcing facilities, which are primarily subject to FDA regulation. Compounding for office stock by 503A facilities would undermine the incentive for compounders to become outsourcing facilities, removing a

critical measure in place to prevent another outbreak on the scale of the 2012 fungal meningitis outbreak.

44. Please provide the Committee with the Agency's explanation of FDA's implementation of the Drug Quality and Security Act (DQSA), specifically related to the interpretation of an applicable United States Pharmacopeia and The National Formulary (USP-NF) monograph to mean only USP or NF drug substance monographs. FDA indicates that it does not consider USP monographs for dietary supplements to be 'applicable' USP or NF monographs within the meaning of section 503A(b)(1)(A)(i)(I).

Response: One of the conditions that must be met for a compounded drug product to qualify for the exemptions in section 503A of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) is that a licensed pharmacist in a State licensed pharmacy or Federal facility, or licensed physician compounds the drug product using bulk drug substances that:

- Comply with the standards of an **applicable** United States Pharmacopeia (USP) or National Formulary (NF) monograph, if a monograph exists, and the USP chapter on pharmacy compounding;
- If such a monograph does not exist, are drug substances that are components of drugs approved by the Secretary; or
- If such a monograph does not exist and the drug substance is not a component of a drug approved by the Secretary, appears on a list developed by the Secretary through regulations issued by the Secretary under subsection (c) of section 503A.

See section 503A(b)(1)(A)(i) of the FD&C Act. FDA's June 2016 final guidance, "Interim Policy on Compounding Using Bulk Drug Substances Under Section 503A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," explains that "a bulk drug substance is defined, in part, as a substance that 'becomes an active ingredient or a finished dosage form of the drug, but does not include intermediates used in the synthesis of such substances' (see section 503A(b)(1)(A) and 21 CFR 207.3(4)). FDA has interpreted 'an applicable USP or NF monograph' to mean an official USP or NF **drug substance** monograph. Accordingly, FDA does not consider USP monographs for dietary supplements to be 'applicable' USP or NF monographs within the meaning of section 503A(b)(1)(A)(i)(I)."

FDA believes that interpreting "applicable" USP/NF monograph to mean a drug monograph and not a dietary supplement monograph is the best interpretation of the law and is necessary to protect the public health.

A substance, including one that is marketed as a "dietary ingredient" or "dietary supplement" is a **drug** if it is intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease (see definitions of "drug" and "dietary supplement" in sections 201(g) and 201(ff) of the FD&C Act, respectively). Compounded drugs are used in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of a disease. Therefore, a dietary ingredient or dietary supplement used to compound a drug is a drug, and the "applicable" USP or NF monographs are those applicable to drugs.

There are important differences between drugs and dietary supplements. Dietary supplements are intended for ingestion only, and the standards contained in USP dietary supplement monographs are appropriate only for ingestion. Drug products can have different routes of administration (e.g., intravenous, intra-muscular, topical) and that is reflected in drug product monographs. The standards in a dietary supplement monograph may not be appropriate for all routes of drug administration.

An interpretation of “applicable USP or NF monograph” to include monographs for dietary supplements would allow any substance that has a dietary supplement monograph to be compounded and marketed as a “drug” (for uses in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of a disease) and compounded for any route of administration, even though the standards of the monograph only contemplate the substance’s use as a dietary supplement, for ingestion.

For example, the USP limits for elemental impurities are different for drugs and dietary supplements. There are limits specified in USP General Chapters for many more elemental impurities for drugs than there are for dietary supplements. USP has set limits for 15 elemental impurities for drugs, dependent on route of administration (see USP 37 General Chapter <232>), and set limits for only 4 elemental impurities for dietary supplements (which are always for administration by ingestion) (see USP General Chapter <232>).

In addition, certain dietary supplements are difficult to characterize. Related substances can be present in a single dietary supplement monograph even though they have different compositions. For example, the dietary supplement monograph for *boswellia serata* extract describes the use of different solvents and the reference standard identifies four different molecules, any of which could meet the dietary supplement monograph but might not be appropriate for use as a drug through a different route of administration or dosage form.

We also note that many stakeholders, including the International Academy of Compounding Pharmacists, apparently understood “applicable USP or NF monograph” to refer to drug substance monographs and not dietary supplement monographs even before FDA proposed this policy in the October 2015 draft guidance. These stakeholders nominated substances that are the subject of dietary supplement monographs for inclusion on the list of bulk drug substances to be used in compounding under section 503A that are neither components of FDA-approved drugs nor the subject of an applicable USP or NF monograph. FDA and the Pharmacy Compounding Advisory Committee (PCAC) have already considered several substances nominated for use in compounding under section 503A that are the subject of a USP dietary supplement monograph. Under the interim policy in FDA’s guidance described above, until FDA publishes a final rule indicating whether or not the substance is included on the list of bulk drug substances that can be compounded under section 503A, FDA does not intend to take regulatory action if bulk drug substances nominated with supporting information adequate for FDA to evaluate them are used in compounding, provided that all of the conditions of the guidance are met.

Any member of the public can nominate additional substances that are the subject of a USP dietary supplement monograph for use in compounding under section 503A. FDA will

consider all substances that are nominated with adequate supporting information taking into account the advice of the PCAC, the USP, and public comment.

Financial Charges from the Department of Health and Human Services

45. Please provide table showing a list of all financial charges and assessments to FDA from HHS and the respective OPDivs between fiscal years 2009 and 2016 to date.

Response: Please see the tables below for financial charges and assessments to FDA in fiscal years 2009 through 2015. Data for fiscal year 2016 will be available by calendar year end.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DHHS Charges and Assessments
FY 2009 Actual, and FY 2010 and 2011 Estimates

Activity	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Estimate
DHHS ASSESSMENTS	427,643	470,407	517,448
FEE FOR SERVICE	51,271,847	54,770,806	59,107,586
Program Support Center/FOH/OS	26,240,847	28,864,932	31,751,425
Unified Financial Management System	5,616,000	6,027,874	6,630,661
HHS Consolidated Acquisition Solution (HCAS O & M)	1,665,000	1,982,000	2,180,200
NIH Management Fund	16,290,000	16,290,000	16,778,700
NIH Patents	1,460,000	1,606,000	1,766,600
JOINTLY FUNDED PROJECTS	26,960,728	27,048,037	26,997,022
Enterprise Information Management	5,690,128	5,562,652	4,023,324
Human Resources Consolidation Costs	17,429,236	19,722,225	21,694,448
International Health - Bilateral Agreement	1,198,192	1,093,646	1,093,646
Other Jointly Funded Projects	2,643,172	669,514	185,605
Total	78,660,218	82,289,250	86,622,056

Data from JFA documents for 2010 & 2011

HR: Patents, NIH Management Fund and JFMS increased 10%

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DHHS Charges and Assessments
FY 2010 Actual, and FY 2011 and 2012 Estimates

Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate
ASSESSMENTS	1,448,693	1,815,048	1,996,553
FEE FOR SERVICE	32,662,211	41,401,285	45,541,414
<i>Program Support Center/FOH/OS</i>	<i>16,747,590</i>	<i>26,006,117</i>	<i>28,606,729</i>
<i>Information System Management Service</i>	<i>15,914,621</i>	<i>15,395,168</i>	<i>16,934,685</i>
JOINTLY FUNDED PROJECTS	27,192,331	29,034,034	31,937,437
Enterprise Information Management	<i>5,562,652</i>	<i>4,631,581</i>	<i>5,094,739</i>
Human Resources Consolidation Costs	<i>18,166,211</i>	<i>20,767,000</i>	<i>22,843,700</i>
International Health - Bilateral Agreement	<i>1,198,192</i>	<i>1,093,646</i>	<i>1,203,011</i>
Other Jointly Funded Projects	<i>2,265,276</i>	<i>2,541,807</i>	<i>2,795,988</i>
Total	61,303,235	72,250,367	79,475,404

Data from JFA documents for 2010 & 2011

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DHHS Charges and Assessments
FY 2011 Actual, and FY 2012 and 2013 Estimates

Activity	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
ASSESSMENTS	1,161,109	1,134,966	1,146,316
FEE FOR SERVICE	30,928,674	26,941,978	27,211,398
<i>Program Support Center/FOH/OS</i>	<i>13,338,939</i>	<i>11,390,087</i>	<i>11,503,988</i>
<i>Federal Occupational Health</i>	<i>2,194,358</i>	<i>2,595,000</i>	<i>2,620,950</i>
<i>Information System Management Service</i>	<i>15,395,377</i>	<i>12,956,891</i>	<i>13,086,460</i>
JOINTLY FUNDED PROJECTS	29,745,647	29,752,151	31,594,246
Human Resources Consolidation Costs	20,767,000	22,366,000	24,155,280
Unified Financial Management System Upgrade	1,412,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Enterprise Information Management	4,631,581	3,413,466	3,447,601
International Health - Bilateral Agreement	1,093,646	1,093,646	1,093,646
Other Jointly Funded Projects	1,841,420	1,868,039	1,886,719
Total	61,835,430	57,829,095	59,951,959

**DHHS Charges and Assessment Table
FY 2012 Actual, and FY 2013 / 2014 Estimates**

Activity	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate
ASSESSMENTS	1,731,048	964,790	965,100
FEE FOR SERVICE	27,870,758	34,124,411	35,453,960
<i>Program Support Center/FOH/OS</i>	<i>11,900,677</i>	<i>17,546,112</i>	<i>18,796,960</i>
<i>Federal Occupational Health</i>	<i>1,715,000</i>	<i>2,887,005</i>	<i>2,938,000</i>
<i>Information System Management Service</i>	<i>14,255,081</i>	<i>13,691,294</i>	<i>13,719,000</i>
JOINTLY FUNDED PROJECTS	30,456,627	9,461,735	9,090,152
<i>Human Resources Consolidation Costs</i>	<i>23,003,000</i>	<i>2,532,258</i>	<i>2,532,000</i>
<i>Unified Financial Management System Upgrade</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,011,000</i>	<i>1,011,000</i>
<i>Enterprise Information Management</i>	<i>3,413,466</i>	<i>2,894,889</i>	<i>2,500,896</i>
<i>International Health - Bilateral Agreement</i>	<i>1,093,646</i>	<i>1,148,336</i>	<i>1,148,338</i>
<i>Other Jointly Funded Projects</i>	<i>2,946,515</i>	<i>1,875,250</i>	<i>1,897,918</i>
TOTAL	60,058,433	44,550,936	45,509,212

Fiscal Year 2013 Assessment Narrative and Table:

HHS CHARGES AND ASSESSMENTS

Assessments	\$1,737,855
Interagency Council Funds	\$870,072
Funding to support government-wide financial, information technology, procurement, human capital, and other management activities	
NIH eRA Grants Management System	\$161,156
Pilot phase to support migration of FDA Grants Data into the Department's consolidated eRA Grants Management System	
Office of Commissioned Corps Force Management	\$74,302
SCIT reimbursement	
Department Ethics Program	\$1,414,230
The Office of General Counsel provides legal and related support services to FDA	
Federal Audit Clearinghouse	\$785
Fee For Service	\$33,921,692
Program Support Center: Office of the Secretary	\$17,567,021
Provides various services to the FDA, including some Information and Systems Management Services	
Financial Management Services (FMS)	\$619,163
Strategic Acquisition Service	\$3,265,192
Administrative Operations Service	\$14,572,788
Includes costs for security, building operations, shredding, storage, graphics, property disposal, trans-share, mail and payroll services	
Federal Occupational Health (FOH)	\$2,109,578
FDA agency health units and services	
Information & System Management Services	\$16,354,671
Freedom of Information (FOIA)	\$277,310
Unified Financial Management Systems (U FMS)	\$5,700,628
The Program Support Center delivers and manages O&M Services for U FMS by supporting daily operations.	
HCAS Operations and Maintenance	\$1,228,530
HCAS O&M services provide support for daily operations of the HCAS application.	
Telecommunication Services	\$551,924
Telecommunications team offers expertise on technical design & support for customer systems	
HHS NET	\$668,498
Enterprise Application	\$4,396,014
Services include activities for HHS' civilian employees and Commissioned Corps Officers, and maintenance and operation of the systems housing current and historical pay and leave records	
Human Resource Center - Rockville, Maryland	\$2,532,258

Jointly Funded Projects	\$5,963,832
Enterprise Information Management FDA's contribution to the HHS Enterprise Infrastructure Fund. Funds are used for Enterprise Information Technology programs projects outlined in the Enterprise Information Technology Strategic Plan or benefitting the corporate enterprise, such as enterprise buys licenses.	\$2,893,013
International Health Bilateral Agreement Agreement to provide funding in support of the bilateral-multilateral activities performed on behalf of the Public Service by the Office of Global Health Affairs	\$1,148,338
CFO Audit of Financial Statements Audit services to be performed at the FDA in support of the fiscal year 2010 financial statement audit of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) contracted and monitored by Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and its components, and related services.	\$374,300
Office of Public Health Blood Safety Agreement to provide funding for the advisory committee on Blood Safety	\$300,000
Regional Health Administrators IAG with OS Office of Public Health & Science to support ten Regional Health Administrators. Their core mission is to promote understanding of and control functions within their respective regions improvements in public health and to conduct specific management.	\$308,010
President's Council on Bioethics TAP to fund the council which advises the President of Bioethical issues related to the advances in biomedical science and technology	\$294,000
Media Monitoring Provides Agency leadership and staff with the latest analysis of what the media is reporting about Department-wide and Agency-specific priorities, initiatives, and programs	\$134,731
Intra-department Council on Native American Affairs IAG with HHS, Administration on Children and Families, for staff and administrative support for the Interdepartmental Council for Native American Affairs Committee meetings and assignments (ICNAA), to conduct semi-annual Council meetings, Executive	\$15,909
National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity Agreement with NIH to develop improved biosecurity measures for classes of legitimate biological research that could be misused to threaten public health or national security	\$325,000
NIH Negotiation of Indirect Cost Rates (New) Agreement with NIH OD to support costs associated with the negotiation of indirect cost rates with commercial organizations	\$3,600
HHS Broadcast Studio (New) It is a communication tool used for departmental messaging, both to internal and external audiences and is key to the government-wide open government initiative.	\$100,000
OPM USAJOBS Fees charged by OPM to Federal Agencies to cover the cost of providing Federal Employment Information and services. OPM assesses an annual per-capita-fee based on each OPDIV percentage of the Departments total FTE on all paid employees with access to USAJOBS. The cost is distributed within HHS.	\$66,931

FY 2013 ACTUALS

Activity	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate
Assessments	\$ 1,737,855	\$ 1,802,565	\$ 1,835,834
Fee for Service	\$ 33,921,692	\$ 30,868,570	\$ 34,957,381
Program Support Center/OS	\$ 15,457,143	\$ 10,727,718	\$ 12,640,381
Federal Occupational Health	\$ 2,109,878	\$ 2,748,281	\$ 3,049,000
Information System Management Service	\$ 16,354,671	\$ 17,392,571	\$ 19,268,000
Jointly Funded Services	\$ 5,963,832	\$ 4,760,393	\$ 4,816,613
Enterprise Information Management	\$ 2,893,013	\$ 1,644,990	\$ 1,646,000
International Health - Bilateral Agreement	\$ 1,148,338	\$ 1,148,338	\$ 1,148,338
Other Jointly Funded Projects	\$ 1,922,481	\$ 1,967,065	\$ 2,022,275
Total	\$ 41,623,379	\$ 37,431,528	\$ 41,609,827

* PSC OS estimates are subject to change yearly due to the rates and usage of billable services agreed upon between FDA and

Fiscal Year 2014 Assessment Narrative and Table:

HHS Charges and Assessments

Assessments	\$1,671,603
NIH eRA Grants Management System	\$169,638
Pilot phase to support migration of FDA Grants Data into the Department's consolidated eRA Grants Management System	
Office of Commissioned Corps Force Management	\$30,330
SGLI reimbursement	
Department Ethics Program	\$1,470,496
The Office of General Counsel provides legal and related support services to FDA	
Federal Audit Clearinghouse	\$1,139
Fee For Service	\$32,257,550
Program Support Center/ Office of the Secretary	\$12,715,848
Provides various services to the FDA, including some Information and Systems Management Services	
Financial Management Services (FMS)	\$645,682
Strategic Acquisition Service	\$1,101,668
Administrative Operations Service	\$6,833,698
Includes costs for security, building operations, shredding, storage, graphics, property disposal, trans-share, mail and payroll services	
Facilities and Logistics Service	\$4,134,800
Includes building operations, shredding, storage, and property disposal	
Federal Occupational Health (FOH)	\$2,153,131
FDA agency health units and services	
Information & System Management Services	\$15,028,969
Freedom of Information (FOIA)	\$301,480
Unified Financial Management Systems (UFMS)	\$6,366,000
The Program Support Center delivers and manages O&M Services for UFMS by supporting daily operations.	
HCAS Operations and Maintenance	\$2,229,000
HCAS O&M services provide support for daily operations of the HCAS application.	
Telecommunication Services	\$446,022
Telecommunications team offers expertise on technical design & support for customer systems	
HHS NET	\$907,115
Enterprise Application	\$4,779,354
Services include activities for HHS' civilian employees and Commissioned Corps Officers, and maintenance and operation of the systems housing current and historical pay and leave records	
Human Resource Center – Rockville, Maryland	\$2,359,602

Jointly Funded Projects	\$4,764,717
Enterprise Information Management	\$1,644,998
FDA's contribution to the HHS Enterprise Infrastructure Fund. Funds are used for Enterprise Information Technology programs projects outlined in the Enterprise Information Technology Strategic Plan or benefiting the corporate enterprise, such as enterprise buys/licenses.	
International Health Bilateral Agreement	\$1,148,338
Agreement to provide funding in support of the bilateral-multilateral activities performed on behalf of the Public Service by the Office of Global Health Affairs	
Other Jointly Funded Projects	\$1,971,389
CFO Audit of Financial Statements	\$405,800
Audit services to be performed at the FDA in support of the fiscal year 2010 financial statement audit of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) contracted and monitored by Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and its components, and related services.	
Office of Public Health/Blood Safety	\$300,000
Agreement to provide funding for the advisory committee on Blood Safety	
Regional Health Administrators	\$308,010
LAG with OS Office of Public Health & Science to support ten Regional Health Administrators. Their core mission is to promote understanding of and control functions within their respective regions improvements in public health and to conduct specific management.	
President's Council on Bioethics	\$294,000
TAP to fund the council which advises the President of Bioethical issues related to the advances in biomedical science and technology	
Media Monitoring	\$147,999
Provides Agency leadership and staff with the latest analysis of what the media is reporting about Department-wide and Agency-specific priorities, initiatives, and programs	
Intra-department Council on Native American Affairs	\$15,909
LAG with DHHS, Administration on Children and Families, for staff and administrative support for the Interdepartmental Council for Native American Affairs Committee meetings and assignments (ICNAA), to conduct semi-annual Council meetings. Executive	
National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity	\$325,000
Agreement with NIH to develop improved biosecurity measures for classes of legitimate biological research that could be misused to threaten public health or national security	
NIH Negotiation of Indirect Cost Rates (New)	\$6,000
Agreement with NIH OD to support costs associated with the negotiation of indirect cost rates with commercial organizations	
HHS Broadcast Studio (New)	\$100,000
It is a communication tool used for departmental messaging, both to internal and external audiences and is key to the government-wide open government initiative.	
OPM USAJOBS	\$68,671
Fees charged by OPM to Federal Agencies to cover the cost of providing Federal Employment Information and services. OPM assesses an annual per-capita-fee based on each OPDIV percentage of the Departments total FTE on all paid employees with access to USAJOBS. The cost is distributed within HHS. This needs to be linked into the table of contents.	

HHS Charges and Assessments

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Assessments.....	\$ 1,671,603	\$ 1,849,740	\$ 1,916,831
Fee for Service.....	\$ 32,257,550	\$ 34,472,637	\$ 47,431,000
Program Support Center/OS.....	\$ 12,715,848	\$ 12,852,057	\$ 25,128,000
Federal Occupational Health.....	\$ 2,153,131	\$ 2,781,149	\$ 2,812,000
Information System Management Service.....	\$ 15,028,969	\$ 16,345,523	\$ 16,058,000
Human Resource Center – Rockville, Maryland.....	\$ 2,359,602	\$ 2,493,908	\$ 3,433,000
Jointly Funded Services.....	\$ 4,764,717	\$ 4,478,035	\$ 4,170,286
Enterprise Information Management.....	\$ 1,644,990	\$ 1,239,804	\$ 776,000
International Health - Bilateral Agreement.....	\$ 1,148,338	\$ 1,231,159	\$ 1,319,953
Other Jointly Funded Projects.....	\$ 1,971,389	\$ 2,007,072	\$ 2,074,333
Total.....	\$ 38,693,870	\$ 40,800,412	\$ 53,518,117

Fiscal Year 2015 HHS Charges and Assessments:

HHS CHARGES AND ASSESSMENTS: FY 2015 – FY 2017

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
Assessments.....	\$ 851,748	\$ 875,000	\$ 899,000
Fee for Service.....	\$ 37,707,980	\$ 36,016,774	\$ 39,467,000
Program Support Center/OS.....	\$ 13,401,223	\$ 12,790,521	\$ 13,410,000
Federal Occupational Health.....	\$ 2,752,152	\$ 2,982,407	\$ 3,051,000
Information System Management Service.....	\$ 19,060,697	\$ 17,749,938	\$ 20,116,000
Human Resource Center – Rockville, Maryland.....	\$ 2,493,908	\$ 2,493,908	\$ 2,890,000
Jointly Funded Services.....	\$ 4,486,371	\$ 4,548,655	\$ 3,939,992
International Health - Bilateral Agreement.....	\$ 1,239,804	\$ 1,347,781	\$ 840,000
Other Jointly Funded Projects.....	\$ 1,231,159	\$ 1,231,159	\$ 1,231,159
Other Jointly Funded Projects.....	\$ 2,015,408	\$ 1,969,715	\$ 1,868,833
Total.....	\$ 43,046,099	\$ 41,440,429	\$ 44,305,992

46. What has FDA assumed for charges and assessments from HHS and other OPDivs in the fiscal year 2017 budget?

Response: Please see the table below for Fiscal Year 2017 HHS Estimated Charges and Assessments.

Fiscal Year 2017 HHS Estimated Charges and Assessments

HHS CHARGES AND ASSESSMENTS: FY 2015 – FY 2017

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
Assessments	\$ 851,748	\$ 875,000	\$ 899,000
Fee for Service.....	\$ 37,707,980	\$ 36,016,774	\$ 39,467,000
Program Support Center/OS	\$ 13,401,223	\$ 12,790,521	\$ 13,410,000
Federal Occupational Health	\$ 2,752,152	\$ 2,982,407	\$ 3,051,000
Information System Management Service.....	\$ 19,060,697	\$ 17,749,938	\$ 20,116,000
Human Resource Center – Rockville, Maryland	\$ 2,493,908	\$ 2,493,908	\$ 2,890,000
Jointly Funded Services.....	\$ 4,486,371	\$ 4,548,655	\$ 3,939,992
International Health - Bilateral Agreement.....	\$ 1,239,804	\$ 1,347,781	\$ 840,000
Other Jointly Funded Projects	\$ 1,231,159	\$ 1,231,159	\$ 1,231,159
Other Jointly Funded Projects	\$ 2,015,408	\$ 1,969,715	\$ 1,868,833
Total.....	\$ 43,046,099	\$ 41,440,429	\$ 44,305,992

47. What functions or activities does the fiscal year 2016 assessment support? Is FDA anticipating a corresponding increase in services as well?

Response: Please see the table below for an estimate of fiscal year 2016 assessment support.

HHS Charges and Assessments

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Assessments.....	\$ 1,671,603	\$ 1,849,740	\$ 1,916,831
Fee for Service.....	\$ 32,257,550	\$ 34,472,637	\$ 47,431,000
Program Support Center-OS.....	\$ 12,715,848	\$ 12,852,057	\$ 25,128,000
Federal Occupational Health.....	\$ 2,153,131	\$ 2,781,149	\$ 2,812,000
Information System Management Service.....	\$ 15,028,969	\$ 16,345,523	\$ 16,058,000
Human Resource Center – Rockville, Maryland.....	\$ 2,359,602	\$ 2,493,908	\$ 3,433,000
Jointly Funded Services.....	\$ 4,764,717	\$ 4,478,035	\$ 4,170,286
Enterprise Information Management	\$ 1,644,990	\$ 1,239,804	\$ 776,000
International Health - Bilateral Agreement.....	\$ 1,148,338	\$ 1,231,139	\$ 1,319,953
Other Jointly Funded Projects	\$ 1,971,389	\$ 2,007,072	\$ 2,074,333
Total.....	\$ 38,693,870	\$ 40,800,412	\$ 53,518,117

Food Safety Modernization Act Request

The FY 2017 Budget requests a total program level of \$1.55 billion for food safety, which is \$211.6 million above the FY 2016 Estimate.

Now there is much talk over the past few years over the appropriate level of funding to implement the Food Safety Modernization Act. I will note that this Subcommittee has been supportive in the past of food safety requests, including an increase last year above the request.

48. Congress has provided increases of approximately \$300 million for food safety since the Food Safety Modernization Act was signed into law on January 4, 2011. Please provide a breakdown of the \$300 million in fiscal year 2016 across the following categories: Inspection Modernization and Training; National Integrated Food Safety System; Education and Technical Assistance for Industry; Technical Staffing and Guidance Development; and Import Safety – Foreign Supplier Verification Program.

Response: Since FSMA's enactment, FDA has been appropriated \$281 million in additional resources to support implementation efforts. These increases have been used to support the following areas:

- Inspection Modernization and Training- \$30 million
- National Integrated Food Safety System- \$99.3 million
- Technical Staffing and Guidance Development- \$36.4 million

- Education and Technical Assistance for Industry- \$15.1 million
- Import Program- \$56.3 million
- Risk Analytics and Evaluation- \$19.3 million
- Science for Food Safety- \$11.8 million
- Planning and Response- \$1 million
- FDA Headquarters- \$2.1 million
- GSA Rent/Other Rent and Rent Related Costs- \$9.4 million

49. Please provide the same breakdown (according to the categories above) of how FDA plans to spend the food safety funds included in the base plus funds provided for under the FY 2017 House Appropriations Bill as passed by the House Appropriations Committee and the FY 2017 Senate Appropriations Bill as passed by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Response: The FY 2017 President's Budget requested an additional \$18.4 million in budget authority and additional \$212 million when accounting for all resources to support its Food Safety efforts. The request supports increases for both National Integrated Food Safety System by \$11.3 million and Import Safety activities by \$14.0 million.

As passed by their respective Appropriations Committees, both the House and Senate FY 2017 Appropriations Bills provide additional funds above the President's Budget request. FDA sincerely thanks both Committees for their continued support of FDA's food safety mission.

The accompanying House Report Language directs FDA to spend an increase total of \$33.2 million. Of this amount, \$19.1 million is directed to support National Integrated Food Safety System activities and \$14.1 million is directed to support Import Safety activities.

The accompanying Senate Report Language directs FDA to spend an increase total of \$40.3 million. Of this amount, \$18.8 million is directed to support National Integrated Food Safety System activities and \$21.5 million is directed to support Import Safety activities.

FDA's allocation of funding will depend on its final FY 2017 funding.

50. What are FDA's priorities when the Agency begins implementation of the Preventative Controls for Human Food final rule?

Response: FDA's priority in implementing the Preventive Controls for Human Food rule is gaining high rates of compliance with the new requirements. A high rate of compliance is the best way to ensure that the public health protections afforded by the rule are realized, which is our ultimate goal. To ensure high rates of compliance, the Agency will focus in several areas, including outreach and education, training of federal and state inspectors, inspection modernization, and data and information management.

FDA has partnered with the Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance, FSPCA, to develop a training curriculum and other outreach materials to ensure that scale-appropriate information

is available to stakeholders. We also established the Technical Assistance Network (TAN) to respond to questions related to interpretation of the rule, so that stakeholders will understand how to comply. In addition, we are also developing guidance to accompany the rule and expect that this will be particularly helpful to smaller businesses that may not have as much familiarity with preventive controls systems.

Inspection modernization and training are key components of FDA's priorities for FSMA implementation of the preventive controls rule. FDA is investing in modernizing its facility inspection process and preparing its workforce at all levels to carry out inspection and compliance in the risk-based, prevention-oriented manner envisioned by FSMA. While the availability and use of enforcement tools remains a critical need, the new inspection paradigm will be focused on whether firms are implementing systems that effectively prevent food contamination, requiring fundamentally different approaches to food safety inspections and compliance. For example, FDA will deploy specialized investigators, backed up by technical experts, to assess the soundness and performance of a facility's food safety system, and will use data to guide risk-based inspection priorities, frequency, depth, and approach. FDA will also focus on ensuring consistency in the conduct of and decision making related to inspections.

This new paradigm involves a major reorientation and retraining of more than 2,000 FDA and State investigators, inspectors, compliance officers, and other staff involved in food safety activities. Maintaining the work of the FSPCA for training deployment is a crucial priority for FDA.

FDA is also prioritizing the development of better data about facilities, and new information technology (IT) systems to identify and track risk. Resources to modernize inspections, deploy training and incorporate new IT systems will be accomplished by adding staff throughout FDA and deepening partnerships with states to continue to meet and exceed the mandated inspection interval. New IT systems will facilitate the sharing of information and data between FDA and the states.

51. What are FDA's priorities when the Agency begins implementation of the Preventative Controls for Animal Food final rule?

Response: Animal food must be safe for its intended use and not adulterated. In September 2015, FDA finalized the Preventive Controls for Animal Food (PCAF) rule that established new regulations for current good manufacturing practices (CGMPs) and hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls for animal food. The first compliance dates for the PCAF rule are for the CGMP provisions of the regulation. Animal food facilities with over 500 full time employees (commonly referred to as "other businesses" or "large facilities") must be in compliance with the CGMP regulations by September 2016.

FDA's priorities for implementation include developing guidance documents, developing and delivering training to animal food regulators, and conducting the initial CGMP inspections. FDA is currently developing guidance for industry to assist implementation of the rule. We are planning to issue draft guidance on compliance with the CGMPs and draft guidance for human food producers with byproducts going to animal food. Other guidance documents

which we intend to issue include a draft small entity compliance guidance, draft hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls requirement guidance, and draft supply-chain program guidance. We intend to issue these draft guidances before the applicable compliance dates for the PCAF rule. The guidance documents are part of a broader effort to foster and support compliance that also includes education, training, and FDA's Technical Assistance Network (TAN).

FDA has worked with the Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance (FSPCA) to develop a standardized curriculum for the PCAF rule. Industry will take this course as a mechanism to become a preventive controls qualified individual (PCQI), important for the application of hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls. Regulators will take this course as a prerequisite prior to attending specific regulator training. The FSPCA course launched in June 2016 and will continue to be delivered to both industry and regulators in 2017. FDA will train regulators to conduct CGMP inspections in FY17. FDA will be developing regulator training for the preventive controls requirements in the PCAF rule with initial course offerings expected in late FY17 to coincide with the first compliance dates for large facilities to be in compliance with the PCAF preventive controls requirements.

FDA is planning to conduct 250 inspections of large facilities to ensure their compliance with the CGMP provisions of the PCAF rule. These inspections will be conducted by a select trained cadre of investigators from both FDA and state agencies. Feedback from the initial inspections will be used to refine training and provide information on where additional guidance and technical assistance is needed for the animal food industry.

52. What are FDA's priorities when the Agency begins implementation of the Produce Safety final rule?

Response: FDA's priority in implementing the Produce Safety rule is gaining high rates of compliance with the new requirements. A high rate of compliance is the best way to ensure that the public health protections afforded by the rule are realized, which is our ultimate goal. To ensure high rates of compliance, the Agency will partner with the states to implement the Produce Safety rule. In general, FDA intends for the states to take the role as the frontline interface with produce farms. To ensure that there is consistency in compliance among both regulators and farms, FDA is prioritizing training of state and federal regulators; facilitating industry pre-assessments; building information and human capital infrastructure for both FDA and states; and guidance development.

To successfully partner with the states on produce safety rule implementation, FDA announced a cooperative agreement to fund the development of state produce safety programs. FDA intends that the cooperative agreement will support state capacity to be the primary frontline interface with farms to foster efficient compliance with the rule. Given the states' willingness to partner with FDA and their comparative advantage due to their local presence, knowledge, and relationships with the farm community, FDA believes the states can provide this oversight and direct technical assistance more effectively and efficiently than FDA.

FDA is also working through the Produce Safety Alliance (PSA) to help create and deliver training curriculum for stakeholders and regulators – stakeholders and regulators will be trained together to ensure consistency among expectations. In addition, realizing the diversity of the produce industry, FDA intends to support the development of produce safety training specifically focused on certain sectors of the industry, particularly small and very small businesses.

FDA and state efforts to implement the Produce Safety Rule will focus on providing education, technical assistance, and guidance to industry, especially small and very small farming operations. This requires building the capacity and expertise that state agencies involved in agriculture and food safety will need to deliver timely and effective education and technical assistance so that farmers can comply with the new Produce Safety Rule. FDA is also prioritizing the development of FDA technical expertise through the hiring of additional staff that will be accessible to inspectors in the field both during and after inspection.

FDA will also facilitate pre-assessments to help farms gauge their current compliance and changes necessary to comply with the Produce Safety Rule.

53. Please provide a list and description of outcome based accomplishment with the food safety funds to date. You can list milestones but please do not include a list of activities that do not relate to outcomes.

Response: FDA has been working diligently to meet the challenges of implementing FSMA. We have finalized all seven of the foundational rules called for in FSMA to establish the broad, preventive framework envisioned by Congress: in September 2015, FDA issued preventive practices in both human and animal food processing and storage facilities; in November 2015, FDA issued the produce safety rule and two import rules – the Foreign Supplier Verification Programs and Accreditation of Third-Party Certification Bodies; in March 2016, FDA issued the Sanitary Transportation of Human and Animal Food rule; and, in May 2016, the Agency issued the Intentional Adulteration rule.

FDA continues to move forward with planning for FSMA implementation. We have published a training strategy for the food industry, which outlines a variety of training options and delivery formats for the food industry, taking into account the immense diversity of the global food supply. Grants issued as part of FDA's training strategy program are funding a National Coordination Center, NCC, and four Regional Centers that will be involved in key components of training—primarily facilitating training delivery but also, in certain situations, facilitating curricula development targeted to specific audiences. The NCC will coordinate and support the delivery of standardized and/or alternate training curricula through the Regional Centers.

FDA continues to work through our public-private alliances, including the Produce Safety, Sprout Safety, and Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliances, to develop training curricula and deliver training to FDA, States and industry.

FDA is in the second of a five-year cooperative agreement with National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) to bring together a range of state partners to collaboratively plan implementation of the Produce Safety rule, including facilitating outreach and education and delivery of training to state regulators. In March 2016, FDA announced a cooperative agreement with states to support implementation of the produce safety rule, putting the states as the primary frontline interface with growers to foster efficient compliance with the rule.

In addition to moving forward on our training efforts, FDA continues to implement its Technical Assistance Network (TAN). The TAN has been operational since September 2015 to answer questions related to the FSMA rules, FSMA programs, and implementation strategies. Inquiries are answered by FDA Information Specialists or Subject Matter Experts, based on the complexity of the question.

FDA will continue to focus on assistance and outreach to industry to ensure understanding of these new food safety requirements and training for both FDA and industry to help facilitate high rates of compliance to protect public health.

54. Please provide to the Committee more detailed information on how the nearly \$105 million provided in fiscal year 2016 has or will be utilized.

Response: FDA provides quarterly reports to the Committees on FSMA spending and future needs projections, "Planned Uses and Obligations of FY 2016 Budget Authority Increase Provided for FSMA Implementation." As provided to the Appropriations Committees after the second quarter of FY 2016, FDA plans and is actively working to fund activities in several broad categories:

- Inspection Modernization and Training- \$36.7 million
- Integrated Food Safety System- \$30.0 million
- Education and Technical Assistance to Industry- \$11.0 million
- Technical Staffing and Guidance Development- \$3.6 million
- Implementing the Import Safety Program- \$16.7 million
- Risk Analytics and Evaluation- \$4.5 million
- Infrastructure- \$2.0 million

As directed by the Committees, FDA will continue to provide them with detailed funding plans and accomplishments throughout the fiscal year.

55. In light of ongoing funding priorities, what are those areas in highest need prior to the first implementation of the seven foundational rules in August 2016?

Response: Implementing the Congressionally-mandated modernization of FDA's food safety regulatory framework for preventing foodborne illness is a central and significant challenge but also an enormous opportunity to enhance the safety of the American food supply and protect the health of humans and animals. Now, more than ever, FDA believes that it is imperative to continue driving toward a more proactive, preventive, risk-informed approach to make optimal use of its limited resources in all program areas. Although each regulation

will require individualized implementation plans based on the industries impacted, FDA's priorities for FSMA implementation will be:

Increasing the agency's focus on obtaining compliance with preventive control standards, as opposed to responding to violations after an illness or outbreak has occurred;

Strengthening and expanding FDA's technical expertise and capacity to support the food industry, across new and currently regulated industries, in implementing the new prevention oriented standards;

Strengthening federal, state, local and territorial partnerships and investing in training and capacity of state and local regulators to ensure efficient, high quality, and consistent regulatory oversight nationwide;

Broadening FDA's foreign presence and interactions with foreign partners and increasing oversight of importers, who will have more responsibility for the safety of imported foods.

The first two regulations, human and animal food preventive controls, will require compliance in September 2016 for the largest facilities, which will be our highest priority. In maintaining our priority to gain high rates of compliance, FDA will focus on industry training with the Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance, maintaining and expanding the Technical Assistance Network for industry, modernizing the inspection process, providing regulator training for new inspections, and improved information technology solutions

56. This Subcommittee has cautioned FDA before that a "one size fits all" approach to implementing the food safety law will simply not work. With various commodities and growing climates and practices across the country, FDA must assess the risk and focus precious resources on those determined to be higher risk commodities. Please update the Committee on which commodities are deemed a higher risk versus those that pose less of a food safety risk? Please explain how.

Response: FDA is not using a "one-size fits all" approach to implement any of the regulations. In the produce safety rule, FDA used a risk-based approach in a number of ways. First, FDA exempts produce that represents low risk with respect to microbial hazards. Both produce rarely consumed raw and produce that undergoes commercial processing that adequately reduces the presence of microorganisms of public health significance are eligible for an exemption. Second, for produce covered by the rule, FDA focuses on agricultural practices that increase the likelihood of contamination, such as contaminated irrigation water and biological soil amendments of animal origin. For example, produce that is not washed, irrigated, or that is irrigated in a manner that water is not likely to come into contact with the harvestable portion of the crop, most of the agricultural water testing provisions are inapplicable. Again, requirements for biological soil amendments of animal origin apply differently depending on whether the material is considered treated or untreated. Third, because sprouts are recognized as high risk and responsible for a number of outbreaks, FDA established a separate subpart to establish more rigorous requirements for sprout production. Finally, FDA established processes for utilizing both alternatives and variances to certain requirements, which will make the produce safety rule more flexible for certain commodities. Thus, instead of focusing exclusively on a high- or low-risk commodity list, FDA used a

commodity and processing activity approach for exemption, established varying requirements based on the activities being performed, and established a method by which to adopt alternatives and variances for certain activities.

In addition to the produce safety provisions, risk-informed decision-making and achieving optimal risk-informed resource allocation is a key objective of FSMA. This effort is driven by the mandate in FSMA for FDA to implement a risk-based food safety program, coupled with the inevitable scarcity of resources needed to implement a comprehensive, farm-to-table prevention strategy to reduce foodborne illness.

Select FSMA provisions require FDA to identify higher and/or lower risk foods. Section 204(d)(2) of FSMA requires FDA to designate high risk foods for which certain additional record keeping requirements are necessary and appropriate to protect the public health. In February 2014, FDA issued a draft methodological approach for identifying high-risk foods as required by section 204(d)(2) of FSMA for public comment. FSMA also established a domestic inspection frequency for high-risk and non-high risk facility inspections. In addition, as part of FDA's rulemakings under preventive controls, FDA identified on-farm manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding activities that are low risk and involve specific foods determined to be lower risk that could be eligible for exemption from the hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls provisions of the regulation.

57. Will the Agency focus resources on those higher risk commodities, which is a more effective use of funds? Would FDA characterize their current plans under FSMA to be risk-based?

Response: Yes, the FDA's current FSMA implementation plan is risk-based. FSMA established a mandated domestic inspection frequency, based on risk, for food facilities that was implemented immediately after FSMA became law. The Agency continues to meet the high-risk domestic inspection frequencies and is in the final stages of meeting the non-high risk inspection mandate. FDA will continue to focus on risk-based activities throughout FSMA implementation.

FDA continues to improve our risk-based decision-making inspection models for multiple product areas. Several ongoing efforts target improvements to the quality and scope of data feeding into the risk models. Improved accuracy and completeness of data related to the inventory of importers and foreign manufacturing sites under FDA oversight leads to improved risk model outcomes and enhanced inspection planning efficiencies. One of FDA's priorities in FY17 is implementing the Foreign Supplier Verification Program rule, which makes importers responsible for ensuring the foods they bring from other countries are produced in a manner that is consistent with U.S. food safety standards. Additionally, the agency seeks to expand its overseas presence in part by increasing and better targeting FDA inspections of foreign food facilities.

FDA will implement the FSMA regulations with a risk-based framework. FDA drafted the final produce safety regulation to focus on higher-risk commodities in order to efficiently utilize funds. The produce safety regulation, intended to prevent microbial contamination, does not apply to all produce; instead, FDA provided a number of exemptions, premised on a

risk analysis. In the produce safety rule, FDA used a risk-based approach by exempting produce that represents low risk with respect to microbial hazards: produce that is rarely consumed raw and produce that undergoes commercial processing that adequately reduces the presence of microorganisms of public health significance. In addition to the regulatory framework, FDA is working closely with the states to develop a risk-based approach to allocate funds and develop work plans to support implementation of the produce rule, including education, outreach, and inspection activities.

With regard to other FSMA regulations, there are requirements for establishing high risk foods in FSMA section 204(d)(2) that are subject to additional documentation related to tracing, as well as other risk-based requirements, such as the low risk food/activity listings for on-farm mixed facilities in the preventive controls regulations, the hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls requirements, the supply chain controls requirements, and the Foreign Supplier Verification Program. Under those rules, industry would evaluate the applicable hazards and determine which controls must be put in place.

58. Agriculture producers operate on very thin margins and face competitive markets both domestically and internationally. What assurances can you offer growers that FDA will be able to require foreign producers to meet equivalent food safety standards?

Response: In general, FDA's rulemakings under FSMA apply equally to foreign producers of imported products and domestic producers. In addition, FSMA authorizes FDA to establish a foreign supplier verification program (FSVP) to ensure that importers perform risk-based foreign supplier verification activities to verify that imported food is produced using processes and procedures that provide the same level of public health protection as the preventive controls rules and the produce safety rule, and is not adulterated or misbranded with respect to allergen labeling. FDA issued the final foreign supplier regulation in November of 2015 along with the final produce safety regulation.

FDA continues to invest in the development of an international food safety capacity-building plan, required by FSMA, to expand technical, scientific, and regulatory food safety capacity of foreign governments and their respective food industries. In addition, since FSMA was enacted, FDA has increased its presence overseas and has increased foreign inspections. Global engagement with regulatory counterparts and industry continues to be an important effort to assist in the assurance of global compliance with FDA regulations for products destined for the United States.

FSVP will be the primary tool for oversight of imported produce, as well as other food and feed. In FY 2017, FDA proposed an additional \$14 million in budget authority to support FSVP. FSVP makes importers responsible for verifying via audits or other appropriate activities that produce grown for export to the United States and covered by the produce safety regulation is grown, harvested, packed and held under practices that ensure the same level of public health protection as the produce safety rule.

FDA would use the additional 2017 resources to hire staff to perform FSVP inspections, provide training and technical assistance to FDA staff and importers, and continue outreach to importers on the new FSVP requirements.

59. The agricultural community has a long history of working with the federal government, but that experience has been with USDA. FDA has previously stated that they will try to use the State Departments of Agriculture or third party audits to help with enforcement, but farmers and ranchers are concerned that FDA has the potential to be more aggressive than is necessary in dealing with stakeholders they have never regulated or dealt with before. Please provide the Committee with an update on its plan to work with State and Local governments to conduct the food safety inspections in lieu of FDA.

Response: FDA continues to evaluate all viable options to achieve widespread compliance with the regulations mandated under FSMA. The produce safety rule is expected to improve produce safety-related practices for growing, harvesting, packing and holding activities on farms. Many farms already follow some or all of the required practices, but we recognize that the produce safety rule is the first national standard for on-farm practices related to produce safety and that it will take time and a concerted, community-wide effort for farms to come into full compliance. FDA is committed to working with the produce community, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state agencies, and other partners to help facilitate compliance through education, technical assistance, and guidance. In addition, FDA has developed an internal programmatic shift with respect to on-farm inspection and compliance activities. The Agency intends to focus its resources first on using tools such as education and outreach. Regulatory enforcement will still remain a tool for regulators; however, it is our intent to achieve on-farm compliance first through education and outreach, utilizing regulatory enforcement where needed.

FDA plans to rely heavily on the states to conduct a majority of on-farm inspections, with FDA investigators providing support as needed. To facilitate the development of state capacity to take the role as the frontline interface with produce farms, FDA announced a cooperative agreement to partner with states. As part of the cooperative agreement, FDA intends to train state and FDA investigators to inspect farms, to develop educational tools, including guidance, and to perform effective outreach activities. FDA anticipates that trade associations and other industry groups might also develop tools to provide detailed assistance to farmers in complying with the final produce safety rule.

There is much discussion about CDC's often cited statistics on foodborne illness: roughly 1 in 6 Americans (or 48 million people) gets sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die of foodborne diseases.

60. Please explain what percentage of these illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths may be reduced by FDA actions. For example, the number one cause of foodborne illness is Norovirus, which accounts for roughly 6 in 10 illnesses. Does FDA expect to make significant progress in reducing illnesses from Norovirus? Campylobacter? Salmonella? e.Coli? Staphylococcal aureus (staph)?

Response: The preventive controls framework envisioned in FSMA is in place and we estimate that a significant number of foodborne illnesses and outbreaks will be prevented once compliance with the rules begins, though no system could completely eliminate foodborne illness.

The vast majority of produce-related illnesses are associated with biological hazards including Salmonella, pathogenic E.coli, Shigella, and Cyclospora. Through the produce safety rule, there will be science-based minimum standards for the safe growing, harvesting, packing, and holding of produce -- meaning fruits and vegetables grown for human consumption, which will reduce foodborne illnesses.

The Preventive Controls for Human Food rule creates certain requirements that will help reduce foodborne illness; this rule creates new requirements for certain domestic and foreign facilities to establish and implement hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls for human food. This rule also modernizes FDA's long-standing current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) regulations regarding the manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding of human food.

Most outbreaks from Norovirus occur in food service settings, such as restaurants, where infected workers are frequently the source of the outbreak. The FSMA rules are aimed at preventing contamination of FDA-regulated foods from the farm to manufacturing and processing and then distribution, for both domestic and imported foods.

In addition to efforts under FSMA, FDA works collaboratively with state, local, tribal, and territorial partners to reduce the incidence of foodborne illness caused by Norovirus. There are more than 3,000 state, local and tribal agencies that have primary responsibility to regulate the retail food and foodservice industries in the United States. They are responsible for the inspection and oversight of over 1 million food establishments - restaurants and grocery stores, as well as vending machines, cafeterias, and other outlets in health-care facilities, schools, and correctional facilities. FDA assists regulatory agencies and the industries they regulate by providing a model Food Code, the Retail Food Regulatory Program Standards, scientifically-based guidance, training, technical assistance, and funding. The Retail Program Standards define what constitutes a highly effective and responsive program for the regulation of foodservice and retail food establishments, while the FDA Food Code serves as a model for state, local, tribal, and territorial retail food regulations. Supporting capacity for these efforts promotes a wider application of effective intervention strategies designed to reduce foodborne illness risk factors, including worker health and hygiene, while furthering the goal of an Integrated Food Safety System.

FDA is confident that the combination of the new FSMA preventive requirements and efforts that FDA has through its partnerships with State, local, tribal and territorial agencies and international partners will result in prevention of many food-related illnesses, hospitalizations and deaths.

61. Can you please tell me inform the Committee of specific outcomes or decreases in foodborne illness whether now or in the next couple of years when all of the regulations are in effect? If not, why?

Response: About 48 million people (1 in 6 Americans) get sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die each year from foodborne diseases, according to recent data from the Centers

for Disease Control and Prevention. This is a significant public health burden that is largely preventable.

The FSMA foundational rules provide for comprehensive, science-based preventive controls across the food supply. When the preventive controls framework envisioned in FSMA is in place, we estimate that a significant number of foodborne illnesses and outbreaks will be prevented, though no system could completely eliminate foodborne illness. With implementation of the produce safety rule, FDA estimates that about 515,000 illnesses per year are expected to be prevented by the provisions of this rule. When the covered facilities and farms come into compliance with those rules, the result will be a modern food safety system that produces safer food.

One of the primary outcomes is the establishment of a food safety system focused more on preventing food safety problems rather than relying primarily on reacting to problems after they occur. In addition to preventing foodborne illness, we anticipate benefits such as a reduction in food recalls and increased consumer confidence in the safety of the food supply. The law also provides FDA with new enforcement authorities designed to achieve higher rates of compliance with prevention- and risk-based food safety standards and to better respond to and contain problems when they do occur. For example, FDA's investigations of a salmonellosis outbreak linked to peanut butter and of a listeriosis outbreak linked to soft cheese led to the agency's use of its registration suspension authority under the FSMA. These actions were taken by FDA in 2012 and 2014, respectively, and not only stopped outbreaks but helped to prevent future food contamination by those firms.

The FSMA foundational rules also give FDA important new tools, such as the Foreign Supplier Verification Program (FSVP) rule, to hold imported foods to the same standards as domestic foods. FDA plans to perform FSVP inspections and provide training, technical assistance and outreach, as well as expand its overseas presence, increasing and better targeting FDA inspections of foreign food facilities, and working with foreign governments to ensure the safety of food before it is exported to the United States.

FSMA directs FDA to build an integrated national food safety system in partnership with state, territorial, and local authorities. To help industry, especially small producers and processors, come into compliance, FDA has been and will continue to do significant education, outreach, and technical assistance, and has established several food safety-related Alliances that have made progress in that work. Collaborating with state, local and tribal governments through the National Integrated Food Safety System is a central element of FDA's strategy to achieve full, effective, and efficient implementation of FSMA. Additional resources are critical to support state capacity to implement the produce safety rule by delivering education and technical assistance to farmers and providing on-going compliance support and oversight.

As the FSMA rules begin to be implemented and compliance by industry is realized, the broad preventive controls framework of FSMA will enhance the safety of both domestic and imported foods and we'll make significant progress in reducing foodborne illnesses.

FDA's Streamlining Efforts

USDA has been engaged in the Blueprint for Stronger Service for the past several years. USDA claims to have saved \$1.368 billion in proactive steps to reduce spending, streamline operations and cut costs. Little is known about FDA's attempts to streamline or find comprehensive efficiencies across the Agency. FDA has not documented or demonstrated any major streamlining efforts for the past few years.

62. Please explain what FDA has done over the past five years to streamline operations or improve efficiencies of operations.

Response:

a. What objectives/priorities have been established to streamline operations or improve efficiencies of operations?

The Office of Facilities Engineering and Management Services (OFEMS) prioritized improving the efficiency of FDA's space utilization to successfully meet the intent of the OMB Freeze the Footprint strategy. Unlike many other federal agencies, FDA is expanding. Since the end of FY 2011, the occupants of its buildings with a predominant use classification of "office" have increased from 10,899 to 15,323, or 41%, as a result of new authorizations and re-authorizations.

As this relates to the Office of Information Management and Technology (OIMT), the following objectives and priorities have been established:

- HHS mandate cascaded to make IT more efficient.
- In 2015 OIMT formed a working group to develop a plan to better prepare its work force, specifically for mandatory certification requirements. The certifications are in place government-wide to boost the efficiencies of programs/projects in IT and standardizing qualifications thus level setting the skill set of levels of personnel.
- OIMT/OTD/DAS formed the Enterprise Applications Branch (EAB) in 2014. The branch provides experienced project management and technical expertise to provide solutions for five enterprise applications used across the FDA.
- FDA's operations improved with the introduction of the FDA Innovation Suite. The Innovation Suite is comprised of several offerings that include the AskIT NOW Kiosk, the Innovation Lab and the Central Shared Use office space.
- Since the opening of the Innovation Lab in March 2015, there have been 258 collaborations including exploring open source computing, open community engagement and rapid prototyping. The staff help further clarify business requirements and allow FDA stakeholders a more efficient way to explore options before they commit to any one solution, technology, or process by using early demonstration of a technology or solution prior to full commitment.
- OpenFDA.gov provides unprecedented public access to critical FDA data sets, including drug adverse event reports, FDA-regulated product recall information, structured product labeling information, and device adverse event reports in an effort to spur innovation and advance scientific research. Via "search-based" Application Programming Interfaces (API), researchers and software developers can build applications on a common, free, open

platform, which can quickly search, query or pull massive amounts of information instantaneously and directly from FDA data-sets. In November 2015, FDA had 53,945,799 API calls to the OpenFDA.gov datasets. Within a month, FDA saw an increase in API calls by 2,603,973. More than 20 applications leveraging FDA data and resources like GIT hub and stack exchange have since been developed. .

- FDA's Innovation Suite also provides on-site IT support for various technical issues, via the AskIT Now kiosk, to FDA staff. Customers receive exceptional technical assistance in a quick and efficient manner when in need of support, resulting in an improved customer experience, time savings allowing customers to quickly return to their mission responsibilities, as well as improved customer satisfaction.
- OIMT defined the need for the Office of Enterprise Portfolio Management (OEPM) which would be responsible for establishing and implementing a framework based on best practices in a way that promotes collaboration, standardization, accountability, transparency, and overall improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of OIMT.
- In September 2015, OIMT developed an IT strategic plan with goals to enable OIMT to provide effective and fiscally responsible technology services in a manner which promotes high standards.

b. What items have been completed?

To minimize real estate costs associated with FDA's significant growth, OFEMS implemented the Department of Health and Human Services' policy that reduced the utilization rate for office and office support space to 170 usable square feet (USF) per person for all new or succeeding office acquisitions, which was issued May 20, 2011.

OIMT has completed the following items:

- OIMT implemented the Cost Allocation Model to determine Center's consumption of various IT resources and used this knowledge to better negotiate contracts to reduce Operating Costs.
- Working with GSA to define and implement metering within the WO Data Center (WODC), so that greater management of energy usage can be obtained; thereby, reducing WODC energy footprint.
- FDA continues to implement "Rack Consolidation" and moving services over to Virtual Machines, and clouds to minimize total cost of ownership in data center and cloud computing operation.
- Decreased multiple data centers eliminating redundancy.
- Successfully deployed Amazon cloud services, Choose Your Own Device and Precision FDA.
- Streamlined IT intake processes for review and approvals saving ~80% staff time, introducing predictability and improving satisfaction metrics.
- Streamlined change, configuration and release management (CCRM) activities, reducing risk to the infrastructure, saving ~100 hours staff time/week and improving predictability for processes and outcomes.
- Streamlined IT software installation/management process to ensure accurate licensing counts and acquisitions, proper management of the licenses, and leveraging economies of scale.

- Created an overall training plan for FDA Project Managers (PM) to prepare them for the HHS Board Level II (mid-level) and Level III (senior-level) requirement, Federal Acquisition Certification – Program/Project Managers (FAC-P/PM) Certification.
- A vendor was selected to provide a series of FAC-P/PM training sessions identified in the plan.
- Training conducted for 87 staff for mid-level and 53 for senior-level certification.
- Governance boards or Configuration Control Boards are in place to manage and prioritize implementation of system specific enhancements or changes.
- Multiple system releases occur annually to meet the centers' business needs.
- July 2015, the organization OEPM was established as an office in OIMT.
- September 2015, OIMT established a central reporting mechanism for IT Projects in order to enable OIMT leadership to monitor IT Projects status and address issues that threaten the success of IT Projects.
- OIMT adopted the HHS Enterprise Performance Lifecycle process as a standard method for delivering IT solutions to address business needs. This process is based on industry best practices and supports efficient software development standards.
- OIMT has developed a process for monitoring the compliance of FDA IT Investments with HHS/OMB Capital planning guidelines thru the creation of an FDA-wide Investment control review process. This process is currently being rolled out thru the end of FY16.

c. What are your high level next steps?

OFEMS will continue to implement the 170 USF per person utilization rate for office acquisitions. Additionally, OFEMs is working with FDA Centers and Offices to develop FDA national space standards that will provide guidelines for alternative office strategies (e.g., increased telework, desk sharing, office sharing, and hoteling) to maximize space utilization and provide a basis for consistent agreements with employee unions.

To optimize efficiencies, OIMT will conduct the following next steps:

- Awaiting prioritization of funding to determine any improvements/enhancements on IT intake process.
- On CCRM, improving operational management through deployment of industry standard methodologies with the implementation of ServiceNow tool, that will further greatly reduce risk of changes to the infrastructure.
- With the HHS FITARA plan, software license management is working in conjunction with CCRM and the ServiceNow tool to meet commodity IT objectives
- Continue coordination and collaboration for acquisition savings within OIMT for staff training needs to include new technologies, skills, or refresher courses.
- Our next goal is to bring additional value to the agency by expanding enterprise application capability. The opportunity for us to potentially do this is through application rationalization and increased collaboration with new Chief Technology Officer and the Centers.
- Further enforce EPLC through the development of enterprise-wide policies.
- Continue to address the goal and objectives in the OIMT IT Strategic Plan:
 - Efficiency

- Improve Program Outcomes
 - Reduce Cost
 - Improve Asset Management
 - Fully Leverage Consumption Based Cost Model
 - Improve Internal Process Efficiency and Effectiveness
 - Improve Communication
 - Improve Utilization of Technology
 - Quality
 - Improve Customer Satisfaction
 - Improve Awareness and Accountability of Services
 - Improve Collaboration and Communication
 - Improve Delivery of Service
 - Improve Partnership with Customers
 - Improve Skill Sets of Staff
 - Security
 - Increase Security
 - Improve FISMA Compliance
 - Make adjustments to the OIMT IT Strategic Plan to align with current FDA priorities.
63. How can FDA quantify savings as a result of improved efficiencies over the past five years? Please provide at least five specific examples and quantify savings.

Response: The Office of Operations has reduced spending and streamlined operations in two primary ways: reductions in office space and streamlined project management training.

Office Space: With regard to office space, the Office of Facilities, Engineering and Mission Support Services (OFEMS) quantifies savings with respect to its office space in terms of cost avoidance, since rental rates have increased over the past five years and, as a result of its expanding mission, FDA's office footprint has increased. Because FDA is increasing the efficiency of its office utilization, it is avoiding additional costs that would be incurred if it had not implemented space-saving measures.

In FY 2016, FDA OFEMS is projected to avoid \$35 million in rental payments annually for office space. This cost would have been incurred if FDA had maintained its FY 2011 office-space utilization rate and is based on a FY 2016 projected annual rental cost of \$132 million for office space. FDA improved its office-space utilization by 21% between FY 2011 and the second quarter of FY 2016; therefore, \$132 million would have represented 79% of \$167 million in projected annual rental payments.

For instance, at Building 51 on the White Oak Campus, FDA decreased its utilization rate from 202 USF per person in FY 2011 to 147 USF per person as of the second quarter of FY 2016, a 27% reduction. Had FDA maintained the FY 2011 utilization rate for the building, it would be paying approximately \$9,950 per person in annual rent in FY 2016, but instead it will pay approximately \$7,244 per person, a 27% decrease in per capita cost. FDA

has also improved space utilization in all other office buildings on the White Oak Campus using alternative office strategies.

Project Management Training: The Office of Information Management and Technology (OIMT) has identified efficiencies in streamlining the project management (PM) training program.

Overall, 98% of the participants passed the Level II and Level III courses. All trained PMs should now be prepared to move forward with their applications to become FAC P/PM certified by the HHS Board. Having skilled, competent, and professional P/PMs is essential to the success of FDA's mission. Additionally, understanding return on investment and value of enterprise benefits vs individual center needs provide informed decision making.

b. How are costs quantified to assess savings? What is the unit of measure? Is the savings a one-time or annual recapture?

- Pricing for FAC-P/PM training was obtained from multiple vendors including the incumbent. The incumbent was not the lowest nor was it the highest.
- FAC-P/PM Level II training pricing range was \$56,500 - \$175,318
- FAC-P/PM Level III training pricing range was \$49,600 - \$175,318.
- There was FDA savings one-time in FY15 of \$180,000.
- In FY16, FDA and HHS coordinated the offering of P/PM related training courses which will be a recurring savings.
- Development and operation costs for contractors, hardware, and software are tracked and managed for each system. Cost allocation formula factors include number of end users, infrastructure usage, and licenses.
- OIMT is able to monitor overall cost savings by monitoring the IT Cost Allocation model over the life of the existing model.

c. Please provide a specific example(s), to include quantification.

- In FY15, FAC-P/PM Level II and Level III training savings was \$180,000 for both training courses.
- Value is more qualitative than quantitative. Multiple centers may have similar need; rather than implementing multiple times, a single solution can be implemented one time that covers the needs of all.
- OIMT has been able to demonstrate that despite the increase in Number of IT Users by 16 %, OIMT has successfully reduced its operating budget by 3.56% since 2014.

64. Has FDA been a part of any HHS wide efforts to find administrative or overhead savings?

Response: FDA is a participant in the HHS implementation of Executive Order 13589 - Promoting Efficient Spending; Executive Order 13514 - Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance; and the OMB policies for Freeze and Reduce the Footprint.

FDA is working on the software license management improvements needed from Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) and subsequent OMB Directives to achieve economies of scale. This work is in conjunction with HHS and a subset of the overall HHS FITARA implementation plan.

Foreign Drug Inspections

Two years ago, this Subcommittee raised some serious concerns about the People's Republic of China creating delays and obstacles in the process necessary for FDA officials to gain visas into China to allow them to inspect facilities.

65. How many permanent FDA inspectors with visas are in China for fiscal year 2016 and how many did the FDA plan to have in the country last year? How does the current number of permanent inspectors compare to FY 2014 and FY 2015?

Response: FDA continues to expand upon its efforts to regulate the quality and safety of products entering the U.S. from China with a primary focus being expansion of the number of FDA investigators. Recruitment of investigators for full-time positions in China will continue indefinitely. So far in FY 2016, FDA has eight permanent FDA inspectors with visas in China (including two supervisory inspectors), two permanent FDA inspectors who recently received their visas and are preparing to move, and three permanent inspectors who are in in various stages of their pre-deployment prerequisites. In FY 2015, we had six permanent FDA inspectors with visas in China (including one supervisory inspector). This is a vast improvement over FY 2014 when we had only three permanent inspectors with visas in China at the start of FY 2014 and they all completed their tours by the end of FY 2014.

66. How many food and drug inspections were conducted by U.S. inspectors versus how many planned in China and India?

Response: FDA does not plan foreign inspections by country but rather by risk and, therefore, cannot provide an amount of planned inspections. However, as identified in the Program Activity Data (PAD) tables, for FY 2016, FDA estimated a total of 1,200 foreign food inspections, 47 foreign biologic inspections, 999 foreign human drug inspections, 603 foreign device inspections, and 76 animal drug and feed inspections.

In the most recently completed fiscal year, FDA inspectors conducted the following foreign inspections in China and India.

FY 2015 Foreign Inspections						
	Foods	Biologics	Human Drugs	Animal Drugs & Feeds	Devices & Rad. Health	Country Totals
China	102		121	35	197	455
India	99	3	252	5	8	367

In late 2014, FDA signed two Implementing Arrangements with its Chinese regulatory counterparts that outline procedures regarding inspections of food and drug facilities. After the signing of these arrangements, the Chinese government began issuing visas without delay to FDA staff members who will be posted in China.

GAO/OIG Reports

67. Please provide a listing of all GAO reports conducted on FDA programs and activities in fiscal years 2014, 2015 and 2016 to date.

Response: FDA managed 45 studies that closed from 2014-2016, and is currently managing 37 open studies.

GAO Reports Closed 2014-2016	
Report Number	Final Report Title
GAO-14-194	Drug Shortages: Public Health Threat Continues Despite Efforts to Help Ensure Product Availability
GAO-14-289	Pesticide Safety: Improvements Needed in EPA's Good Laboratory Practices Inspection Program
GAO-14-329	National Preparedness: HHS Has Funded Flexible Manufacturing Activities for Medical Countermeasures, but It Is Too Soon to Assess Their Effect
GAO-14-361	Information Technology: Agencies Need to Establish and Implement Incremental Development Policies
GAO-14-431	Small Business Research Programs: More Guidance and Oversight Needed to Comply with Spending and Reporting Requirements
GAO-14-442	Biological Defense: DOD Has Strengthened Coordination on Medical Countermeasures but Can Improve Its Process for Threat Prioritization
GAO-14-451C	Non-Traditional Chemical Agents: DOD Has Taken Preparedness Measures, but Additional Actions Are Needed to Improve Resource Planning and Department-wide Guidance
GAO-14-463T	Veterans' Health Care: Oversight of Tissue Product Safety
GAO-14-507	Critical Infrastructure Protection - DHS Action Needed to Enhance Integration and Coordination of Vulnerability Assessment Efforts
GAO-14-561	Tobacco Product Regulation: Most FDA Spending Funded Public Education, Regulatory Science, and Compliance and Enforcement Activities
GAO-14-639	Managing for Results: Enhanced Goal Leader Accountability and Collaboration Could Further Improve Agency Performance
GAO-14-763	Chemical Assessments: Agencies Coordinate Activities, but Additional Action Could Enhance Efforts.

GAO Reports Closed 2014-2016	
Report Number	Final Report Title
GAO-15-142	Vaccine Injury Compensation: Most Claims Took Multiple Years and Many Were Settled Through Negotiation
GAO-15-183	Food Safety: Additional Actions Needed to Help FDA's Foreign Offices Ensure Safety of Imported Food
GAO-15-202	Drug Shortages: Better Management of the Quota Process for Controlled Substances Needed; Coordination between DEA and FDA Should Be Improved
GAO-15-203	Prenatal Drug Use and Newborn Health: Federal Efforts Need Better Planning and Coordination
GAO-15-211	Antipsychotic Drug Use: HHS Has Initiatives to Reduce Use among Older Adults in Nursing Homes, but Should Expand Efforts to Other Settings
GAO-15-291	Drug-Impaired Driving: Additional Support Needed for Public Awareness Initiative
GAO-15-358	Small Business Research Programs: Challenges Remain in Meeting Spending and Reporting Requirements
GAO-15-368	Regulatory Guidance Processes: Selected Departments Could Strengthen Internal Control and Dissemination Practices
GAO-15-43	Telecommunications: Agencies Need Better Controls to Achieve Significant Savings on Mobile Devices and Services
GAO-15-436	Capitol Power Plant: Architect of the Capitol Should Update Its Long-term Energy Plan before Committing to Major Energy Projects
GAO-15-495	Federal Veterinarians: Efforts Needed to Improve Workforce Planning
GAO-15-52	Consumer Product Safety Oversight: Opportunities Exist to Strengthen Coordination and Increase Efficiencies and Effectiveness
GAO-15-553	Regenerative Medicine: Federal Investment, Information Sharing, and Challenges in an Evolving Field
GAO-15-6	Federal Facility Cybersecurity: DHS and GSA Should Address Cyber Risk to Building and Access Control Systems
GAO-15-64	Compounded Drugs: TRICARE's Payment Practices Should Be More Consistent with Regulations
GAO-15-718	Federal User Fees: Key Considerations for Designing and Implementing Regulatory Fees
GAO-15-771	Electronic Cigarettes: Effect on Federal Excise Taxes Collected on Traditional Cigarettes Is Not Currently Evident
GAO-15-793	Biosurveillance: Challenges and Options for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center
GAO-15-815	Medical Devices: FDA Ordered Postmarket Studies to Better Understand Safety Issues, and Many Studies Are Ongoing
GAO-16-110	Information Quality Act: Actions Needed to Improve Transparency and Reporting of Correction Requests

GAO Reports Closed 2014-2016	
Report Number	Final Report Title
GAO-16-12	Medicare Part B: Expenditures for New Drugs Concentrated among a Few Drugs, and Most Were Costly for Beneficiaries
GAO-16-128	Federal Research Opportunities: DOE, DOD, and HHS Need Better Guidance for Participant Activities
GAO-16-132	Emerging Animal Diseases: Actions Needed to Better Position USDA to Address Future Risks
GAO-16-154	Defense Health Care: Research on Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy to Treat Traumatic Brain Injury and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
GAO-16-182	Information Technology: FDA Has Taken Steps to Address Challenges but Needs a Comprehensive Strategic Plan
GAO-16-192	Drug Safety: FDA Expedites Many Applications, But Data for Postapproval Oversight Need Improvement
GAO-16-241	Genetically Engineered Crops: USDA Needs to Enhance Oversight and Better Understand Impacts of Unintended Mixing with Other Crops
GAO-16-305	High-Containment Laboratories: Comprehensive and Up-to-Date Policies and Stronger Oversight Mechanisms Needed to Improve Safety
GAO-16-319	Rare Diseases: Too Early to Gauge Effectiveness of FDA's Pediatric Voucher Program
GAO-16-325	Cloud Computing: Agencies Need to Incorporate Key Practices to Ensure Effective Performance
GAO-16-359	Imported Food Safety: FDA's Targeting Tool Has Enhanced Screening, but Further Improvements Are Possible
GAO-16-425	Food Safety: FDA Coordinating with Stakeholders on New Rules but Challenges Remain and Greater Tribal Consultation Needed
GAO-16-79	Critical Infrastructure Protection: Sector-Specific Agencies Need to Better Measure Cybersecurity Progress

Ongoing GAO Studies, July 2016	
Job Code Number	Name of Study
291200	Drug Shortages IV
291259	Review of FDA's Regulatory Science
100606	FDA's Foreign Drug Inspections and Foreign Offices
100062	Information Security Control Review of FDA Systems
131349	Federal Manufacturing Programs
100104	Federal and State Oversight of Drug Compounding
451140	Special Government Employee Designations
100149	Agencies' Compliance with SBIR and STTR Spending and Other Requirements for FY

Ongoing GAO Studies, July 2016	
Job Code Number	Name of Study
	2014
100125	Generic Drug Prices
100178	Security and Privacy of Electronic Health Information
060640	Inactivation and Attenuation Protocols in High Containment Laboratories
100141	Ebola Responses and Preparedness
100267	Federal Actions to Monitor and Control Antibiotic Resistance in Food Animals
100308	DOD's Pandemic Civil Support Planning
100317	Psychotropic Drug Prescriptions to Children in Foster Care
100399	FDA White Oak Consolidation
100311	Multiplex Point of Care Technology
100502	Medication Assisted Treatment for Opioid Addiction
100340	Federal Funding for Harmful Algal Blooms
100434	Options for Consolidating the Federal Food Safety System
100454	Drug Labeling for the Visually Impaired
100505	FDA Qualified Infectious Disease Products
100489	Memory Supplements
100290	Illicit Tobacco Imports and E-Cigarettes
100542	Seafood Safety
100676	Power Morcellator Medical Device
100329	FOIA Litigation Cases
100219	Agency Use of Participatory Strategies - Open FDA
100610	HHS Electronic Public Health Situational Awareness Information Network
100668	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
100709	Compassionate Use/Expanded Access Program
100781	Agencies' Vulnerability to Fraud Waste and Abuse with SBIR and STTR Programs
100565	Independent Disposal Authority
100622	FDA's Implementation of the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2012
100620	Kidney Disease Research
100808	Pharmaceutical Industry Consolidation and Drug Prices
100946	Zika Virus Outbreak

68. Please provide a full status of FDA's recent progress in resolving OIG or GAO recommendations in the past five years as well as a list of open items.

Response: From 2011 to 2016, FDA has resolved 96 GAO recommendations in 36 GAO reports. GAO has closed 80 of these as implemented, and 16 as not implemented. FDA is currently working on resolving 79 open recommendations in 34 GAO reports.

GAO Recommendations Table--New

Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
GAO-01-754	Women's Health: Women Sufficiently Represented in New Drug Testing, but FDA Oversight Needs Improvement	The FDA should adopt management tools that will ensure drug sponsors' compliance with current regulations regarding the presentation of data by sex and that its reviewers' consistently and systematically discuss sex differences in their written reviews of NDAs. Specifically, FDA should promptly implement management tools, such as the proposed demographic worksheet and the standardized template for Medical Officer Reviews, that will allow the agency to determine if NDAs and IND annual reports are in compliance with regulations that mandate the presentation of available safety and efficacy outcome data for women in NDAs and the tabulation of study participants by sex in the annual reports.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-06-402	Drug Safety: Improvement Needed in FDA's Postmarket Decision-making and Oversight Process	To improve the postmarket drug safety decision-making process, the Commissioner of FDA should, with input from the Drug Safety Oversight Board and the Process Improvement Teams, revise and implement the draft policy on major postmarket drug safety decisions.	Closed - Not Implemented	2012
GAO-06-402	Drug Safety: Improvement Needed in FDA's Postmarket Decision-making and Oversight Process	To improve the postmarket drug safety decision-making process, the Commissioner of FDA should improve the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research's dispute resolution process by revising the pilot program to increase its independence.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-06-402	Drug Safety: Improvement Needed in FDA's Postmarket Decision-making and Oversight Process	To improve the postmarket drug safety decision-making process, the Commissioner of FDA should clarify ODS's role in FDA's scientific advisory committee meetings involving postmarket drug safety issues.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-06-402	Drug Safety: Improvement Needed in FDA's Postmarket Decision-	To improve the postmarket drug safety decision-making process, the Commissioner of FDA should establish a	Closed - Implemented	2012

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	making and Oversight Process	mechanism for systematically tracking ODS's recommendations and subsequent safety actions.		
GAO-08-1047	Improvements Needed in FDA Oversight of Fresh Produce	To enhance FDA's authority to oversee fresh produce, the Commissioner of FDA should seek authority from the Congress to make explicit FDA's authority to adopt preventive controls for high-risk foods.	Closed - Implemented	2011
GAO-08-1047	Food Safety: Improvements Needed in FDA Oversight of Fresh Produce	To foster transparency and accountability, the Commissioner of FDA should provide specific information to the Congress and to the public on the strategies and resources for implementing the Food Protection Plan.	Closed - Not Implemented	2012
GAO-08-1047	Food Safety: Improvements Needed in FDA Oversight of Fresh Produce	To enhance FDA's authority to oversee fresh produce, the Commissioner of FDA should seek authority from the Congress to make explicit FDA's authority to adopt preventive controls for high-risk foods and to provide FDA enhanced access to firm records during food-related emergencies.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-1047	Food Safety: Improvements Needed in FDA Oversight of Fresh Produce	To enhance FDA's oversight of fresh produce safety, Commissioner of FDA should see that the agency updates its good agricultural practices guidance for fresh produce to incorporate new knowledge about safe growing practices.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-1047	Food Safety: Improvements Needed in FDA Oversight of Fresh Produce	To enhance FDA's oversight of fresh produce safety, Commissioner of FDA should see that the agency identifies approaches for obtaining testing and other information from industry members to inform its research agenda.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-1047	Food Safety: Improvements Needed in FDA Oversight of Fresh Produce	To enhance FDA's oversight of fresh produce safety, Commissioner of FDA should see that the agency develop a plan for identifying research priorities and facilitating research related to fresh produce.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-157	Intellectual Property: Federal Enforcement Has	GAO recommends that FDA systematically analyze enforcement statistics to better	Closed - Implemented	2012

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	Generally Increased, but Assessing Performance Could Strengthen Law Enforcement Effort	understand variations in IP-related enforcement activity.		
GAO-08-597	FDA Needs to Better Leverage Resources, Improve Oversight, and Effectively Use Available Data to Help Consumers Select Healthy Foods	The Commissioner, FDA, should better leverage resources to carry out food safety and other regulatory responsibilities, including administering and enforcing labeling requirements, by providing Congress with specific, detailed information on the new statutory authorities identified in the Food Protection Plan, such as the authority to charge user fees, accredit third-party inspectors, and mandate food recalls, with specific information on how these authorities would help achieve its mission.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-597	FDA Needs to Better Leverage Resources, Improve Oversight, and Effectively Use Available Data to Help Consumers Select Healthy Foods	The Commissioner, FDA, should better leverage resources to carry out food safety and other regulatory responsibilities, including administering and enforcing labeling requirements, by posting on FDA's public Web site periodic updates of the status of implementation of the Food Protection Plan, including goals achieved and time frames for completing the remaining work.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-597	FDA Needs to Better Leverage Resources, Improve Oversight, and Effectively Use Available Data to Help Consumers Select Healthy Foods	The Commissioner, FDA, should ensure that the public has timely access to information on food labeling violations that may have serious health consequences by requiring all of the centers and offices to post on FDA's public Web site, within a specified time frame, key information, such as all warning letters; statistics on serious enforcement actions (e.g., import refusals) by country, type of food, and the problem found (e.g., undeclared allergen); and information (e.g., product identification and exposure symptoms) on violations that FDA classifies as serious.	Closed - Implemented	2012

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
GAO-08-597	FDA Needs to Better Leverage Resources, Improve Oversight, and Effectively Use Available Data to Help Consumers Select Healthy Foods	The Commissioner, FDA, should ensure that labeling office managers have the information they need to oversee compliance with food labeling statutes and regulations by tracking regulatory meetings related to food labeling violations and analyzing whether regulatory meetings are an effective use of resources.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-597	FDA Needs to Better Leverage Resources, Improve Oversight, and Effectively Use Available Data to Help Consumers Select Healthy Foods	The Commissioner, FDA, should ensure that labeling office managers have the information they need to oversee compliance with food labeling statutes and regulations by analyzing violation data in routine management reports.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-597	FDA Needs to Better Leverage Resources, Improve Oversight, and Effectively Use Available Data to Help Consumers Select Healthy Foods	The Commissioner, FDA, should ensure that labeling office managers have the information they need to oversee compliance with food labeling statutes and regulations by maintaining, in a searchable format, data on food labeling violations, including the type of violation and information about corrective actions taken or, if no action was taken, the reason why.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-597	FDA Needs to Better Leverage Resources, Improve Oversight, and Effectively Use Available Data to Help Consumers Select Healthy Foods	The Commissioner, FDA, should better leverage resources to carry out food safety and other regulatory responsibilities, including administering and enforcing labeling requirements, by collaborating with other federal agencies and stakeholders experienced in nutrition and health issues, to evaluate labeling approaches and options for developing a simplified, empirically valid system that conveys overall nutritional quality to mitigate labels that are misleading to consumers.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-08-970	Drug Safety: Better Data Management and More Inspections Are Needed to Strengthen FDA's Foreign	To address weaknesses in FDA's oversight of foreign establishments manufacturing drugs for the U.S. market, the Commissioner of FDA should enforce the	Closed - Implemented	2014

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	Drug Inspection Program	requirement that establishments manufacturing drugs for the U.S. market update their registration annually.		
GAO-08-970	Drug Safety: Better Data Management and More Inspections Are Needed to Strengthen FDA's Foreign Drug Inspection Program	To address weaknesses in FDA's oversight of foreign establishments manufacturing drugs for the U.S. market, the Commissioner of FDA should establish mechanisms for verifying information provided by the establishment at the time of registration.	Closed - Implemented	2014
GAO-08-970	Drug Safety: Better Data Management and More Inspections Are Needed to Strengthen FDA's Foreign Drug Inspection Program	To address weaknesses in FDA's oversight of foreign establishments manufacturing drugs for the U.S. market, the Commissioner of FDA should ensure that information on the classification of inspections with serious deficiencies is accurate in all FDA databases.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-09-205	Federal Rulemaking: Improvements Needed to Monitoring and Evaluation of Rules Development as Well as to the Transparency of OMB Regulatory Reviews	To improve the monitoring and evaluation of rules development and the transparency of the review process, and to be consistent with internal controls for information in managing agency operations, the Administrator of EPA, the Commissioner of FDA, and the Chairman of SEC should each evaluate actual performance versus the targeted milestones and when they are different determine why.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-205	Federal Rulemaking: Improvements Needed to Monitoring and Evaluation of Rules Development as Well as to the Transparency of OMB Regulatory Reviews	To improve the monitoring and evaluation of rules development and the transparency of the review process, and to be consistent with internal controls for information in managing agency operations, for significant rules, the Commissioner of FDA and the Chairman of SEC should routinely track major milestones in regulatory development and report internally and externally when major milestones are reached against established targets.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-250	Dietary Supplements: FDA Should Take Further	To improve consumer understanding about dietary supplements and better	Closed - Implemented	2013

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	Actions to Improve Oversight and Consumer Understanding	leverage existing resources, we recommend that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services direct the Commissioner of FDA to coordinate with stakeholder groups involved in consumer outreach to (1) identify additional mechanisms—such as the recent WebMD partnership—for educating consumers about the safety, efficacy, and labeling of dietary supplements, (2) implement these mechanisms, and (3) assess their effectiveness.		
GAO-09-250	Dietary Supplements: FDA Should Take Further Actions to Improve Oversight and Consumer Understanding	To improve the information available to FDA for identifying safety concerns and better enable FDA to meet its responsibility to protect the public health, we recommend that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services direct the Commissioner of FDA to request authority to require dietary supplement companies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify themselves as a dietary supplement company as part of the existing registration requirements and update this information annually, • Provide a list of all dietary supplement products they sell and a copy of the labels and update this information annually, and • Report all adverse events related to dietary supplements. 	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-250	Dietary Supplements: FDA Should Take Further Actions to Improve Oversight and Consumer Understanding	To help ensure that companies follow the appropriate laws and regulations and renew a recommendation we made in July 2000, we recommend that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services direct the Commissioner of FDA to provide guidance to industry to clarify when products should be marketed as either dietary supplements or foods with added dietary ingredients.	Closed - Implemented	2015
GAO-09-	Seafood Fraud: FDA	To maximize the efficiency and	Closed - Not	2013

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
258	Program Changes and Better Collaboration among Key Federal Agencies Could Improve Detection and Prevention	effectiveness of each agency's efforts to detect and prevent seafood fraud and to increase interagency collaboration, improve information sharing, and reduce overlaps, we recommend that the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, and Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration develop goals, strategies, and mechanisms to share information and resources related to seafood fraud detection and prevention across agency boundaries.	Implemented	
GAO-09-258	Seafood Fraud: FDA Program Changes and Better Collaboration among Key Federal Agencies Could Improve Detection and Prevention	To help reduce the prevalence of seafood fraud and improve FDA's actions to detect and prevent seafood fraud, we are recommending that the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration update the Fish and Fisheries Products Hazards and Controls Guidance to reflect the seafood labeling requirements of the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act of 2004.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-258	Seafood Fraud: FDA Program Changes and Better Collaboration among Key Federal Agencies Could Improve Detection and Prevention	To help reduce the prevalence of seafood fraud and improve FDA's actions to detect and prevent seafood fraud, we are recommending that the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration propose amendments to FDA's seafood HACCP regulations to include requirements that covered facilities include control points that can be used to identify and mitigate economic fraud risks.	Closed - Not Implemented	2015
GAO-09-258	Seafood Fraud: FDA Program Changes and Better Collaboration among Key Federal Agencies Could Improve Detection and Prevention	To maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of each agency's efforts to detect and prevent seafood fraud and to increase interagency collaboration, improve information sharing, and reduce overlaps, we recommend that the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, the Under Secretary of	Closed - Implemented	2013

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
		Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, and Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration create a federal agency-wide library of seafood species standards.		
GAO-09-258	Seafood Fraud: FDA Program Changes and Better Collaboration among Key Federal Agencies Could Improve Detection and Prevention	To help reduce the prevalence of seafood fraud and improve FDA's actions to detect and prevent seafood fraud, we are recommending that the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration publicize the criteria FDA uses to revise the Seafood List, provide the opportunity for stakeholder comments prior to formalizing any changes to the list not required by law or regulation, and routinely update the public version of the list whenever FDA makes any changes.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-355	Privacy and Security: Food and Drug Administration Faces Challenges in Establishing Protections for Its Postmarket Risk Analysis System	Ensuring consistent application of protections to all Sentinel partners; Limiting use of personal health information to a clear and specific purpose; Involving the public in the development of the system and informing the public of the program's planned uses of personal health information and privacy protections; Using de-identified data; Establishing comprehensive security controls; Overseeing and enforcing key privacy requirements.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-523	Information Technology: FDA Needs to Establish Key Plans and Processes for Guiding Systems Modernization Efforts	Develop a documented EA program management plan that includes a detailed work breakdown of the tasks, activities, and time frames associated with developing the architecture, as well as the funding and the staff resources needed;	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-523	Information Technology: FDA Needs to Establish Key Plans and Processes for	To help ensure the success of FDA's modernization efforts, the Commissioner of FDA should require the CIO to take	Closed - Implemented	2013

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	Guiding Systems Modernization Efforts	expeditious actions to complete the criteria for setting priorities for the segment architecture and prioritize the segments.		
GAO-09-523	Information Technology: FDA Needs to Establish Key Plans and Processes for Guiding Systems Modernization Efforts	Develop a skills inventory, needs assessment, and gap analysis, and develop initiatives to address skills gaps as part of a strategic approach to IT human capital planning.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-523	Information Technology: FDA Needs to Establish Key Plans and Processes for Guiding Systems Modernization Efforts	Set milestones and a completion date for developing a comprehensive IT strategic plan, including results oriented goals, strategies, milestones, performance measures, and an analysis of interdependencies among projects and activities, and use this plan to guide and coordinate its modernization projects and activities.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-523	Information Technology: FDA Needs to Establish Key Plans and Processes for Guiding Systems Modernization Efforts	To help ensure the success of FDA's modernization efforts, the Commissioner of FDA should require the CIO to take expeditious actions to accelerate development of the segment and enterprise architecture, including "as is," "to be," and transition plans, and in the meantime develop plans to manage the increased risk to modernization projects of proceeding without an architecture to guide and constrain their development.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-581	Food and Drug Administration: FDA Faces Challenges Meeting Its Growing Medical Product Responsibilities and Should Develop Complete Estimates of Its Resource Needs	The Commissioner of FDA should establish a comprehensive and reliable basis to substantiate the agency's estimates of its current and future resource needs in a manner consistent with the principles contained in our cost estimating and assessment guide. To do so, the Commissioner of FDA should develop an evidence-based estimate of the resources needed to fulfill all of its responsibilities.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-09-581	Food and Drug Administration: FDA Faces Challenges Meeting Its	The Commissioner of FDA should establish a comprehensive and reliable basis to substantiate the agency's estimates of its	Closed - Implemented	2012

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	Growing Medical Product Responsibilities and Should Develop Complete Estimates of Its Resource Needs	current and future resource needs in a manner consistent with the principles contained in our cost estimating and assessment guide. To do so, the Commissioner of FDA should assess the extent to which the agency is meeting its responsibilities.		
GAO-09-581	Food and Drug Administration: FDA Faces Challenges Meeting Its Growing Medical Product Responsibilities and Should Develop Complete Estimates of Its Resource Needs	The Commissioner of FDA should establish a comprehensive and reliable basis to substantiate the agency's estimates of its current and future resource needs in a manner consistent with the principles contained in our cost estimating and assessment guide. To do so, the Commissioner of FDA should Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the agency's staffing resources, including its contractor workforce.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-09-581	Food and Drug Administration: FDA Faces Challenges Meeting Its Growing Medical Product Responsibilities and Should Develop Complete Estimates of Its Resource Needs	The Commissioner of FDA should establish a comprehensive and reliable basis to substantiate the agency's estimates of its current and future resource needs in a manner consistent with the principles contained in our cost estimating and assessment guide. To do so, the Commissioner of FDA should gather data on the work the agency conducts to fulfill its responsibilities.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-09-60	Genetically Engineered Crops: Agencies Are Proposing Changes to Improve Oversight, but Could Take Additional Steps to Enhance Coordination and Monitoring	To reduce the risk and impact of unauthorized releases, we recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture and the FDA Commissioner develop a formal agreement to share information concerning GE crops with novel genetic traits that, if unintentionally released into the food or feed supply, present or are likely to present public health concerns and, as a result, also could have negative financial consequences for the food and agriculture industry. With information from USDA about permits or notifications for field trials of such GE crops, FDA could	Closed - Implemented	2013

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
		identify which GE crops might benefit from an early food safety evaluation and encourage developers of those crops to participate in evaluations. With assistance from FDA, USDA could make meaningful and transparent use of the health evaluation data available through FDA's early food safety evaluations in its risk assessments of GE crops.		
GAO-09-60	Genetically Engineered Crops: Agencies Are Proposing Changes to Improve Oversight, but Could Take Additional Steps to Enhance Coordination and Monitoring	To help ensure that unintended consequences arising from the marketing of GE crops are detected and minimized, we recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture, the EPA Administrator, and the FDA Commissioner develop a coordinated strategy for monitoring marketed GE crops and use the results to inform their oversight of these crops. Such a strategy should adopt a risk-based approach to identifying the types of marketed GE crops that warrant monitoring, such as those with the greatest potential for affecting the environment or non-GE segments of agriculture, or those that might threaten the food safety through the unintentional introduction of pharmaceutical or industrial compounds into the food supply. The strategy should also identify criteria for determining when monitoring is no longer needed. In developing a strategy, the agencies should draw upon the analysis and conclusions of the National Research Council and the National Science and Technology Council.	Closed - Not Implemented	2014
GAO-09-60	Genetically Engineered Crops: Agencies Are Proposing Changes to Improve Oversight, but Could Take Additional Steps to Enhance Coordination and Monitoring	To improve transparency and mitigate the impact of an unauthorized release into the food or feed supply of a regulated GE plant that has completed an early food safety evaluation, we recommend that the FDA Commissioner fulfill the agency's commitment to post the results of completed early food safety evaluations	Closed - Implemented	2011

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
		on its Web site and add the results of future evaluations within 120 days of receiving the submission from the plant developer.		
GAO-09-610	Bottled Water: FDA Safety and Consumer Protections Are Often Less Stringent Than Comparable EPA Protections for Tap Water	Implement FDA's findings on methods that are feasible for conveying information about bottled water to customers, such as, at a minimum, requiring that companies provide on the label contact information directing customers how to obtain comprehensive information. Should FDA determine it lacks the necessary authority to implement its findings, it should seek legislation to obtain such authority.	Closed - Not Implemented	2013
GAO-09-610	Bottled Water: FDA Safety and Consumer Protections Are Often Less Stringent Than Comparable EPA Protections for Tap Water	Issue a standard of quality regulation for DEHP, or publish in the Federal Register the agency's reasons for not doing so one year after the conclusion of its task force study on this matter.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-649	School Meal Programs: Changes to Federal Agencies' Procedures Could Reduce Risk of School Children Consuming Recalled Food August 2009	To better ensure the safety of foods provided to children through the school meal programs, and to make improvements in three areas related to recalls affecting schools: interagency coordination; notification and instructions to states and schools; and monitoring effectiveness, the Secretary of HHS should direct FDA to revise the Recall Audit Check Report form to include a consignee prompt for schools.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-09-649	School Meal Programs: Changes to Federal Agencies' Procedures Could Reduce Risk of School Children Consuming Recalled Food August 2009	To better ensure the safety of foods provided to children through the school meal programs, and to make improvements in three areas related to recalls affecting schools: interagency coordination; notification and instructions to states and schools; and monitoring effectiveness, the Secretary of HHS should direct FDA to revise FDA procedures to ensure schools are included in audit checks, either by drawing a separate	Closed - Implemented	2012

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
		schools-only sample or providing a selection preference for schools.		
GAO-09-649	School Meal Programs: Changes to Federal Agencies' Procedures Could Reduce Risk of School Children Consuming Recalled Food August 2009	To better ensure the safety of foods provided to children through the school meal programs, and to make improvements in three areas related to recalls affecting schools: interagency coordination; notification and instructions to states and schools; and monitoring effectiveness, the Secretary of HHS should direct FDA to revise FDA procedures to ensure analysis of its audit checks is documented, and any problems with recalls or audit checks affecting consignees involved with schools identified and acted upon.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-09-649	School Meal Programs: Changes to Federal Agencies' Procedures Could Reduce Risk of School Children Consuming Recalled Food August 2009	We recommend the Secretary of Agriculture direct the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) and that the Secretary of HHS direct the Commissioner of the FDA to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jointly establish a timeframe for completing a memorandum of understanding (MOD) on how FNS and FDA will communicate during FDA investigations and recalls that may involve USDA-commodities for the school meal programs, which could specifically address how FDA will include FNA in its pre-recall deliberations. 	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-09-807	Oversight of Clinical Investigators: Action Needed to Improve Timeliness and Enhance Scope of FDA's Debarment and Disqualification Processes for Medical Product Investigators	Monitor compliance with recently established time frames for debarment and disqualification proceedings and take appropriate action when those are not met.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-09-807	Oversight of Clinical Investigators: Action Needed to Improve Timeliness and Enhance	Amend FDA regulations to ensure that those who have engaged in misconduct found sufficiently serious to warrant disqualification for one investigational	Closed - Implemented	2012

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	Scope of FDA's Debarment and Disqualification Processes for Medical Product Investigators	medical product are not able to continue to serve as clinical investigators for any.		
GAO-09-807	Oversight of Clinical Investigators: Action Needed to Improve Timeliness and Enhance Scope of FDA's Debarment and Disqualification Processes for Medical Product Investigators	Pursue debarment authority for medical devices that is consistent with the current debarment authority for drugs and biologics and prohibit any debarred individual from involvement with drugs, biologics, and medical devices.	Closed - Not Implemented	2013
GAO-09-866	New Drug Approval: FDA Needs to Enhance its Oversight of Drugs Approved on the Basis of Surrogate Endpoints	GAO recommends that FDA clarify the conditions under which it would utilize its authority to expedite the withdrawal of drugs under its accelerated approval process if sponsors either fail to complete required confirmatory studies with due diligence, or if studies are completed, but fail to demonstrate the clinical effectiveness of the drugs if sponsors either fail to complete required confirmatory studies with due diligence, or if studies are completed, but fail to demonstrate the clinical effectiveness of the drugs.	Closed - Not Implemented	2012
GAO-09-873	Food Safety: Agencies Need to Address Gaps in Enforcement and Collaboration to Enhance Safety of Imported Food	To enhance FDA's authority to oversee the safety of imported food, GAO recommends that the FDA Commissioner seek authority from the Congress to assess civil penalties on firms and persons who violate FDA's food safety laws.	Closed - Implemented	2011
GAO-09-873	Food Safety: Agencies Need to Address Gaps in Enforcement and Collaboration to Enhance Safety of Imported Food	To help ensure that PREDICT is effectively targeting high-risk imported food shipments for field and laboratory examinations, GAO recommends that the FDA Commissioner develop a performance measurement plan prior to deploying the system at additional U.S. ports.	Closed - Implemented	2012
GAO-09-873	Food Safety: Agencies Need to Address Gaps in Enforcement and	To enhance public safety, GAO recommends that the FDA Commissioner find ways to share with states product	Closed - Implemented	2011

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	Collaboration to Enhance Safety of Imported Food	distribution lists, to the extent permitted by law, while also protecting confidential commercial information, and if necessary, consider what regulatory or legislative changes may be needed to allow FDA to share otherwise protected information with states while preventing public disclosure.		
GAO-09-873	Food Safety: Agencies Need to Address Gaps in Enforcement and Collaboration to Enhance Safety of Imported Food	To better leverage state resources for protecting the safety of imported food, GAO recommends that the FDA Commissioner reach out to states to find opportunities for additional collaboration through contracts, cooperative agreements, and informal partnerships.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-09-873	Food Safety: Agencies Need to Address Gaps in Enforcement and Collaboration to Enhance Safety of Imported Food	To enhance agency coordination and to streamline FDA's refusal process with CBP's redelivery process, GAO recommends that the FDA Commissioner and the CBP Commissioner jointly study, with input from agency field officials, ports where a joint initiative would be feasible.	Closed - Implemented	2011
GAO-09-873	Food Safety: Agencies Need to Address Gaps in Enforcement and Collaboration to Enhance Safety of Imported Food	GAO further recommends that the Commissioner determine what violations should be subject to this new FDA civil penalties authority, as well as the appropriate nature and magnitude of the penalties.	Closed - Implemented	2011
GAO-09-873	Food Safety: Agencies Need to Address Gaps in Enforcement and Collaboration to Enhance Safety of Imported Food	The FDA Commissioner should explore ways to improve the agency's ability to identify foreign firms with a unique identifier.	Closed - Implemented	2011
GAO-10-221	Food and Drug Administration: Improved Monitoring and Development of Performance Measures Needed to Strengthen Oversight of Criminal and Misconduct Investigations	To ensure OCI's compliance with investigative policies the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) should instruct the Commissioner of FDA to have regular assessments of OCI's field offices conducted in accordance with its existing policy.	Closed - Implemented	2015
GAO-10-	Food and Drug	To ensure OIA's compliance with	Closed -	2015

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
221	Administration: Improved Monitoring and Development of Performance Measures Needed to Strengthen Oversight of Criminal and Misconduct Investigations	investigative policies, the Secretary of HHS should instruct the Commissioner of FDA to establish a review procedure for the assessment of OIA's compliance with its investigative policies.	Implemented	
GAO-10-221	Food and Drug Administration: Improved Monitoring and Development of Performance Measures Needed to Strengthen Oversight of Criminal and Misconduct Investigations	To assess whether OCI's criminal investigative program is achieving its desired results, the Secretary of HHS should instruct the Commissioner of FDA to establish performance measures and assess program results against them.	Closed - Not Implemented	2015
GAO-10-226	Human Capital: Continued Opportunities Exist for FDA and OPM to Improve Oversight of Recruitment, Relocation, and Retention Incentives	As FDA implements the results of its 2009 review of 3R incentives, the Commissioner of FDA should continue to strengthen FDA's internal controls for requesting, approving, and processing 3R incentives by updating the guidance for awarding 3R incentives to include the payment method used for retention incentives and all the conditions for terminating a retention incentive when no service agreement is required.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-10-226	Human Capital: Continued Opportunities Exist for FDA and OPM to Improve Oversight of Recruitment, Relocation, and Retention Incentives	As FDA implements the results of its 2009 review of 3R incentives, the Commissioner of FDA should continue to strengthen FDA's internal controls for requesting, approving, and processing 3R incentives by ensuring 3R incentive files are properly completed and reviewed to address policy and regulatory requirements before the employees receive the incentive payments.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-10-226	Human Capital: Continued Opportunities Exist for FDA and OPM to Improve Oversight of Recruitment, Relocation, and Retention Incentives	To better align the use of 3R incentives with the agency's human capital goals, the Commissioner of FDA should update FDA's strategic workforce plan to document the agency's recruitment and retention goals and strategies and as part of that update,	Closed - Implemented	2013

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
		identify indicators to better track the progress of 3R incentives over time in addressing the agency's recruitment and retention goals.		
GAO-10-246	Food Safety: FDA Should Strengthen Its Oversight of Food Ingredients Determined to Be Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)	To better ensure FDA's oversight of the safety of GRAS substances, GAO recommends that the Commissioner of FDA develop a strategy to help ensure the safety of engineered nanomaterials that companies market as GRAS substances without the agency's knowledge, including taking steps such as issuing guidance recommended by the agency's nanotechnology taskforce, developing an agency definition of engineered nanomaterials, and requiring companies to inform FDA if their GRAS determinations involve engineered nanomaterials.	Closed - Implemented	2015
GAO-10-279	Food and Drug Administration: Opportunities Exist to Better Address Management Challenges	To encourage greater use of performance information, the Commissioner of FDA should work to build FDA's capacity to collect and analyze performance information by expanding training for managers on topics related to performance information.	Closed - Implemented	2014
GAO-10-279	Food and Drug Administration: Opportunities Exist to Better Address Management Challenges	To more clearly demonstrate the alignment of activities to strategic goals, the Commissioner of FDA should direct each of the agency's main centers and offices to clearly align their program activities to FDA's strategic goals in documents, such as the budget request or center- and office-level documents.	Closed - Implemented	2014
GAO-10-279	Food and Drug Administration: Opportunities Exist to Better Address Management Challenges	To more strategically manage its human capital, the Commissioner of FDA should develop a strategic human capital plan and issue an updated workforce plan.	Closed - Implemented	2014
GAO-10-309R	Food Irradiation: FDA Could Improve Its Documentation and	To more effectively manage its food irradiation petitions, GAO recommends that the Commissioner of the Food and	Closed - Implemented	2014

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	Communication of Key Decisions on Food Irradiation Petitions	Drug Administration direct the Office of Food Additive Safety to document its key decisions in its administrative files to be consistent with FDA regulations.		
GAO-10-309R	Food Irradiation: FDA Could Improve Its Documentation and Communication of Key Decisions on Food Irradiation Petitions	To more effectively manage its food irradiation petitions, GAO recommends that the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration direct the Office of Food Additive Safety to communicate its key decisions to its petitioners and, for the new petitions, the status of its decision making, consistent with regulatory timeframes to be consistent with FDA regulations.	Closed - Implemented	2014
GAO-10-68	Drug Safety: FDA Has Begun Efforts to Enhance Postmarket Safety, but Additional Actions Are Needed	To address weaknesses in FDA's oversight of postmarket drug safety, the Commissioner of FDA should develop a comprehensive plan for transferring the additional regulatory authorities from OND to OSE that includes time frames for the transfer and steps to ensure resources are properly aligned to allow OSE to assume these responsibilities.	Closed - Not Implemented	2012
GAO-11-102	Food Labeling: FDA Needs to Reassess Its Approach to Protecting Consumers from False or Misleading Claims	To ensure that the health-related claims on food labels are not false or misleading to consumers, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to identify and request from Congress the authorities needed to access evidence from food companies regarding potentially false or misleading structure/function or other claims on food that would allow the agency to establish whether there is scientific support for the claims.	Closed - Not Implemented	2014
GAO-11-102	Food Labeling: FDA Needs to Reassess Its Approach to Protecting Consumers from False or Misleading Claims	To ensure that the health-related claims on food labels are not false or misleading to consumers, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to provide guidance to industry on the type and strength of scientific evidence needed to prevent false	Closed - Not Implemented	2015

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
		or misleading information in a structure/function claim.		
GAO-11-102	Food Labeling: FDA Needs to Reassess Its Approach to Protecting Consumers from False or Misleading Claims	To ensure that the health-related claims on food labels are not false or misleading to consumers, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to amend the "Compliance Program Guidance Manual" instructions to FDA inspectors for reviewing food labels during inspections of food facilities, to include steps for identifying potentially false or misleading structure/function claims for further review.	Closed - Not Implemented	2014
GAO-11-286	Seafood Safety: FDA Needs to Improve Oversight of Imported Seafood and Better Leverage Limited Resources	To better ensure the safety of seafood imports, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to study the feasibility of adopting other practices used by other entities, such as requiring foreign countries that want to export seafood to the United States to develop a national residues monitoring plan to control the use of aquaculture drugs, to more efficiently ensure the safety of imported seafood and report its findings to the Secretary.	Closed - Not Implemented	2015
GAO-11-286	Seafood Safety: FDA Needs to Improve Oversight of Imported Seafood and Better Leverage Limited Resources	To better ensure the safety of seafood imports, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to develop a strategic approach with specific time frames for enhancing collaborative efforts with NMFS and better leveraging NMFS inspection resources.	Closed - Not Implemented	2015
GAO-11-286	Seafood Safety: FDA Needs to Improve Oversight of Imported Seafood and Better Leverage Limited Resources	To better ensure the safety of seafood imports, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to develop a more comprehensive import sampling program for seafood by more effectively using its laboratory resources and taking into	Closed - Not Implemented	2015

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
		account the imported seafood sampling programs of other entities and countries.		
GAO-11-457	Pediatric Research: Products Studied under Two Related Laws, but Improved Tracking Needed by FDA	The Commissioner of FDA should move expeditiously to track applications upon their submission and throughout its review process and maintain aggregate data, including the total number of applications that are subject to PREA and whether those applications include pediatric studies.	Closed - Implemented	2015
GAO-11-468	Medical Devices FDA Should Enhance Its Oversight of Recalls	To enhance FDA's oversight of medical device recalls, and in particular, those medical device recalls that pose the highest risk, the Commissioner of FDA should document the agency's basis for terminating individual recalls.	Closed - Implemented	2014
GAO-11-468	Medical Devices - FDA Should Enhance Its Oversight of Recalls	To enhance FDA's oversight of medical device recalls, and in particular, those medical device recalls that pose the highest risk, the Commissioner of FDA should create a program to routinely and systematically assess medical device recall information, and use this information to proactively identify strategies for mitigating health risks presented by defective or unsafe devices. This assessment should be designed, at a minimum, to identify trends in the numbers and types of recalls, devices most frequently being recalled, and underlying causes of recalls.	Closed - Implemented	2014
GAO-11-468	Medical Devices FDA Should Enhance Its Oversight of Recalls	To enhance FDA's oversight of medical device recalls, and in particular, those medical device recalls that pose the highest risk, the Commissioner of FDA should clarify procedures for conducting medical device recall audit checks to improve the ability of investigators to perform these checks in a consistent manner.	Closed - Implemented	2014
GAO-11-468	Medical Devices FDA Should Enhance Its	To enhance FDA's oversight of medical device recalls, and in particular, those	Closed - Implemented	2014

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
	Oversight of Recalls	medical device recalls that pose the highest risk, the Commissioner of FDA should develop explicit criteria for assessing whether recalling firms have performed an effective correction or removal action.		
GAO-11-607	FDA Needs to Reassess Its Approach to Reducing an Illness Caused by Eating Raw Oysters	To better ensure the safety of oysters from the Gulf of Mexico that are sold for raw consumption, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) should direct the Commissioner of FDA to work with the ISSC to conduct further study of the six issues of concern we identified regarding the FDA-commissioned Research Triangle Institute International (RTI) report's economic analysis to ensure a more accurate assessment of the feasibility of developing adequate capacity and before FDA and the ISSC move forward with revising the National Shellfish Sanitation Program's shellfish safety guidelines to provide postharvest processing for oysters harvested from Gulf Coast waters during warmer months and intended for raw consumption.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-11-801	Antibiotic Resistance Agencies Have Made Limited Progress Addressing Antibiotic Use in Animals	To enhance surveillance of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in food animals, we recommend that the Secretaries of Agriculture and Health and Human Services direct agencies to, consistent with their existing authorities modify NARMS sampling to make the data more representative of antibiotic resistance in food animals and retail meat throughout the United States.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-12-116	Drug Shortages FDA's Ability to Respond Should Be Strengthened	To strengthen FDA's ability to protect the public health through its response to drug shortages, the Commissioner of FDA should assess the resources allocated to the Drug Shortage Program to determine whether reallocation is needed to improve the agency's response to drug shortages.	Closed - Implemented	2014

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
GAO-12-225	Pediatric Medical Devices Provisions Support Development, but Better Data Needed for Required Reporting	The Commissioner of FDA should collect reliable information to report data related to pediatric medical devices. Specifically, FDA should take steps to consistently collect information using its existing pediatric electronic flag or otherwise develop internal controls to readily and reliably collect and report information on devices for pediatric use.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-12-346	Information Technology FDA Needs to Fully Implement Key Management Practices to Lessen Modernization Risks	help ensure the success of FDA's modernization efforts, the Commissioner of FDA should direct the CIO to take immediate steps to identify all of FDA's IT systems and develop an inventory that includes information describing each system, such as costs, system function or purpose, and status information, and incorporate use of the system portfolio into the agency's IT investment management process.	Closed - Implemented	2015
GAO-12-346	Information Technology FDA Needs to Fully Implement Key Management Practices to Lessen Modernization Risks	To help ensure the success of FDA's modernization efforts, the Commissioner of FDA should direct the CIO to assess information-sharing needs and capabilities of the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) to identify potential areas of improvements needed to achieve more efficient information sharing among databases and develop a plan for implementing these improvements.	Closed - Implemented	2015
GAO-12-46	Better Coordination Could Enhance Efforts to Address Economic Adulteration and Protect the Public Health	To enhance FDA's efforts to combat the economic adulteration of food and medical products, the Commissioner of FDA should adopt a working definition of economic adulteration	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-12-46	Better Coordination Could Enhance Efforts to Address Economic Adulteration and Protect the Public Health	To enhance FDA's efforts to combat the economic adulteration of food and medical products, the Commissioner of FDA should enhance communication and coordination of agency efforts on economic adulteration.	Closed - Implemented	2013
GAO-15-	Drug Shortages: Better	To strengthen DEA's and FDA's ability to	Closed -	2015

GAO Recommendations Table--New				
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation	GAO Status	Yr Rec Closed by GAO
202	Management of the Quota Process for Controlled Substances Needed: Coordination between DEA and FDA should be improved	respond to shortages of drugs containing controlled substances, the Administrator of DEA and the Commissioner of FDA should promptly update the MOU between the two agencies.	Implemented	
HEHS-97-21	Medical Device Reporting: Improvements Needed in FDA's System for Monitoring Problems with Approved Devices	FDA's study of an adverse event reporting system based on a representative sample of user facilities should focus on whether this approach can provide manufacturers and FDA with the quantity and quality of information needed to rapidly identify and correct problems with devices that have varying usage rates.	Closed - Implemented	2012

Open GAO Recommendations, July 2016		
Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation
GAO-02-566	Experts View Regimen of Safety Tests as Adequate, but FDA's Evaluation Process Could Be Enhanced	To enhance FDA's safety evaluations of GM foods, the Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs should direct the agency's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition to obtain, on a random basis, raw test data from companies, during or after consultations, as a means of verifying the completeness and accuracy of the summary test data submitted by companies.
GAO-08-1047	Food Safety: Improvements Needed in FDA Oversight of Fresh Produce	To enhance FDA's oversight of fresh produce safety, Commissioner of FDA should see that the agency updates its current good manufacturing practice regulations for food to incorporate new knowledge about the food industry and safe manufacturing, processing, and holding practices.
GAO-08-970	Drug Safety: Better Data Management and More Inspections Are Needed to Strengthen FDA's Foreign Drug Inspection Program	To address weaknesses in FDA's oversight of foreign establishments manufacturing drugs for the U.S. market, the Commissioner of FDA should conduct more inspections to ensure that foreign establishments manufacturing drugs currently marketed in the United States are inspected at a frequency comparable to domestic establishments with similar characteristics.
GAO-08-970	Drug Safety: Better Data Management and More Inspections Are Needed to Strengthen FDA's Foreign Drug	To address weaknesses in FDA's oversight of foreign establishments manufacturing drugs for the U.S. market, the Commissioner of FDA should conduct timely inspections of foreign establishments that have received warning letters to

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Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation
	Inspection Program	determine continued compliance.
GAO-09-190	Medical Devices: FDA Should Take Steps to Ensure That High-Risk Device Types Are Approved through the Most Stringent Premarket Review Process	GAO recommends that FDA expeditiously take steps to issue regulations for class III device types currently allowed to enter the market via the 510(k) process by requiring PMAs or reclassifying them to a lower class.
GAO-09-250	Dietary Supplements: FDA Should Take Further Actions to Improve Oversight and Consumer Understanding	To better enable FDA to meet its responsibility to regulate dietary supplements that contain new dietary ingredients, we recommend that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services direct the Commissioner of FDA to issue guidance to clarify when an ingredient is considered a new dietary ingredient, the evidence needed to document the safety of new dietary ingredients, and appropriate methods for establishing ingredient identity.
GAO-10-246	Food Safety: FDA Should Strengthen Its Oversight of Food Ingredients Determined to Be Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)	To better ensure FDA's oversight of the safety of GRAS substances, GAO recommends that the Commissioner of FDA develop a strategy to require any company that conducts a GRAS determination to provide FDA with basic information about this determination, such as the substance's identity and intended uses, and to incorporate such information into relevant agency databases and its public Web site.
GAO-10-246	Food Safety: FDA Should Strengthen Its Oversight of Food Ingredients Determined to Be Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)	To better ensure FDA's oversight of the safety of GRAS substances, GAO recommends that the Commissioner of FDA develop a strategy to conduct reconsiderations of the safety of GRAS substances in a more systematic manner, including taking steps such as allocating sufficient resources to respond to citizen petitions in a timely manner, developing criteria for the circumstances under which the agency will reconsider the safety of a GRAS substance, and considering how to collect information from companies on their reconsiderations.
GAO-10-246	Food Safety: FDA Should Strengthen Its Oversight of Food Ingredients Determined to Be Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)	To better ensure FDA's oversight of the safety of GRAS substances, GAO recommends that the Commissioner of FDA develop a strategy to finalize the rule that governs the voluntary notification program, including taking into account the experience of the program to date, incorporating input from a new public comment period, and reporting to Congress and the public the agency's timeline for making it final.
GAO-10-246	Food Safety: FDA Should Strengthen Its Oversight of Food Ingredients Determined to Be	To better ensure FDA's oversight of the safety of GRAS substances, GAO recommends that the Commissioner of FDA develop a strategy to minimize the potential for

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Report Number	Final Report Title	Recommendation
	Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)	conflicts of interest in companies' GRAS determinations, including taking steps such as issuing guidance for companies on conflict of interest and requiring information in GRAS notices regarding expert panelists' independence.
GAO-10-246	Food Safety: FDA Should Strengthen Its Oversight of Food Ingredients Determined to Be Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)	To better ensure FDA's oversight of the safety of GRAS substances, GAO recommends that the Commissioner of FDA develop a strategy to monitor the appropriateness of companies' GRAS determinations through random audits or some other means, including issuing guidance on how to document GRAS determinations.
GAO-10-279	Food and Drug Administration: Opportunities Exist to Better Address Management Challenges	To more clearly demonstrate alignment of resources to strategic goals, once FDA creates a more results-oriented set of performance measures, the Commissioner of FDA should direct FDA's centers and offices to track their workload by strategic goals.
GAO-10-279	Food and Drug Administration: Opportunities Exist to Better Address Management Challenges	To help decision makers more effectively gauge agency progress, the Commissioner of FDA should work to make FDA's performance measures more results-oriented.
GAO-10-960	Food and Drug Administration: Steps to Help Ensure Import Safety, but More Long-Term Planning Is Needed	To help ensure that FDA's overseas offices are able to fully meet their mission of helping to ensure the safety of imported products, the Commissioner of FDA should develop a strategic workforce plan for the overseas offices to help ensure that the agency is able to recruit and retain staff with the experience and skills necessary for the overseas offices and to reintegrate returning overseas staff into FDA's domestic operations.
GAO-10-960	Food and Drug Administration: Overseas Offices Have Taken Steps to Help Ensure Import Safety, but More Long-Term Planning Is Needed	To help ensure that FDA's overseas offices are able to fully meet their mission of helping to ensure the safety of imported products, the Commissioner of FDA should ensure, as it completes its strategic planning process for the overseas offices, that it develops a set of performance goals and measures that can be used to demonstrate overseas office contributions to long-term outcomes related to the regulation of imported products and that overseas office activities are coordinated with the centers and Office of Regulatory Affairs (ORA).
GAO-11-607	Food Safety: Needs to Reassess Its Approach to Reducing an Illness Caused by Eating Raw Oysters	To better ensure the safety of oysters from the Gulf of Mexico that are sold for raw consumption, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) should direct the Commissioner of FDA to work with the ISSC to regularly evaluate the effectiveness of V. vulnificus illness reduction strategies, such as consumer education and time and

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		temperature controls, to determine whether they are successful and should be continued or are ineffective and should be stopped.
GAO-11-607	Food Safety: Needs to Reassess Its Approach to Reducing an Illness Caused by Eating Raw Oysters	To better ensure the safety of oysters from the Gulf of Mexico that are sold for raw consumption, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) should direct the Commissioner of FDA to work with the ISSC to agree on a nationwide goal for reducing the number of <i>V. vulnificus</i> illnesses caused by the consumption of Gulf Coast raw oysters and develop strategies to achieve that goal, recognizing that consumer education and time and temperature controls have not resulted in achievement of the 60 percent <i>V. vulnificus</i> illness rate reduction goal and that the capacity to use postharvest processing on Gulf Coast oysters harvested from April through October that are intended for raw consumption does not currently exist.
GAO-11-607	Food Safety: Needs to Reassess Its Approach to Reducing an Illness Caused by Eating Raw Oysters	To better ensure the safety of oysters from the Gulf of Mexico that are sold for raw consumption, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) should direct the Commissioner of FDA to work with the ISSC to correct the limitations in the current approach to measuring progress toward the 60 percent <i>V. vulnificus</i> illness rate reduction goal or design and implement a new approach without these limitations.
GAO-11-801	Antibiotic Resistance Agencies Have Made Limited Progress Addressing Antibiotic Use in Animals	To better focus future federal research efforts on alternatives to current antibiotic use practices, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Health and Human Services should direct agencies to (1) assess previous research efforts on alternatives and identify gaps where additional research is needed, in collaboration with the animal production industry, and (2) specify steps in the draft 2010 interagency plan that agencies will take to fill those gaps.
GAO-11-801	Antibiotic Resistance Agencies Have Made Limited Progress Addressing Antibiotic Use in Animals	To track the effectiveness of policies to curb antibiotic resistance, including FDA's voluntary strategy designed to reduce antibiotic use in food animals and to address action items in the surveillance focus area of the 2001 interagency plan, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Health and Human Services should direct agencies to, consistent with their existing authorities, (1) identify potential approaches for collecting detailed data on antibiotic use in food animals, including the species in which antibiotics are used and the purpose for their use, as well as the costs, time frames, and potential trade-offs associated with each approach; (2)

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		collaborate with industry to select the best approach; (3) seek any resources necessary to implement the approach; and (4) use the data to assess the effectiveness of policies to curb antibiotic resistance.
GAO-12-116	Drug Shortages FDA's Ability to Respond Should Be Strengthened	To strengthen FDA's ability to protect the public health through its response to drug shortages, the Commissioner of FDA should develop results-oriented performance metrics to assess and quantify the implementation of the agency's goals and FDA's response to drug shortages.
GAO-12-116	Drug Shortages FDA's Ability to Respond Should Be Strengthened	To strengthen FDA's ability to protect the public health through its response to drug shortages, the Commissioner of FDA should develop an information system that will enable the Drug Shortage Program to manage its daily workload in a systematic manner, track data about drug shortages—including their causes and FDA's response—and share information across FDA offices regarding drugs that are in short supply.
GAO-12-116	Drug Shortages FDA's Ability to Respond Should Be Strengthened	To strengthen FDA's ability to protect the public health through its response to drug shortages, the Commissioner of FDA should ensure that FDA's strategic plan articulates goals and priorities for maintaining the availability of all medically necessary drugs—including generic drugs.
GAO-12-218	Antibiotics FDA Needs to Do More to Ensure That Drug Labels Contain Up-to-Date Information	To help ensure that antibiotics are accurately labeled, the Commissioner of FDA should expeditiously review sponsors' submissions regarding the breakpoints on their antibiotics' labels.
GAO-12-218	Antibiotics FDA Needs to Do More to Ensure That Drug Labels Contain Up-to-Date Information	To help ensure that antibiotics are accurately labeled, the Commissioner of FDA should take steps to obtain breakpoint information from sponsors that have not yet submitted breakpoint information in response to the 2008 letters sent by the agency.
GAO-12-218	Antibiotics FDA Needs to Do More to Ensure That Drug Labels Contain Up-to-Date Information	To help ensure that antibiotics are accurately labeled, the Commissioner of FDA should ensure that all sponsors responsible for the annual review of breakpoints on their antibiotics' labels—including discontinued brand-name antibiotics and reference-listed antibiotics designated since 2008—have been reminded of their responsibility to evaluate and maintain up-to-date breakpoints.
GAO-12-218	Antibiotics FDA Needs to Do More to Ensure That Drug Labels Contain Up-to-Date Information	To help ensure that antibiotics are accurately labeled, the Commissioner of FDA should establish a process to track sponsors' submissions of breakpoint information included in their annual reports to ensure that such information is

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		submitted to FDA and reviewed by the agency in a timely manner.
GAO-12-218	Antibiotics FDA Needs to Do More to Ensure That Drug Labels Contain Up-to-Date Information	To help ensure that antibiotics are accurately labeled, the Commissioner of FDA should notify sponsors when one of their drugs becomes or ceases to be a reference-listed drug.
GAO-12-218	Antibiotics FDA Needs to Do More to Ensure That Drug Labels Contain Up-to-Date Information	To help ensure that antibiotics are accurately labeled, the Commissioner of FDA should clarify or provide new guidance on which antibiotic sponsors are responsible for annually evaluating and maintaining up-to-date breakpoints on drug labels.
GAO-12-346	Information Technology FDA Needs to Fully Implement Key Management Practices to Lessen Modernization Risks	To help ensure the success of FDA's modernization efforts, the Commissioner of FDA should direct the CIO to monitor progress of MARCS against the integrated master schedule IMS.
GAO-12-346	Information Technology FDA Needs to Fully Implement Key Management Practices to Lessen Modernization Risks	To help ensure the success of FDA's modernization efforts, the Commissioner of FDA should direct the CIO to, in completing the assessment of Mission Accomplishments and Regulatory Compliance Services (MARCS), develop an integrated master schedule (IMS) that (1) identifies which legacy systems will be replaced and when; (2) identifies all current and future tasks to be performed by contractors and FDA; and (3) defines and incorporates information reflecting resources and critical dependencies.
GAO-12-46	Food and Drug Administration Better Coordination Could Enhance Efforts to Address Economic Adulteration and Protect the Public Health	To enhance FDA's efforts to combat the economic adulteration of food and medical products, the Commissioner of FDA should provide written guidance to agency centers and offices on the means of addressing economic adulteration.
GAO-12-589	FDA's Food Advisory and Recall Process Needs Strengthening	To address FDA's communication challenges in advising the public about food recalls and outbreaks, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to implement recommendations from the Institute of Medicine and National Research Council to develop, in conjunction with other federal agencies, a coordinated plan for crisis communications.
GAO-12-589	FDA's Food Advisory and Recall Process Needs Strengthening	To address FDA's communication challenges in advising the public about food recalls and outbreaks, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to implement recommendations following from our prior work and others' input to consult with USDA on lessons learned in advising consumers about recalls to determine

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		whether any of United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) practices may be feasible at FDA, as consistent with applicable law.
GAO-12-589	FDA's Food Advisory and Recall Process Needs Strengthening	To strengthen FDA's process for ordering recalls, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to document FDA's process for ordering food recalls in publicly available procedures.
GAO-12-589	FDA's Food Advisory and Recall Process Needs Strengthening	To strengthen FDA's process for ordering recalls, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to document FDA's process for ordering food recalls in regulations or industry guidance to include information on how the agency will weigh evidence on whether a recall is necessary.
GAO-12-589	FDA's Food Advisory and Recall Process Needs Strengthening	To strengthen FDA's process for ordering recalls, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to document definitions for categories of ordered recalls in the agency's central recall database.
GAO-12-589	FDA's Food Advisory and Recall Process Needs Strengthening	To strengthen FDA's process for ordering recalls, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to identify and implement ways to improve information sharing among its databases that contain recall data.
GAO-12-589	FDA's Food Advisory and Recall Process Needs Strengthening	To address FDA's communication challenges in advising the public about food recalls and outbreaks, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to implement recommendations from FDA's risk communication committee to develop a policy for communications during emerging events.
GAO-12-816	FDA Should Expand Its Consideration of Information Security for Certain Types of Devices	To better ensure the safety and effectiveness of active implantable medical devices, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to develop and implement a more comprehensive plan to assist the agency in enhancing its review and surveillance of medical devices as technology evolves, and that will incorporate the multiple aspects of information security. This plan should include, at a minimum, four actions, such as determining how FDA can (1) increase its focus on manufacturers' identification of potential unintentional and intentional threats, vulnerabilities, the resulting information security risks, and strategies to mitigate these risks during its PMA review process; (2) utilize available resources, including those from other entities, such as other federal agencies; (3) leverage its postmarket efforts to identify and investigate

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		information security problems; and (4) establish specific milestones for completing this review and implementing these changes.
GAO-12-933	FDA Can Better Oversee Food Imports by Assessing and Leveraging Other Countries' Oversight Resources	To better leverage the oversight resources of foreign countries and ensure the safety of food imports, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to revise FDA's comparability approach to one that allows for the flexibility of assessing foreign food safety systems for particular food products, such as seafood, when a full comparability assessment of foreign countries' food safety systems may not be feasible.
GAO-13-244	Dietary Supplements: FDA May Have Opportunities to Expand Its Use of Reported Health Problems to Oversee Products	To enhance FDA's ability to use AERs and to oversee dietary supplement products, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to incorporate a mechanism to collect information on when AERs are used to support and inform consumer protection actions (i.e., surveillance, advisory, and regulatory actions).
GAO-13-244	Dietary Supplements: FDA May Have Opportunities to Expand Its Use of Reported Health Problems to Oversee Products	To enhance FDA's ability to use AERs and to oversee dietary supplement products, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to implement the agency's efforts to facilitate industry reporting of mandatory AERs electronically.
GAO-13-244	Dietary Supplements: FDA May Have Opportunities to Expand Its Use of Reported Health Problems to Oversee Products	To enhance FDA's ability to use AERs and to oversee dietary supplement products, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to determine what additional information FDA can provide to the public about dietary supplement AERs consistent with existing law and make the information publicly available and readily accessible on its website.
GAO-13-244	Dietary Supplements: FDA May Have Opportunities to Expand Its Use of Reported Health Problems to Oversee Products	To enhance FDA's ability to use AERs and to oversee dietary supplement products, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to establish a time frame for issuing final guidance for the draft (1) New Dietary Ingredient (NDI) guidance and (2) guidance clarifying whether a liquid product may be labeled and marketed as a dietary supplement or as a conventional food with added ingredients.
GAO-13-244	Dietary Supplements: FDA May Have Opportunities to Expand Its Use of Reported Health Problems to Oversee Products	To enhance FDA's ability to use AERs and to oversee dietary supplement products, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to continue efforts to explore all possible options to obtain poison center data if the agency determines that the

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		data could inform FDA's ability to identify potential safety concerns from adverse event reports for dietary supplements.
GAO-13-702	Drug Compounding: Clear Authority and More Reliable Data Needed to Strengthen FDA Oversight	The Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of the FDA to take steps to consistently collect reliable and timely information in FDA's existing databases on inspections and enforcement actions associated with compounded drugs.
GAO-13-702	Drug Compounding: Clear Authority and More Reliable Data Needed to Strengthen FDA Oversight	The Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of the FDA to clearly differentiate in FDA's database, those manufacturers of FDA approved drugs that FDA inspects for compliance with good manufacturing practices from those entities compounding drugs that are not FDA-approved and that FDA does not routinely inspect.
GAO-13-723	New Tobacco Products: FDA Needs to Set Time Frames for Its Review Process	To improve CTP's ability to operate efficiently, achieve effective results, and plan appropriately, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to establish performance measures that include time frames for making final decisions on SE submissions and Exemption from SE submissions.
GAO-13-723	New Tobacco Products: FDA Needs to Set Time Frames for Its Review Process	To improve CTP's ability to operate efficiently, achieve effective results, and plan appropriately, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to monitor FDA's performance relative to those time frames, such as evaluating whether staff are performing reviews of these submissions efficiently and effectively.
GAO-14-194	Drug Shortages: Public Health Threat Continues, Despite Efforts to Help Ensure Product Availability	To enhance its oversight of drug shortages, particularly as the agency fine-tunes the manner in which it gathers data on shortages and transitions from its database to a more robust system, the Commissioner of FDA should conduct periodic analyses using the existing drug shortages database (and, eventually, the new drug shortages information system) to routinely and systematically assess drug shortage information, and use this information proactively to identify risk factors for potential drug shortages early, thereby potentially helping FDA to recognize trends, clarify causes, and resolve problems before drugs go into short supply.
GAO-14-194	Drug Shortages: Public Health Threat Continues, Despite Efforts to Help Ensure Product Availability	To enhance its oversight of drug shortages, particularly as the agency fine-tunes the manner in which it gathers data on shortages and transitions from its database to a more robust system, the Commissioner of FDA should develop policies and procedures for the use of the existing drug shortages database (and, ultimately, the new drug shortages

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		information system) to ensure staff enter information into the database in a consistent manner and to ensure the accuracy of the information in the database.
GAO-14-289	Pesticide Safety: Improvements Needed in EPA's Good Laboratory Practices Inspection Program	In addition, the EPA Administrator and the FDA Commissioner should develop a formal written agreement, such as a memorandum of understanding, that outlines how the two agencies plan to regularly collaborate and share information on GLP inspections and avoid duplication of inspections so that EPA can more efficiently use its limited resources.
GAO-15-183	Food Safety: Additional actions needed to help FDA's foreign offices ensure safety to imported food	To help ensure the safety of food imported into the United States, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs should complete an analysis to determine the annual number of foreign food inspections that is sufficient to ensure comparable safety of imported and domestic food. If the inspection numbers from that evaluation are different from the inspection targets mandated in FSMA, FDA should report the results to Congress and recommend appropriate legislative changes.
GAO-15-202	Drug Shortages: Better Management of the Quota Process for Controlled Substances Needed: Coordination between DEA and FDA should be improved	To strengthen DEA's and FDA's ability to respond to shortages of drugs containing controlled substances, the Administrator of DEA and the Commissioner of FDA should, either in the MOU or in a separate agreement, specifically outline what information the agencies will share, and time frames for sharing such information, in response to a potential or existing drug shortage.
GAO-15-38	Food Safety: FDA and USDA Should Strengthen Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programs and Further Disclose Monitoring Limitations	To gather and report reliable, nationally representative data on pesticide residue violations, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to report the nationally representative incidence and level data in its annual pesticide monitoring reports, including disclosing the limits of its chosen sampling methodology.
GAO-15-38	Food Safety: FDA and USDA Should Strengthen Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programs and Further Disclose Monitoring Limitations	To gather and report reliable, nationally representative data on pesticide residue violations, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to design and implement a statistically valid sampling methodology that would enable the agency, within existing resources, to gather nationally representative pesticide residue incidence and level data for both domestically produced and imported foods, or justify statistically the use of a nonprobability method that can measure the estimation error. In designing either approach, FDA should consider the extent to which the benefits exceed the costs.

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GAO-15-38	Food Safety: FDA and USDA Should Strengthen Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programs and Further Disclose Monitoring Limitations	To evaluate and refine its targeted pesticide compliance and enforcement monitoring program, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to use the incidence and level data to assess the effectiveness of FDA's targeted pesticide compliance and enforcement monitoring program, including its use of the Predictive Risk-based Evaluation for Dynamic Import Compliance Targeting targeting tool for imported foods, by comparing the rate of violations detected through the program to the overall rate of pesticide residue violations within the domestic and imported food supplies.
GAO-15-38	Food Safety: FDA and USDA Should Strengthen Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programs and Further Disclose Monitoring Limitations	To better inform users of the annual monitoring report about the frequency and scope of pesticide tolerance violations, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to disclose in the agency's annual pesticide monitoring program report which pesticides with EPA-established tolerances the agency did not test for in its pesticide monitoring program and the potential effect of not testing for those pesticides.
GAO-15-38	Food Safety: FDA and USDA Should Strengthen Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programs and Further Disclose Monitoring Limitations	To evaluate and refine its targeted pesticide compliance and enforcement monitoring program, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to identify any types of domestic and imported foods that are at high risk for pesticide residue tolerance violations to improve the ability of its targeted pesticide compliance and enforcement monitoring program to consistently identify food likely to have violations.
GAO-15-671	Drug Compounding for Animals: FDA Could Improve Oversight with Better Information and Guidance [Reissued on January 8, 2016]	To help ensure that FDA has relevant and timely information to support management decisions, including the critical information necessary to ensure the safety and effectiveness of drugs compounded for animals, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of the FDA to modify the voluntary reporting form FDA uses to obtain information on adverse events to ask whether drugs involved in adverse events were compounded.
GAO-15-671	Drug Compounding for Animals: FDA Could Improve Oversight with Better Information and Guidance [Reissued on January 8, 2016]	To help ensure that FDA has relevant and timely information to support management decisions, including the critical information necessary to ensure the safety and effectiveness of drugs compounded for animals, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of the FDA to consistently document the bases for FDA's decisions about how or whether it followed up on warning letters, adverse event reports, and complaints about drug

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		compounding for animals.
GAO-15-671	Drug Compounding for Animals: FDA Could Improve Oversight with Better Information and Guidance [Reissued on January 8, 2016]	To help ensure that FDA has relevant and timely information to support management decisions, including the critical information necessary to ensure the safety and effectiveness of drugs compounded for animals, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of the FDA to develop policy or guidance for agency staff that specifies circumstances under which FDA will or will not enforce compounding regulations for animals and clearly define key terms.
GAO-16-182	Information Technology: FDA has taken steps to address challenges but needs a comprehensive strategic plan	To help ensure that FDA's IT strategic planning activities are successful in supporting the agency's mission, goals and objectives, we recommend that the Commissioner of FDA require the CIO to implement the plan to ensure that expected outcomes of the agency's key IT initiatives are achieved.
GAO-16-182	Information Technology: FDA has taken steps to address challenges but needs a comprehensive strategic plan	To help ensure that FDA's IT strategic planning activities are successful in supporting the agency's mission, goals and objectives, we recommend that the Commissioner of FDA require the CIO to establish schedules and milestones for completing a version of an IT strategic plan that incorporates elements to align the plan's strategies with agency-wide priorities; includes results-oriented goals and performance measures that support the agency's mission, along with targets for measuring the extent to which outcomes of IT initiatives support FDA's ability to achieve agency-wide goals and objectives; identifies key IT initiatives that support the agency's goals; and describes interdependencies among the initiatives.
GAO-16-192	Drug Safety: FDA Expedites Many Applications, But Data for Postapproval Oversight Need Improvement	To improve the data on tracked safety issues and postmarket studies that are needed for required reporting and for systematic oversight of postmarket drug safety, the Secretary of HHS should direct the Commissioner of FDA to develop comprehensive plans, with goals and time frames, to help ensure that identified problems with the completeness, timeliness, and accuracy of information in its database on tracked safety issues and postmarket studies are corrected.
GAO-16-192	Drug Safety: FDA Expedites Many Applications, But Data for Postapproval Oversight Need Improvement	To improve the data on tracked safety issues and postmarket studies that are needed for required reporting and for systematic oversight of postmarket drug safety, the Secretary of HHS should direct the Commissioner of FDA to work with stakeholders within FDA to identify additional

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		improvements that could be made to FDA's current database or future information technology investments to capture information in a form that can be easily and systematically used by staff for oversight purposes.
GAO-16-305	High-Containment Laboratories: Comprehensive and Up-to-Date Policies and Stronger Oversight Mechanisms Needed to Improve Safety	To ensure that federal departments and agencies have comprehensive and up-to-date policies and stronger oversight mechanisms in place for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories and are fully addressing weaknesses identified after laboratory safety lapses, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should require routine reporting of incidents at CDC, FDA, and NIH laboratories to senior department officials.
GAO-16-305	High-Containment Laboratories: Comprehensive and Up-to-Date Policies and Stronger Oversight Mechanisms Needed to Improve Safety	To ensure that federal departments and agencies have comprehensive and up-to-date policies and stronger oversight mechanisms in place for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories and are fully addressing weaknesses identified after laboratory safety lapses, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should develop department policies for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories that contain specific requirements for reporting laboratory incidents to senior department officials, including the types of incidents that should be reported, to whom, and when, or direct the Director of CDC and the Commissioner of FDA to incorporate these requirements into their respective policies.
GAO-16-305	High-Containment Laboratories: Comprehensive and Up-to-Date Policies and Stronger Oversight Mechanisms Needed to Improve Safety	To ensure that federal departments and agencies have comprehensive and up-to-date policies and stronger oversight mechanisms in place for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories and are fully addressing weaknesses identified after laboratory safety lapses, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Director of NIH and the Commissioner of FDA to require routine reporting of the results of agency laboratory inspections--and in the case of FDA, require routine reporting of select agent inspection results--to senior agency officials.
GAO-16-305	High-Containment Laboratories: Comprehensive and Up-to-Date Policies and Stronger Oversight Mechanisms Needed to Improve Safety	To ensure that federal departments and agencies have comprehensive and up-to-date policies and stronger oversight mechanisms in place for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories and are fully addressing weaknesses identified after laboratory safety lapses, the Secretary of Health and Human Services

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		should direct the Commissioner of FDA to establish a regular schedule for reviewing and updating agency policies for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories.
GAO-16-305	High-Containment Laboratories: Comprehensive and Up-to-Date Policies and Stronger Oversight Mechanisms Needed to Improve Safety	To ensure that federal departments and agencies have comprehensive and up-to-date policies and stronger oversight mechanisms in place for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories and are fully addressing weaknesses identified after laboratory safety lapses, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should develop department policies for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories that contain specific requirements for training and inspections for all high-containment component agency laboratories and not just for their select-agent-registered laboratories; or direct the Director of CDC to provide these requirements in agency policies.
GAO-16-399	Imported Food Safety: FDA's Targeting Tool Has Enhanced Screening, but Further Improvements Are Possible	To further enhance FDA's PREDICT tool and its ability to ensure the safety of imported food, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to establish a timeline for implementing, as resources become available, the remaining recommendations from FDA's 2013 evaluation of PREDICT.
GAO-16-399	Imported Food Safety: FDA's Targeting Tool Has Enhanced Screening, but Further Improvements Are Possible	To further enhance FDA's PREDICT tool and its ability to ensure the safety of imported food, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to document the process for identifying the type of open source data to collect, obtaining such data, and determining how PREDICT is to use the data.
GAO-16-425	Food Safety: FDA Coordinating with Stakeholders on New Rules but Challenges Remain and Greater Tribal Consultation Needed	To help ensure meaningful and timely consultation with Indian tribes on future rulemaking, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of the FDA to develop a timetable, with milestones and interim steps, for finalizing FDA's tribal consultation policy.
GAO-16-425	Food Safety: FDA Coordinating with Stakeholders on New Rules but Challenges Remain and Greater Tribal Consultation Needed	To help ensure meaningful and timely consultation with Indian tribes on future rulemaking, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of the FDA to make certain that FDA's tribal consultation policy explicitly provides for early consultation with tribes on all rules with tribal implications where the federal government does not provide the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by tribes, including before promulgation of proposed regulations.

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GAO-16-432	Medical Product Oversight: FDA Needs More Strategic Planning to Guide Its Scientific Initiatives	In order to improve FDA's strategic planning for regulatory science efforts, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to develop and document measurable goals, such as targets and time frames, for its regulatory science efforts so it can consistently assess and report on the agency's progress in regulatory science efforts.
GAO-16-432	Medical Product Oversight: FDA Needs More Strategic Planning to Guide Its Scientific Initiatives	In order to improve FDA's strategic planning for regulatory science efforts, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to systematically track funding of regulatory science projects across each of its priority areas.
GAO-16-500	Food and Drug Administration: Comprehensive Strategic Planning Needed to Enhance Coordination between Medical Product Centers	To ensure that FDA can effectively coordinate and integrate its medical product centers' programs and emerging issues, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Commissioner of FDA to engage in a strategic planning process to identify challenges that cut across the medical product centers and document how it will achieve measurable goals and objectives in these areas.

Genomic Editing

69. Please describe FDA's role in reviewing applications related to genetic modification of human embryos.

Response: Pursuant to Sec. 749 of P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, FDA may not receive or review investigational new drug applications (IND) for human subject research in which a human embryo is intentionally created or modified to include a heritable genetic modification in FY 2016. To not receive an application means that an IND application will not be accepted for review by the Agency. Because FDA will not accept the IND application, human subject research utilizing genetic modification of embryos cannot be conducted in compliance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and FDA's implementing regulations.

70. Please describe FDA's role in reviewing applications related to the genetic modification of animals or other species.

Response: Genetically engineered (GE) animals are regulated under the new animal drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) because an recombinant DNA (rDNA) construct that is intended to affect the structure or function of the body of the resulting animal meets the definition of a drug. FDA reviews applications for approval pertaining to GE animals as described in Guidance for Industry #187. Applicants must demonstrate safety to the target animal and the lineage derived from it, food safety if

the animal is from a food-producing species and that the intended change is as claimed, i.e. effectiveness. The agency also must assess whether an approval would significantly impact the environment of the United States under the National Environmental Policy Act. As part of the review process, FDA consults, as appropriate, with other federal agencies with relevant expertise such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Upon approval, all FDA-approved new animal drugs have post-market surveillance programs including record keeping and reporting requirements that, in the case of GE animals, ensure that the animals continue to perform as they did prior to approval.

Guidance for Industry #187 can be found at:

<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/AnimalVeterinary/GuidanceComplianceEnforcement/GuidanceforIndustry/ucm113903.pdf>.

71. What is the FDA's process for receiving an application related to genomic editing for humans and animals?

Response: Pursuant to Sec. 749 of P.L. 114-113 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, FDA may not receive or review investigational new drug applications (IND) for human subject research in which a human embryo is intentionally created or modified to include a heritable genetic modification in FY 2016. To not receive an application means that an IND application will not be accepted for review by the Agency. Because FDA will not accept the IND application, human subject research utilizing genetic modification of embryos cannot be conducted in compliance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and FDA's implementing regulations.

FDA may receive an IND application related to genome editing of human somatic cells. By definition, human somatic cells cannot pass a genetic alteration from one generation to another. Under the investigational new drug regulations (21 CFR Part 312), FDA can put a study on hold within 30 days of receiving the application (312.42); however, if FDA reviews an application and does not put it on hold within 30 days, the study may proceed.

For animals, the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) regulates genetically engineered (GE) animals under the new animal drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) because an rDNA construct that is intended to affect the structure or function of the body of the resulting animal meets the definition of a drug. CVM works closely with applicants seeking approval of an application related to GE animals. As described in Guidance for Industry #187, the agency encourages sponsors of applications to reach out to the agency early in the development of the GE animal to discuss applicable regulatory requirements. The agency then meets with those sponsors frequently throughout the development of GE animals that are the subject of an application in order to encourage the sponsors to generate appropriate data and information where required.

As part of the review process, CVM consults, as appropriate, with other federal agencies with relevant expertise such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

With regard to the specific review process to be used for animals that result from genome editing, FDA plans to issue guidance clarifying applicable regulatory authorities.

Guidance for Industry #187 can be found at:

<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/AnimalVeterinary/GuidanceComplianceEnforcement/GuidanceforIndustry/ucm113903.pdf>.

Industry-funded research

72. What is FDA's position as it relates to industry-funded or industry-conducted research?

Response: The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act generally charges FDA with the responsibility to review research funded by external parties. Very often the only external stakeholders with the incentive and resources needed to sponsor such research are commercial entities interested in developing and marketing new products. Consequently, the great majority of the research FDA reviews in support of product applications is performed, financed, and/or compiled by industry stakeholders. It, therefore, frequently falls to industry to:

- decide which products and product uses should be investigated for potential development and marketing;
- determine how and to what extent the utility, benefits, and/or safety of such products should be studied; and
- ensure that the fruits of such research are appropriately communicated to FDA for its review and evaluation.

Medical Countermeasures initiative (MCMi)

73. Provide a current update on the \$24,504,000 that the Congress provided to FDA in fiscal year 2016. Include a copy of the spending plan that accompanied this increase and any modifications to that plan since it was submitted. Also provide updates on the \$25 million appropriated to FDA for the Ebola effort in fiscal year 2015, including how much of this appropriation has been obligated to help combatting the Ebola outbreak.

Response: In FY 2016, Congress provided FDA \$24,552,000 to support its Medical Countermeasures Initiative (MCMi). The following table lists the breakdown of the FY 2016 MCMi base funding by Center/Office.

FY 2016 MCMi Base Funding (\$ millions)		
Center/Office	BA	BA FTE
CBER	2.395	10.00
CDER	6.020	21.50
CDRH	4.001	16.00
HQ – OC*	10.312	33.00
GSA Rent & Rent Related	1.824	0.00
Total	24.552	80.50

*HQ – OC base resources include \$8.686M to support FTE as well as \$1.626M to support the MCMi Regulatory Science Program.

In FY 2015, Congress provided FDA \$25,000,000 supplemental funding in the FY 2015 Omnibus for Ebola response activities. FDA is using this funding to: (1) support response activities, including conducting product review, engaging with US Government agencies and international regulatory health agencies and organizations to facilitate product development and evaluation, and monitoring for fraudulent Ebola products; and (2) to support research under the FDA's Medical Countermeasures Initiative Regulatory Science Program to help expedite the development and availability of medical products for Ebola.

The following table lists the breakdown of FDA's Ebola supplemental funding by Center/Office, including obligations.

FDA Ebola Supplemental Funding (\$ millions)				
Center/Office	BA	BA FTE	Commitments (as of 6/17/16)	Obligations (as of 6/17/16)
CBER	4.8	17.0	\$0.000	\$1.697
CDER	1.9	7.0	\$0.000	\$1.662
CDRH	2.4	9.5	\$0.000	\$2.388
HQ – OC ^a	15.4	2.0	\$1.544	\$10.998
ORA	0.5	0.0	\$0.000	\$0.061
Total	25.0	35.5	\$1.544	\$16.806

- a. HQ – OC resources include \$0.4 million to support FTE as well as \$15 million to support Ebola regulatory science under the MCMi Regulatory Science Program. \$2.4 million of \$15 million provided to support Ebola regulatory science under the MCMi Regulatory Science Program was reprogrammed to support Zika virus regulatory science in support of response to the Zika virus outbreak in May 2016.

74. What are MCMi's top three priorities in fiscal year 2016? Fiscal year 2017?

Response: FDA's top three priorities under the MCMi in Fiscal Year 2016 and FY 2017 are to: (1) stand up and sustain an effective response to Zika virus, sustain a response to Ebola virus, and respond to any other emerging infectious disease outbreaks; (2) continue to support the development and availability of medical countermeasures to respond to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats, emerging infectious diseases, as well as to address the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance; and (3) continue to support high-priority regulatory science necessary to fill critical scientific gaps in support of the establishment of clear, scientifically supported regulatory pathways for development and use of medical countermeasures to respond to public health emergencies.

Menu Labeling

75. When does FDA plan to fully implement the new menu labeling regulations?

Response: In December 2015, the 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act extended the compliance date for the menu labeling final rule to one year following the publication of final guidance, "Guidance for Industry: A Labeling Guide for Restaurants and Retail Establishments Selling Away-From-Home Foods - Part II (Menu Labeling Requirements in Accordance with 21 CFR 101.11)." Therefore, FDA will begin enforcing the final menu labeling rule on May 5, 2017, which is one year after the date that the Notice of Availability of the final guidance published in the Federal Register.

In the first year of compliance, FDA intends to work flexibly and cooperatively with establishments covered by the menu labeling final rule to facilitate compliance. We will provide educational and technical assistance for covered establishments and for our state, local, and tribal regulatory partners. This cooperative approach will help improve the dialogue surrounding the menu labeling requirements and facilitate successful implementation in a practical way.

76. Please provide the estimated FTE and dollars FDA assumes will be devoted to enforcing the menu labeling regulations in fiscal year 2017.

Response: As you are aware, the 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act extended the compliance date for the menu labeling final rule to one year following the publication of final menu labeling guidance. Therefore, FDA will begin enforcing the final rule on May 5, 2017, which is one year after the date of that the Notice of Availability of the final guidance published in the Federal Register. During the first year of menu labeling compliance, FDA intends to focus on education and technical assistance for covered establishments. We do not have estimated figures for enforcing the regulations, but we plan to use existing base resources to work flexibly and cooperatively with covered establishments to facilitate compliance.

77. What are FDA's top priorities in implementing the menu labeling regulations?

Response: During the first year of menu labeling compliance, FDA intends to focus its efforts on education and outreach. We intend to work flexibly and cooperatively with establishments covered by the menu labeling final rule to facilitate compliance. We will provide educational and technical assistance for covered establishments and for our state, local, and tribal regulatory partners. We believe that this cooperative approach will help to improve the dialogue surrounding the requirements and facilitate successful implementation in a practical way.

78. Will FDA exercise enforcement discretion of menu labeling regulations within the first year of its effectiveness?

Response: In the first year of compliance, we will work flexibly and cooperatively with establishments covered by the menu labeling final rule to facilitate compliance with the final rule. FDA received and incorporated extensive input from stakeholders throughout the process of establishing requirements for menu labeling and in developing guidance. We will continue to work with our stakeholders to provide educational and technical assistance for covered establishments and for our state, local, and tribal regulatory partners. We believe that this cooperative approach will help to improve the dialogue surrounding the requirements and facilitate successful implementation in a practical way.

Pathway to Global Product Safety and Quality

79. Provide the Committee with an update of activities that have occurred during fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016 to date regarding the Pathway Initiative, including efforts to conduct more risk assessments and information sharing.

Response: In June 2011, FDA published a report entitled, "Pathway to Global Product Safety and Quality" ("Pathway Report"). FDA has implemented a number of strategies and activities to address global challenges and the path forward articulated in the Pathway Report. These approaches and activities were incorporated into FDA's strategic plan for 2014 to 2018, as well as the Agency's priorities and general efforts in response to globalization. As part of OIP's strategic plan, OIP utilizes a Strategy Map and operational plans to implement and operationalize its strategies. The OIP Strategy Map guides OIP's work and includes approaches for implementing the strategies discussed in the Pathway Report, namely: (1) assembling global coalitions; (2) developing global data networks; (3) utilizing risk analytics; and (4) leveraging and collaborating among government, industry and public- and private-sector third parties. These activities continue to evolve to keep pace with a fluid regulatory environment and global landscape.

In FY 2015 and to date in FY 2016, FDA's foreign offices continue to contribute to identification of high-risk firms for inclusion in FDA inspection planning. For example, the India Office followed up on at least three informant complaints about deviations at drug manufacturing facilities and shared this information with CDER. The China Office has

received informant complaints which have been shared with the appropriate product office in FDA headquarters. In another type of contribution towards identification of high-risk firms, the Europe Office in FY 2016 analyzed over 200 European Commission food audit reports and analyses to identify significant issues related to food safety systems in countries, hazards, and commodities. This analysis, which included countries from around the world, was provided to CFSAN as part of FY 2017 Foreign Food Inspections planning.

The ability to share non-public information with foreign regulatory counterparts is key to FDA's international cooperation, enabling FDA to obtain regulatory information from counterparts that assists FDA decision-making. In FY 2016 to date, FDA implemented two new Confidentiality Commitments to promote information-sharing with foreign counterparts: the College of Pharmacists of British Columbia (CPBC) and the Danish Medicines Authority. The Confidentiality Commitment with CPBC is intended, among other things, to facilitate efforts to collaborate and share information regarding ongoing investigations taking place in the United States and Canada. In FY 2016 to date, FDA also signed two Cooperative Arrangements to facilitate cooperative regulatory activities with foreign counterparts. FDA signed a food safety systems recognition arrangement with Health Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. This arrangement sets out the principles and areas of cooperation between FDA and the Canadian participants with respect to public health and consumer protection relating to food traded between the two countries and to food safety-related areas of mutual interest. FDA also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to develop a secure platform for the exchange of regulatory information.

Through both its domestic staff and Foreign Offices in FY 2015 and FY 2016, OIP continues to conduct extensive activities to inform foreign stakeholders about implementation of the FDA Food Modernization Act (FSMA), which affects foreign food producers that want to export their products to the United States. Most recently, OIP facilitated significant FDA outreach efforts to Canada, China, and Mexico regarding new FSMA rules. FDA officials participated in both public meetings and discussions with government officials in those countries about FSMA regulations. For example, FDA continues to engage with both private and public sector partners to provide outreach workshops across Mexico to disseminate information on FSMA, as well as routine topics (import alerts, labeling, registration) needed for import of goods into the United States.

80. Please provide the Committee with an update on the progress made towards its globalization efforts as described in the FDA's 2014 to 2018 Strategic Priorities document.

Response: The Agency continues its commitment to meet the challenges that globalization presents in assuring the safety, effectiveness, quality, and security of human and veterinary drugs, vaccines and other biological products, medical devices, and human and animal food.

FDA has investigators based overseas in foreign offices in China, India, and Latin America. These investigators enable FDA to respond quickly to emerging issues concerning the safety, efficacy, or quality of FDA-regulated products -- without the delays associated with

international travel, such as the time needed to obtain a visa. Investigators stationed in foreign offices also provide FDA with country-specific expertise regarding local industry practices, the regulatory environment, the regulatory authority's capacity to ensure product safety and quality, and the dynamics between government and industry. FDA's foreign offices assist the Centers by gathering various types of information related to inspections, outbreaks, and product recalls. The foreign offices can also provide information to product centers that can be considered in their risk modeling, such as in-country intelligence. FDA's Europe Office facilitates a robust dialogue between FDA and mature regulatory counterparts in Europe. These counterparts represent a rich source of data, information, and technical expertise that, through cooperation, greatly enhances the ability of the Agency to conduct risk assessment, implement risk management measures, and expands our inspectional reach.

Under this approach, FDA has afforded regulatory counterparts with the opportunity to observe FDA inspections. Foreign regulatory authorities take the opportunity to observe when able to do so, as our regulatory counterparts view these as effective learning experiences for the foreign investigators, as well as opportunities for our counterparts to better understand FDA's technical approach to investigations.

FDA's overseas office without investigators, the Europe Office, also contributes to FDA's international inspections by providing pre-inspection briefings, coordinating with foreign competent authorities and USG interagency personnel in-country, and analyzing reports/audits by regulatory counterparts to aid in facility selection.

FDA utilizes information-sharing arrangements with other countries and multilateral partners. Many of these arrangements are confidentiality commitments, which allow FDA and its partners to exchange selected nonpublic information, a foundation of many of the Agency's international cooperative activities.

FDA also works to strengthen global regulatory systems through information sharing and through instructional seminars delivered by FDA staff based at our foreign offices. FDA's foreign offices work strategically together and with other countries' regulatory bodies to find ways to cooperatively and collaboratively improve standards for product safety and quality worldwide. As an example, in FY 2016, the China and Europe Offices worked closely with CFSAN and OFVM to establish a trilateral collaborative mechanism with the Directorate General of Health and Food Safety of the European Commission, and China's AQSIQ to enhance further cooperation on scientific and technical cooperation and exchange in the area of food safety, and the first technical exchange under this mechanism was held in April 2016.

FDA's foreign offices also engage with foreign regulatory counterparts on intelligence gathering. The Agency's activities to collect and share intelligence and information incorporate an increased focus on expanding FDA's knowledge of the global landscape.

81. Provide an update on the strategies FDA is utilizing to handle the growth in imported products, including an update on the Predictive Risk-based Evaluation for Dynamic Import

Compliance Targeting (PREDICT) screening tool and the Import Trade Auxiliary Communication System (ITACS). Please be specific.

Response: FDA continues to assess and improve our Predictive Risk-based Evaluation for Dynamic Import Compliance Targeting (PREDICT) screening tool, deployed in 2009. In FY 2016, FDA has expanded the use of commodity-based thresholds within PREDICT, allowing for more efficient targeting of higher risk commodities. What this means is that before this change, system releases were based on a threshold across all FDA-regulated commodities and compared products that have different risk profiles. This change will allow for a more accurate assessment of imported FDA commodities by comparing products with similar risk profiles. As a result, our entry review process will become more efficient; allow the targeting of higher risk commodities, better utilization of inspectional resources, and harmonization with the strategic priorities of the agency.

FDA continues to develop new capabilities for the Import Trade Auxiliary Communication System (ITACS), which facilitates two-way communication with the import trade community. ITACS allows users to check the status of FDA-regulated entries and lines, to submit entry documentation, and to submit the location and availability of goods for those lines targeted for FDA exam. In FY 2016, FDA issued a Federal Register notice inviting the import trade community to participate in a user account management pilot for ITACS expected to begin in August 2016. User login accounts will enable FDA to distribute Notices of FDA Action to users electronically via email (rather than regular mail) and enable users to download Notices of FDA Action from within ITACS, which allows for more timely and efficient communications. During and following the pilot FDA will be working to implement any needed system changes identified, and release of the functionality nationwide will be implemented when system changes have been completed. Implementation of user login accounts will also allow for potential future ITACS enhancements, requested by the import trade community, that require user authentication.

FDA continues to collaborate with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and other partner government agencies (PGAs) in the development of CBP's Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), for which full implementation of all core trade processing capabilities is planned by the end of calendar year 2016. In May 2016, FDA and CBP completed the FDA pilot for ACE under the National Customs Automation Program. Based on the successful completion of the pilot with the import trade community, ACE became the sole CBP-authorized electronic data interface for most FDA import transactions on June 15, 2016. FDA and CBP plan to transition all FDA import transactions to ACE by the end of FY 2016, speeding the flow of legitimate, compliant trade, while also helping to reduce costs for businesses and government. For the FDA pilot and transitioning into full implementation, FDA's participation in the ACE single window included defining entry data submission requirements for the various commodity areas under our jurisdiction. Complete and accurate submission of the FDA entry data elements will allow for more efficient entry processing through our PREDICT screening tool, and thus increase the potential for system releases of compliant product. This will allow for less time engaged in human review of these compliant products, and more available time to investigate importations of higher risk products.

FDA continues to leverage partnerships with other government agencies and industry groups. One example, which has bridged FY 2015 and 2016, is FDA's participation in the Border Interagency Executive Council (BIEC). The BIEC is comprised of representatives from numerous Federal agencies, providing a forum for interagency coordination to fulfill requirements under Executive Order 13659 on streamlining the export/import process for America's businesses. The BIEC is currently working on many areas benefitting the partner government agencies and the import trade community, including information sharing between the PGAs where joint jurisdiction exists, electronic transmission of documents, and trusted partnership programs. Another component of the working relationship with the import trade community is the BIEC committee for external engagement. In addition to monthly meetings to keep the import trade community apprised of PGA updates and provide a forum to address issues to streamline the import/export processes, the external engagement committee also conducted dozens of in-person and webinar outreach events to various stakeholder groups in FY 2016 as the PGAs transition to full implementation of ACE.

FDA also leverages partnerships through our involvement in the Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of Customs and Border Protection (COAC). COAC is a 20-member council that meets quarterly and advises partner government agencies on the commercial operations of CBP and related functions, taking into consideration issues such as global supply chain security and facilitation; CBP modernization and automation; air cargo security; customs broker regulations; trade enforcement; and the "One U.S. Government" approach to trade and safety of imports, agriculture inspection, and protection of intellectual property rights. Currently, FDA and other government agencies are assessing 46 recommendations made by COAC related to import operations. FDA routinely updates and tracks the progress of these recommendations. Our efforts support ongoing projects which improve workflow processes for industry and stakeholders.

Another area of partnership is FDA's involvement in the Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center (CTAC). CTAC includes representatives from partner government agencies in order to share knowledge, experience, and best practices for effective enforcement of our nation's laws. CTAC provides a streamlined communication channel between agencies, enhancing Federal efforts to address import safety issues and coordinate enforcement activities.

82. Provide the Committee with an update on the use of third-party audits.

Response: Pursuant to the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA), FDA is working to develop a voluntary Accredited Third-Party Certification Program. Under the program, FDA will recognize accreditation bodies to accredit certification bodies to conduct rigorous and independent food safety audits of foreign food facilities and, where appropriate, to issue food and facility certifications. These certifications may be used to facilitate the entry of imports under the Voluntary Qualified Importer Program or when certification is required for admission of a food FDA determines poses a safety risk. These third-party audits will not replace FDA inspections, but rather will provide additional tools to ensure FDA makes the best, most efficient use of both public and private resources in the oversight of a safe food supply.

On July 23, 2015, FDA published a proposed rule (https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/07/24/2015-18141/user-fee-program-to-provide-for-accreditation-of-third-party-auditorscertification-bodies-to-conduct?source=govdelivery&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery) to establish user fees for participation in the FSMA third-party certification program, as well as a draft guidance (http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/GuidanceDocumentsRegulatoryInformation/ucm455328.htm?source=govdelivery&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery) on model standards containing FDA recommendations on the qualifications that third-party certification bodies, and their audit agents, should have to become accredited. Work is ongoing to finalize the user fee proposed rule and the Model Accreditation Standards draft guidance which, when finalized, will complement the Accreditation of Third-Party Auditors/Certification Bodies Final Rule that issued in November 2015. When the user fee rule becomes final and the voluntary FSMA third-party certification program becomes operational, it will facilitate food safety protections, benefit trade, improve efficiency of FDA oversight of imported foods, and increase efficiency and reduce costs for importers with a high level of control over the safety and security of their supply chains.

83. How specifically has FDA engaged the Chinese government to facilitate more information sharing, ensure product safety and quality, and conduct other related activities? Please also describe the Agency's work with the government of India. Please describe the volume and quality control issues in both issues as it relates to active pharmaceutical ingredients.

Response: The FDA foreign offices are committed to working directly with regulatory counterparts in foreign countries to help raise awareness and provide input on appropriate actions using science-based approaches to ensure the safety and quality of drugs in a number of ways. These activities include direct engagement with regulatory counterparts through bilateral meetings and international instruments. Specifically, FDA has had an agreement in place since 2007 and an implementing arrangement with China since 2014, and an arrangement with Indian regulatory authorities related to cooperative work targeting drug safety and quality since 2014. OIP has also engaged in workshops or strategic seminars in such areas as data integrity, Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), and Good Clinical Practice (GCP), and while not a direct correlation, we believe there are a number of legal directives emanating from the Chinese Government directed at drug safety and quality that were influenced by our work together, for example, Guideline for Clinical Trial Data Management (2012), Notice on Clinical Trial Database (2013) and a growing focus on GMPs and quality management systems, including, China's interest in joining Pharmaceutical Inspection Cooperation Scheme (PIC/S). Further, we have seen over time with Chinese inspectors observing FDA inspections that steps are occurring toward a quality culture and quality metrics in China. In both China and India, increasing numbers of inspections are occurring which contribute to the Agency's knowledge base around manufacturing practices and compliance, as well as the state of play of quality management systems in both countries.

After inspections, the FDA China Office has shared information, as appropriate under current arrangements, with regulatory counterparts in China. This has resulted in actions by the regulatory counterpart authorities to follow up on violations observed by FDA. For example,

in 2016, after the China Office notified China's Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) of potential contamination in a drug shipment that was examined by FDA at the U.S. port of entry, CFDA worked with the local FDA to conduct an inspection of the production facility within 24 hours. As a result of their inspection, CFDA reported that all products in the firm were destroyed and that production was suspended until a cleaning validation had taken place.

The FDA China Office also routinely notifies CFDA about regulatory actions, such as Warning Letters and Import Alerts, taken by the FDA against Chinese pharmaceutical companies. CFDA has instructed provincial regulatory authorities to conduct follow-up inspections. CFDA told FDA's China Office that they considered the information valuable and indicative of risk factors and has expressed continued interest in working further with FDA to address these issues.

Further, since FDA signed two Implementing Arrangements with its Chinese regulatory in FY 2015, cooperation and the exchange of regulatory enforcement information have increased. Chinese regulatory counterparts have more readily and voluntarily shared their inspection results regarding products adulterated under Chinese law; notified FDA's China Office about their upcoming inspections in the United States; and assisted FDA's China Office when its investigators encountered difficulties in entering a manufacturing facility in country.

In 2014, a Statement of Intent (SOI) was signed between FDA and India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) on Cooperation in the Field of Medical Products. The SOI provided FDA with a solid framework to enhance collaboration and information-sharing with India. The FDA India Office has been vital in efforts to achieve sustainable communication platforms (quarterly meetings) with MOHFW, and collaborated with the Central Drug Standards Control Organization (CDSCO) to establish a mechanism to share and evaluate information from observed inspections by Government of India officials. Through these collaborative efforts, it continues to leverage knowledge and practices to enhance FDA-regulated product quality.

Reagan-Udall Foundation

84. Please provide the Committee with an update on what FDA is doing in partnership with the Reagan-Udall Foundation during fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

Response: FDA continues to work with the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the FDA (the Foundation) on a number of public-private partnership (PPP) initiatives and other programs that foster collaboration and innovation and have significant potential to inform FDA's scientific work. These include:

- Innovation in Medical Evidence Development and Surveillance (IMEDS) Program. IMEDS is a PPP created and managed by the Foundation, whose mission is to develop and test methods for analysis of post-market evidence on regulated products, and to

facilitate development and use of a robust secondary electronic healthcare data platform for generating better evidence on regulated products in the post-market settings.

- Critical Path to Tuberculosis (TB) Drug Regimens (CPTR). The Foundation is a partner in the CPTR Initiative, a global effort launched by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, that includes several PPPs, to accelerate the development of new TB multi-drug regimens. The Foundation is managing the Stakeholder & Community Engagement PPP, that is working to improve community engagement in clinical trials in TB high burden countries.
- Big Data for Patients Program (BD4P). BD4P is a training program for patients and advocates in the science of big data. This program will provide an introduction to the concepts of big data so patients and advocates can more effectively participate in current data science efforts in health and medicine. It will help FDA bring a more sophisticated patient perspective to bear on issues involving use of post-market data.
- Expanded Access Navigator Public Meeting. The Foundation recently sponsored a public meeting to explore ideas for, and the feasibility of, a “navigator” function to assist physicians and patients to request “expanded access” to unapproved drugs.
- Food Safety Innovation Consortium (FSIC). The FCIS is a PPP that is in the development phases, and would focus on advancing regulatory science in the area of food safety.

For more detailed information on these programs, please see the Reagan-Udall Foundation website (<http://www.reaganudall.org/>) or contact the Foundation.

Sunscreen Ingredients

85. When can the Committee expect decisions on sunscreen ingredients?

Response: The (Sunscreen Innovation Act) SIA provides strict deadlines for FDA to take certain actions on the eight sunscreen active ingredients that were under consideration when the SIA was enacted (pending ingredients), but does not relax FDA’s scientific standards for evaluating the ingredients’ safety and effectiveness, or our need for adequate data on which to base such determinations. At this time, there is not enough data for FDA to determine that sunscreens containing any of the eight pending sunscreen active ingredients would be generally recognized as safe and effective (GRASE). As detailed below, the timing of FDA’s final decision on each of the eight currently-pending sunscreen active ingredients will be determined by the dates on which each ingredient’s sponsor provides FDA with the additional data needed to support a final determination on whether the ingredient is GRASE and not misbranded for use in sunscreens.

FDA is actively working to implement the SIA and assure that sunscreen active ingredients provide safe and effective protection. The Agency has met all statutory deadlines to date. In particular, in early 2015 FDA issued proposed sunscreen orders for all eight of the sunscreen

active ingredients that were under consideration when the SIA was enacted.¹⁵ Six of the proposed sunscreen orders had previously been provided to sponsors in the form of regulatory feedback letters as early as February, 2014.¹⁶ In the proposed sunscreen orders, FDA evaluated the safety and effectiveness data submitted by ingredient sponsors (together with other available data) and concluded in every case that the active ingredients are not GRASE for use in sunscreens because the data were insufficient to show otherwise. The proposed sunscreen orders also identified specific missing information necessary to support a positive GRASE determination for each active ingredient. FDA also met with sunscreen ingredient sponsors at their request to further discuss the data gaps and additional studies requested in the proposed sunscreen orders.

Although the SIA specifies timelines for issuing final sunscreen orders following an initial determination that an active ingredient is not GRASE for lack of data, those timelines are not triggered until a sponsor submits the additional data requested in the proposed sunscreen order. Thus, the timing for final sunscreen orders for these ingredients will depend on when sponsors submit the requested data. FDA met with sunscreen ingredient sponsors at their request to further discuss the data gaps and additional studies requested in the proposed sunscreen orders. To date, no additional data have been submitted. In the case of three ingredients, FDA has not heard from the sponsor since the time of the initial data submission (2003 for two ingredients and 2010 for one).

86. Some of those in the regulated industry believe that FDA has changed the requirements for determining toxicity for sunscreen ingredients and that FDA has not provided publicly available guidelines / requirements for proving their products are safe. Please briefly describe the process by which sunscreen ingredient manufacturers previously had to prove their products were safe versus current requirements.

Response: The framework for review of sunscreen active ingredients seeking consideration under the OTC Review for Sunscreens has evolved to request more data in recent years. These changes reflect changing patterns of use in addition to advances in scientific methods and our understanding of the potential for systemic effects from topical drugs due to previously unrecognized levels of absorption of some substances. For purposes of determining whether an active ingredient is GRASE and not misbranded for nonprescription drug use, proof of safety requires “adequate tests by methods reasonably applicable to show that the drug is safe under the prescribed, recommended, or suggested conditions of use.”¹⁷ FDA determines what tests are adequate for this purpose based on the Agency’s scientific and medical expertise, taking into account current scientific practice and testing capabilities as well as how consumers will use the finished drug product.

The FDA has carefully considered what information is needed to ensure that a particular sunscreen active ingredient is safe and effective for use in OTC sunscreen products. In particular, FDA’s approach to safety testing reflects that sunscreen products are

¹⁵ <http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/ucm434843.htm>.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ 21 CFR 330.10 (a)(4)(i)

recommended for long-term, regular use on large areas of the body's surface by consumers of all ages, including children and pregnant women, whenever consumers are exposed to the sun. This use is based on new recognition of the benefits of broad spectrum sunscreens that are SPF15 or higher to decrease the risk of skin cancer and early skin aging caused by the sun when used as directed with other sun protection measures. FDA's recommended studies reflect the agency's scientific expertise, existing technical guidance, experience from reviewing safety and efficacy data submitted for GRASE review of sunscreen active ingredients seeking to be added to the OTC Review for Sunscreens under current OTC drug regulations, and input from outside scientific experts (<http://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/Calendar/ucm407137.htm>). The recommended studies are not novel and are consistent with the FDA's standard data requirements for both nonprescription and prescription topical drugs intended for chronic use. To determine the extent of absorption through the skin, FDA recommends a Maximal Usage Trial (MUsT), a version of which has been commonly performed for dermal products since the mid-1990s. This study is described in two draft guidances¹⁸ and a publication.¹⁹ The other clinical and non-clinical studies have been commonly performed for dermal products for even longer, and are supported by both FDA and international guidances.²⁰

Briefly summarized, the recommended safety studies include:

¹⁸Draft guidance for industry *Acne Vulgaris: Developing Drugs for Treatment* and Draft guidance for industry: *Over-the-Counter Sunscreens: Safety and Effectiveness Data*.

Bashaw ED, Tran DC, Shukla CG, et al., 2014, Maximal Usage Trial: An Overview of the Design of Systemic Bioavailability Trial for Topical Dermatological Products, *Therapeutic Innovation & Regulatory Science*, published online 27 June 2014, DOI:10.1177/2168479014539157.

²⁰ See the following international guidances:

- ICH guidance for industry *S10 Photosafety Evaluation of Pharmaceuticals*
- ICH guidance for industry *S1A The Need for Long-Term Rodent Carcinogenicity Studies of Pharmaceuticals*
- ICH guidance for industry *S5A Detection of Toxicity to Reproduction for Medicinal Products*
- ICH guidance for industry *S3A Toxicokinetics: The Assessment of Systemic Exposure in Toxicity Studies*.

See the following FDA guidance for industry:

- *Nonclinical Evaluation of Endocrine-Related Drug Toxicity*

- **Clinical**

- Human Irritation and Sensitization Studies – studies whether the ingredient causes skin irritation or an allergic reaction.
- Human Photosafety Studies – studies whether the ingredient causes skin irritation or an allergic reaction when exposed to light.
- Human Absorption Studies/Maximal Usage Trial (MUSt) – evaluates whether and the extent to which an ingredient is absorbed into the body.
- Pediatric Considerations – additional studies may be needed to ensure that a sunscreen active ingredient would be GRASE for use in pediatric populations if results from other studies suggest a narrow margin of safety.

- **Nonclinical**

- Dermal Carcinogenicity Studies – studies the long-term effect of the ingredient on the skin to see if it causes tumors.
- Systemic Carcinogenicity Studies – studies the long-term effect of the ingredient in the body to see if it causes tumors. We currently anticipate requiring this study only if absorption above a certain amount is detected.
- Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity Studies – studies developmental and reproductive risks, and endocrine effects such as thyroid and reproductive hormone changes. The extent of testing may depend on the amount of absorption detected, if any.
- Toxicokinetics – Studies whether and to what extent the ingredient is absorbed in animals in order to help calculate a safety margin for human use.

Information on FDA's recommendations and expectations for the safety data needed to show that an active ingredient is GRASE for use in nonprescription sunscreen products has been publicly shared with industry and other interested parties on multiple occasions, including a public advisory committee meeting held in September 2014, proposed sunscreen orders published in 2014 and early 2015 for the eight sunscreen active ingredients that were under evaluation by FDA when the SIA was enacted, sponsor-requested meetings on the proposed sunscreen orders, and an SIA-required draft guidance for industry published in November 2015 which the FDA expects to finalize this year.²¹

87. How does FDA explain the difference between how their European regulator counterparts treat human exposure to sunscreen chemicals versus FDA's process in light of many more sunscreen ingredient approvals on the European market.

Response: The European Union (EU), as well as other regulatory regions, classifies sunscreens as cosmetics. In the U.S., under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act), sunscreens are considered drug products because they carry drug claims, i.e., helps prevent sunburn, and decreases the risk of skin cancer and early skin aging. Further, sunscreens are recommended for disease prevention and are not used solely for what are considered cosmetic purposes under the FD&C Act (e.g., to cleanse, beautify, promote attractiveness, or alter appearance of the body).

²¹ See, <http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/ucm434782.htm>.

Like the United States, the EU framework for sunscreens has evolved to request more data in recent years. These changes reflect advances in scientific methods and our understanding of the potential for systemic effects from topical substances due to previously unrecognized levels of absorption of some substances.

Furthermore, we note that despite long-term marketing in the EU, Germany recently proposed that an ingredient with a pending SIA request be identified as a Substance of Very High Concern and be removed from the market due to its endocrine disrupting properties.²² Similar concerns were raised in the FDA Proposed Sunscreen Order for this ingredient, and we have requested the data we need to evaluate this concern. In addition, the EU Commission on Regulation recently removed a structurally related ingredient from the EU market due to safety concerns,²³ based on the advice of the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety.²⁴ Another ingredient with a pending SIA request is already included in sunscreens marketed under new drug applications in the U.S.

Medical Gas Final Guidance

88. According to FDASIA section 1112, FDA “shall issue final regulations revising the Federal drug regulations with respect to medical gases not later than [July 9, 2016].” When is FDA expected to issue final regulations on medical gases?

Response: FDA is working to implement the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA) requirements regarding medical gases. FDASIA section 1112 required FDA to review whether any changes to federal drug regulations with regard to medical gases are needed (completed), report to Congress on the results of the review (completed), and issue any regulations deemed necessary by FDA by July 9, 2016. FDA has been unable to meet this deadline, but expects to issue a final rule revising medical gas regulations soon.

As explained in our report to Congress on the need for rulemaking on medical gases, FDA has determined that only limited rulemaking is necessary – on medical gas labeling and, possibly, on adverse event reporting. FDA’s 2006 proposed rule, *Medical Gas Containers and Closures: Current Good Manufacturing Practice Requirements*, included revisions to the existing medical gas labeling regulation, 21 CFR 201.161. These revisions, once finalized, should largely satisfy Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act section 576(a)(3)(a)(ii)(II), added by FDASIA, which provides

²² Annex XV report. Proposal for identification of a substance of very high concern on the basis of the criteria set out in reach article 57, submitted by Germany 25 February 2016.
http://echa.europa.eu/en/search?p_p_id=echasearch_WAR_echaportlet&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-2&p_p_col_count=1

²³ Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1298 of 28 July 2015 amending Annexes II and VI to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products. Downloaded at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32015R1298&from=EN>

²⁴ SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety), Opinion on 3-Benzylidene camphor. Colipa No S61, 18 June 2013.

that “warning statements” for designated medical gases are to be promulgated through regulation. FDA is working to finalize this rule quickly.

Otherwise, we generally believe that medical gases can be appropriately regulated under the existing regulatory framework. In addition to the applicable regulations, FDA relies on guidance documents, inspection practices, and productive working relationships with state regulators, industry, and other stakeholders. We will continue to evaluate the need for targeted rulemaking, for medical gases as with other drug products, on an as-needed basis. We are aware that the medical gas industry, through its trade associations, has requested that FDA undertake a sweeping regulatory overhaul to address its concerns with existing medical gas regulations. We do not, however, believe that the sweeping regulatory overhaul requested by the medical gas industry is necessary at this time.

Sentinel Initiative

89. Please provide a history on FDA’s expenditures for the Sentinel Initiative from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2016 to date? What are the planned expenditures for fiscal year 2017?

Response: We would be happy to provide that for the record. The information follows:

Fiscal Year	Sentinel Total
FY13	\$18,589,584
FY14	\$42,088,552
FY15	\$25,878,777
FY16*	\$25,297,000
FY17*	\$22,274,316
Total	\$134,128,229

* Estimates for FY16 and FY17

90. Who has FDA partnered with as part of the Sentinel Initiative?

Response: **FDA’s Sentinel Initiative Partners**

Sentinel Collaborating Institutions

- Aetna: Aetna Informatics*
- America’s Health Insurance Plans: Clinical Affairs Department
- Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts*
- Brigham and Women’s Hospital: Division of Pharmacoepidemiology & Pharmacoeconomics in the Department of Medicine
- Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center: James M Anderson Center for Health Systems Excellence
- Columbia University: Department of Statistics

- Critical Path Institute
- Duke Clinical Research Institute
- HealthCore, Inc.*
- HMO Research Network
 - Group Health Research Institute*
 - Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute*
 - HealthPartners Institute for Education and Research*
 - Henry Ford Health System: Public Health Sciences Department*
 - Lovelace Clinic Foundation*
 - Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation*
 - Meyers Primary Care Institute*
- Hospital Corporation of America*
- Humana Comprehensive Health Insights, Inc.*
- Kaiser Permanente Center for Effectiveness and Safety Research
 - Kaiser Permanente Colorado*
 - Kaiser Permanente Hawaii*
 - Kaiser Permanente Mid-Atlantic*
 - Kaiser Permanente Northern California*
 - Kaiser Permanente Southern California*
 - Kaiser Permanente Georgia*
 - Kaiser Permanente Northwest*
- OptumInsight, Inc.*
- Outcome Sciences, Inc., a Quintiles company
- Risk Sciences International
- Rutgers University: Center for Health Services Research on Pharmacotherapy, Chronic Disease Management and Outcomes at the Institute for Health, Health Care Policy and Aging Research
- University of Alabama at Birmingham: Center for Outcomes and Effectiveness Research and Education
- University of Illinois at Chicago Medical Center: Departments of Pharmacy Administration, Pharmacy Practice, General Internal Medicine, and Biostatistics
- University of Iowa: Department of Epidemiology in the College of Public Health
- University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine: Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics and Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology
- Vanderbilt University Medical Center*
- Weill Cornell Medical College: Department of Healthcare Policy and Research
- University of North Carolina, Eshelman School of Pharmacy
- University of Florida, College of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Outcomes and Policy
- Harvard School of Public Health

- PCORnet Clinical Data Research Networks (CDRNs)
 - Louisiana Public Health Institute
 - Oregon Health & Science University
 - University of California San Diego
 - University of Kansas Medical Center
 - Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
 - University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
 - Vanderbilt
 - Boston Children's Hospital
 - Chicago Community Trust
 - Weill Medical College

*Indicates Collaborating Institutions that are also Data Partners
 Bold text indicates current Collaborating Institution

Federal Partners Collaboration

- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- Department of Defense (DoD)
- Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

Other Partners

- Booz Allen Hamilton
- The Brookings Institution
- eHealth Initiative Foundation
- Group Health Cooperative
- Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Inc.
- High Performance Technologies Inc.
- IMS Government Solutions, Inc.
- Insight Policy Research, Inc.
- McKinsey & Company
- Outcome Sciences Inc.
- Pragmatic Data LLC
- Qual-RX, Inc.
- Reagan-Udall Foundation

91. Please provide a full list of projects for the sentinel initiative in fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016 to date.

Response: The table below provides a listing of formal Sentinel projects that were completed or ongoing in FY2015-2016. The list does not include activities that are part of routine operations of Sentinel, including outreach, communication, staff training, and program management.

Project Title
Assessment Workgroups and Active Risk Identification & Analysis System
Use of modular programs and common data model for the System of Active Risk Identification and Analysis
Dabigatran & GI Bleeding, Intracranial Hemorrhage, and Ischemic Stroke Assessment
IV Iron Products & Anaphylaxis and Anaphylactoid Reactions Assessment
Mirabegron & AMI and Stroke Assessment
Saxagliptin/Sitagliptin & AMI and Heart Failure Assessment
Pediatric Antipsychotics & Metabolic Disorder Assessment
Phase 1 Activities in Preparation for the Conduct of IMPACT-AF
Assessment of thromboembolic events after intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG/TEE)
Assessment of transfusion related acute lung injury after blood transfusion using the Hospital Corporation of America database
Explore and characterize the Hospital Corporation of America database for safety surveillance activities related to blood transfusion
Assessment of spontaneous abortion after influenza vaccine exposure
Evaluation of Spontaneous Abortions after Gardasil HPV9 Vaccination
Assessment of Febrile Seizures after Influenza Vaccines for 2 Seasons
Assessment of Kawasaki disease & pneumococcal 13-valent vaccine (PCV13)
Assessment of health outcomes after treatment with Platelet Concentrates prepared using the INTERCEPT Blood System
Assessment of Gardasil HPV9 vaccine and 4 adverse outcomes
Self-Controlled Risk Internal (SCRI) Pilot: MMR and MMRV vaccines with febrile seizure and to test concurrent and historical control comparisons and conditional sequential sampling procedure
TreeScan Pilot: using HPV4 vaccine as a test case for TreeScan; developing background rate of HPV4; testing PEPR component
HPV9 TreeScan Project
Methods & Infrastructure Projects
Medical Countermeasure Pilot
Analyzing Lab Data for Routine Surveillance
Validating Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the Mini-Sentinel Distributed Database using SUPREME-DM
General Safety Study - Sequential Surveillance Pilot
Comparison of Safety Signaling Methods for Survival outcomes to control for confounding (Survival Methods II)
Empirical Assessment of PS Stratification
Disease Risk Score Functional Specifications
IMEDS Sequential Surveillance White Paper
Disease Risk Score Exploratory Methods
Optimal Propensity Score Matching Strategies for Subgroup Analyses in Mini-Sentinel Analytic Modules: A Simulation Experiment
Precursor to the project on evaluating the performance of Mini-Sentinel analytic modules using simulation experiments

Project Title
Big Simulation Project: Evaluation of Propensity Score Based Methods in Sentinel Study Settings Using Simulation Experiments
Angioedema Sequential Surveillance Pilot
Opioid Analgesic Prescribing Trends in Sentinel
Generic Drug Sentinel Analytical Tool
Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS) Dronedarone Project
ICD-10 Preparedness
Death Data Investigations
TreeScan Power Evaluation
Outcome-based TreeScan (DrugScan)
TreeScan for Drugs (Antibiotics)
Propensity Score Matched TreeScan
TreeScan Bias and Confounding
Patient Episode Retrieval Tool
Chart Review Gap Analysis
Quantitative Bias Analysis Methodology Development
Quantitative bias analysis methods for test-negative case-control study designs
Characterization of Mother-Infant Cohorts
Scan Statistics for Assessing Vaccine Safety in Pregnancy
Enhancing Geographic location of Beneficiaries/Members in the Sentinel Distributed Database
Conducting Vaccine Effectiveness Surveillance in Sentinel
ASPE Cross-Network Directory Service
ASPE Utilizing Data from Various Data Partners in a Distributed Manner (Distributed Regression)

92. What is the current number of records available to the sentinel system?

Response: Through Sentinel, FDA can rapidly and securely access electronic healthcare data from over 193 million patients from multiple data partners while securing the privacy of patients.

Sodium Intake

93. The Committee is aware of efforts by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Academy of Medicine to produce a dietary reference intake report with respect to sodium. Is FDA involved in this effort? Why did FDA issue its draft voluntary guidance for food manufactures prior to the release of this report?

Response: Yes, FDA has prioritized updating the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRI) for sodium and is collaborating with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other Federal agencies to update the DRI for sodium as expeditiously as possible, but this process will take time—as long as three or more years. The development of guiding principles for chronic disease endpoints by the Joint U.S.-Canadian DRI Working Group and Institute of

Medicine (IOM) as well as a systematic evidence review for sodium and potassium are anticipated to be completed by the fall of 2017, at which time the IOM Dietary Reference Intake review would begin.

Too much sodium is a major public health concern as it can lead to high blood pressure, a major cause of stroke and heart disease. Reducing sodium consumption has potential for major public health gains and to prevent hundreds of thousands of premature deaths and illnesses over a decade. We believe that overwhelming evidence supports our gradual approach to sodium-reduction and thus it was imperative that we moved to issue draft targets, engage in public comment, and move forward to implement the first, two-year phase of our sodium reduction initiative while the DRI process is underway. The Agency is highly interested in robust, sustainable strategies that support gradual reduction across a wide range of foods so that we do not delay the benefit to public health.

94. What dollars and FTE were expended on sodium intake and sodium reduction efforts in fiscal year 2015, projected for fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

Response: FDA FY 2015 expenditures on sodium total \$1.2M and include 2 FTE. FY 2016 projected expenditures are \$2.5M and 3 FTE. FY 2017 estimates are \$3M and 3 FTE.

95. FDA continues to devote time and effort to drastically reducing sodium levels for all populations even when large segments of the population do not have or are not susceptible to such needs. Would the Administration support a large, controlled clinical trial to see what would happen to individuals who follow low-salt diets over a certain period of time?

Response: FDA is supportive of research that benefits public health, and that is guided by the totality of scientific evidence, and adheres to requirements regarding human subjects research. Currently, there is no standard definition for “low-salt” diets, but we support efforts by the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine to formally review the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRI) for sodium, which would review the Adequate Intake for sodium. Americans currently consume an average 3,400 milligrams (mg) per day of sodium, almost 50 percent more than is recommended. The CDC reports that approximately 90 percent of U.S. adults eat more sodium than is recommended for a healthy diet. Most children and adolescents also consume more than is recommended, ranging from 2,900 milligrams per day for children 6-10 years to 3,700 mg per day for teens ages 14-18 years. The link between sodium and high blood pressure is strong and well documented. One in three Americans has high blood pressure, and that number increases to almost 1 in 2 for African Americans. High blood pressure is a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke, which are the first and fifth causes of death in the U.S., respectively. While many Americans have already taken action to reduce added salt in their diets, they may not realize that 75 percent of sodium intake comes from processed and prepared foods, not the salt shaker. This makes it difficult for consumers to make healthier choices. Our voluntary draft guidance encourages industry to gradually reduce sodium in products, with a goal to reduce population sodium intake to 3,000 mg/day at 2 years after the final guidance publishes and to 2,300 mg/day over the next decade. This goal aligns with recommendations from expert bodies including the Institute of Medicine, the 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and Healthy People 2020.

96. If the results demonstrate, as some claim, that such a low salt diet was not beneficial or even harmful to the general population, would the Agency modify its message on sodium levels?

Response: The goal of our sodium reduction initiative is to encourage industry to reduce sodium in products so consumers have more options to eat healthier. FDA's voluntary draft guidance encourages industry to reduce sodium in products, in order to reduce population sodium intake to 2,300 mg/day over the long-term. This target aligns with expert bodies including the Institute of Medicine, the 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and Healthy People 2020. At this time FDA is focusing on gradual, voluntary sodium reduction efforts and encouraging industry reformulation. FDA's decisions and recommendations are based on the totality of the evidence and on scientific consensus by expert bodies that review and evaluate the science, which support lowering sodium consumption from current levels. We are also working with other federal partners, such as CDC and USDA to closely monitor sodium and related nutrient (e.g., potassium) intake, blood pressure, and cardiovascular disease events. In addition to monitoring U.S. data, we are monitoring data from other countries where sodium reduction has been implemented, for example, data from England indicating a 40 percent decline in deaths from ischemic heart disease and stroke during the time period that sodium intake declined by 15 percent.

Tobacco Harm Reduction

97. What actions has the FDA taken in fiscal year 2015 or fiscal year 2016 to date as they relate to advancing harm reduction and the concept of a continuum of risk?

Response: FDA recognizes that there is a continuum of risk for users of tobacco products. The agency will rely on sound science to evaluate the public health impact of new FDA-regulated tobacco products. The Agency has taken multiple actions concerning harm reduction. These include consideration of comments received in the final deeming regulation on the continuum of risk and how it should impact regulatory policy.

The concept of risk also plays a role in the agency's evaluation of new products. For example, in the premarket tobacco product application context, the agency's product evaluation includes an assessment of the risks and benefits to the population as a whole including users and nonusers of the tobacco product, and takes into account the increased or decreased likelihood of initiation and cessation.

In conjunction with the issuing of the final deeming rule, FDA has made available draft guidance, Premarket Tobacco Product Applications (PMTA) for Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) which, when final, will reflect FDA's current thinking on submission of PMTAs. This PMTA ENDS draft guidance specifically describes circumstances where a new clinical trial might be helpful and other circumstances where the data can be drawn from other sources, such as when appropriate scientific literature, bridging to other products or non-clinical studies are available.

98. How does the Agency's focus on innovation relate to the concept of tobacco-related harm reduction?

Response: Tobacco products are fundamentally different from other products FDA regulates because they have no health benefits and have known harms and risks associated with their use.

Tobacco companies have introduced some newer forms of tobacco products that were not originally regulated by FDA. The Tobacco Control Act authorizes FDA to deem additional products that meet the definition of a tobacco product to be subject to the Agency's tobacco authorities. In April 2014, FDA published the proposed deeming rule to expand its tobacco product authority over additional tobacco products not already regulated under Chapter IX of the FD&C Act and on May 5, 2016, FDA finalized the deeming rule. FDA's tobacco product authority now extends to all products that meet the definition of a tobacco product, including electronic delivery systems (such as e-cigarettes and vape pens), all cigars, hookah (waterpipe) tobacco, pipe tobacco, and nicotine gels, among others. Once the deeming final rule goes into effect on August 8, 2016, some provisions in the FD&C Act will automatically apply to all "deemed" tobacco products. In finalizing the rule, FDA gave careful consideration to the potential public health effects, including potential harm reduction, of newer products that are now subject to FDA regulation.

Changes in the marketplace need to be carefully considered as part of the premarket tobacco product review that will now apply to many novel products. During its review of premarket tobacco product applications, FDA considers the impact of marketing on both users and non-users, including the impact on both initiation and cessation. FDA is supporting research to better understand the relative risks of these newer products as compared to other tobacco products, at both the individual and population level. It is critically important to evaluate these products not only in terms of the relative health risks to individuals, but the increased or decreased likelihood that nonusers will start using the product, tobacco users who would otherwise stop using tobacco products will switch to the new product, tobacco users will continue tobacco use in combination with one or more new tobacco products and former users will begin using the new product.

Furthermore, Section 918 of the FD&C Act is a valuable tool to regulate, promote, and encourage the development of innovative products and treatments to promote reductions in consumption of tobacco and related harms. Section 918 addresses nicotine replacement products that are used to treat tobacco dependence.

In addition, FDA issued a Federal Register notice concerning over-the-counter (OTC) nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) products, which are currently approved as aids to smoking cessation. FDA announced that the approved labeling of OTC NRT products, including statements related to duration of use and concomitant use with other nicotine-containing products can be modified. FDA intends to allow the modification of these statements because evidence has accumulated to suggest that the current labeling provisions on concomitant use and duration of use may no longer be necessary to ensure the safe use of OTC NRT products for smoking cessation. Smokers' dependence on tobacco-delivered nicotine prevents many who try to quit from being

successful, and these approved drug products supply controlled amounts of nicotine to ease withdrawal symptoms associated with a quit attempt.

99. Does FDA believe that its final deeming regulation and future regulations will provide disincentives for tobacco product manufacturers who may produce safer nicotine delivery products?

Response: The Tobacco Control Act provides for three specific marketing pathways for new tobacco products: Substantial Equivalence (SE), SE exemption, and Premarket Tobacco Application (PMTA). Through the PMTA pathway, FDA will ensure that only products that are shown to be appropriate for the protection of public health—a standard mandated by law—are permitted to be marketed. Use of the PMTA pathway also will allow FDA to monitor product development and changes and to prevent more harmful or addictive products from reaching the market. The PMTA pathway will incentivize development of tobacco products that pose less risk to human health by limiting market access for more-risky competitor products. Furthermore, since the "appropriate for the protection of the public health" standard involves comparison to the general tobacco product market existing at the time of an application, FDA believes that over time the premarket authorities will move the market toward less-risky tobacco products.

Tobacco Predicate Date

100. Can FDA further explain the definition of a streamlined regular SE report? How is it different from a provisional SE, or a regular SE?

Response: SE Reports submitted to the Agency are divided into two types: "provisional reports" and "regular reports."

SE reports received before March 23, 2011, for new products introduced into interstate commerce for commercial distribution in the United States after February 15, 2007, and prior to March 22, 2011, are considered "provisional," and the products covered by those reports can remain on the market unless FDA finds that they are "not substantially equivalent."

SE reports for other products are considered "regular" SE reports. Products covered by "regular" reports cannot be introduced into interstate commerce in the United States unless FDA issues a "substantially equivalent" Order.

In September 2015, FDA issued the second edition of a final guidance entitled "Demonstrating the Substantial Equivalence of a New Tobacco Product: Responses to Frequently Asked Questions"²⁵. This guidance discusses two new types of streamlined SE Reports (Same Characteristic²⁶ and Product Quantity Change²⁷). This guidance provided further information and

²⁵ Section 905(j) Reports: *Demonstrating Substantial Equivalence for Tobacco Products, Responses to Frequently Asked Questions* (SE FAQ Guidance), available on FDA's website:

<http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/ucm436462.htm>

²⁶ Where the characteristics between the new and predicate tobacco products are identical

clarified FDA's recommendations with respect to the data and information included in these streamlined reports. Streamlined reports contain a brief, specific set of information that is more limited and less burdensome to prepare than that submitted for full SE Reports. The information included in the Same Characteristics SE Report would still be sufficient for FDA to make its SE determination. These reports should be easier for industry to prepare and for FDA to review than full SE Reports. FDA is also adopting processes and procedures to better enable the agency to review these streamlined reports expeditiously, including placing them in separate queues from full SE Reports.

101. What is the difference between a jurisdiction review, acceptance review, and the line "number for which review has started"? Are the jurisdiction and acceptance part of the introductory phase, and the "number for which review has started" the actual analysis phase?

Response: The review for an SE report has evolved based on review experience and has been refined into a process with defined phases in order to ensure consistency, transparency, and predictability. There are three general phases within the SE review process that FDA follows and has communicated via guidance, webinars, industry meetings, telephone calls, and correspondence.

Phase 1 is the Administrative phase in which FDA determines whether the product is currently being regulated by the Center and makes a decision to either accept or refuse to accept the application based on requirements in the statute. The jurisdiction review and administrative completeness reviews have been combined into a single acceptance review. This is the Administrative phase of the SE review process.

Phase 2 is the Notification phase where the applicant is notified that scientific review will begin, and a date for the start of review is provided.

Phase 3 is the Substantive Scientific Review phase in which the scientific review team is assembled and the scientific review is carried out followed by issuance of a decision.

The "Number for which review has started" indicates the beginning of Phase 3, the step in the SE review process in which the scientific review team (which can include engineers, chemists, microbiologists, toxicologists, clinical specialists, and social scientists) is assembled and actual review begins. As of May 29, 2016, 98 percent of full²⁷ regular SE reports had started scientific review, 74 percent of full regular SE reports have been resolved by a final decision²⁹ and FDA has issued a Scientific Advice and Information Request Letter or a Preliminary Finding Letter³⁰ for 75 percent of the full regular SE reports that are

²⁷ Where the product quantity has changed, but all other product characteristics, including per weight composition, design, heating source, and any other features are otherwise identical to the predicate tobacco product

²⁸ In March 2015, FDA issued guidance providing information on "streamlined" SE reports that applicants may utilize under certain conditions. Review of these streamlined reports is ongoing and is not counted here.

²⁹ Final decisions include refuse-to-accept, withdrawn, substantially equivalent (SE), not substantially equivalent (NSE)

³⁰ Scientific Advice and Information Letter or Preliminary Finding Letter means a written communication which lists deficiencies in a SE Report that preclude either further scientific review or issuance of an SE Order.

pending. As of May 29, 2016, FDA had begun scientific review of 1,019 provisional SE reports, and 20 percent of provisional SE reports had been resolved by a final decision.³¹

102. Why is there such a huge discrepancy between acceptance reviews within Provisional SE reports, and the “number for which review has started” (95% to 16% = difference of 79%) Does this mean that 79% of provisional SEs have not started a review process?

Response: As of May 29, 2016, 97 percent of the provisional SE reports have completed the Administrative phase of the SE review process in which FDA determines whether the product is currently being regulated by the Center and makes a decision to either accept or refuse to accept the application based on requirements in the statute. In addition, all provisional products have completed an initial scientific review for their likely Public Health Impact (PHI) as described below.

The “Number for which review has started” indicates the beginning of Phase 3, the step in the SE review process in which the scientific review team (which can include engineers, chemists, microbiologists, toxicologists, clinical specialists, and social scientists) is assembled and actual review begins. As of May 29, 2016, 29 percent of provisional SE reports are in this phase of the SE review process. The remaining provisional SE reports have completed initial scientific review for their likely PHI and are between this phase and the Notification phase in the SE review process.

Because new tobacco products subject to regular SE Reports cannot be legally marketed without premarket authorization, FDA first prioritized the review of these products. But, FDA has begun active scientific review of provisional reports.

For provisional SE reports, FDA determined that it was not practical or appropriate to use the first-in-first-reviewed approach since almost all of the provisional SE submissions were received in the second quarter of 2011 (3,115 of the provisional SE submissions were received within the 3 weeks prior to the statutory deadline of March 22, 2011). In addition, the provisional SE products are already on the market and may remain on the market unless FDA determines that those products are found “not substantially equivalent.” Therefore, because of the large number of provisional SE Reports received at the same time and the concern for the public health impact of products remaining on the market, FDA determined that provisional SE reports would be first reviewed based on a PHI Review that examines their potential to raise different questions of public health. Then, as a priority, complete scientific review would be carried out on those products with the highest potential to raise questions of public health. This approach, by its very nature, means that the more complex modifications to new products will likely be reviewed before products with simpler changes.

Transparency

³¹ Final decisions include refuse-to-accept, withdrawn, substantially equivalent (SE), not substantially equivalent (NSE)

103. Please provide the Committee with an update on activities in fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016 to date as it relates to the FDA Transparency initiative that was begun in fiscal year 2010.

Response: In the past, FDA generally did not publicly post on the www.regulations.gov docket comments individuals submitted in their individual capacities (rather than on behalf of organizations, corporations, or other entities) due to concerns that individuals might post personal medical information. In 2010, draft Proposal 2 in Phase II of FDA's Transparency Initiative recommended that FDA change this practice "so that comments submitted at www.regulations.gov from people self-identified as individual consumers are posted on that website in the same manner as other comments." To promote transparency and information sharing, on September 18, 2015, FDA implemented this draft proposal by announcing that it will post comments from people self-identified as individual consumers as it posts other comments on that website. See [Public Posting and Availability of Consumer Comments Submitted to Food and Drug Administration Dockets](#).

In addition to draft Proposal 2, the Phase II Transparency Report contained several proposals to disclose information about the existence, status, or contents of investigational or marketing applications submitted to the Agency for products or indications it has not approved, licensed, or cleared, one of which—draft proposal 13—recommended that FDA "disclose the fact that the Agency has issued a . . . complete response letter . . . and should, at the same time, disclose the . . . complete response letter." A complete response letter explains in detail the Agency's reasons for not approving a drug or biologic for marketing. While FDA regulations generally prohibit release of CRLs prior to approval, sponsors commonly issue press releases about them following their receipt.

Against this backdrop, FDA's Office of Public Health Strategy and Analysis, which coordinates the Transparency Initiative, undertook a study to compare the content of CRLs with sponsors' press releases. Published in June 2015 in BMJ, this study found that sponsors' press releases—the principal source of publicly available information about CRLs—omitted most of the detailed reasons for FDA's refusal to approve NME marketing applications. Overall, about one-fifth of non-approved NMEs were associated with press releases, and overall only 14% of statements contained in the studied CRLs appeared in press releases. The paper concluded by outlining potential approaches to reducing the gap between the information provided in CRLs and that provided in press releases.

User Fees

104. For each of the new user fees that FDA proposes for fiscal year 2017, provide the following:

Proposed legislative language; the way in which proposed fee amounts were derived; the customer(s) who would pay; estimated number of fee paying applicants; estimated fiscal year 2014 spending on current FDA-related activity; programs/activities that the fee will support, including FTE, by center/field; number of meetings held with affected industry prior to the fee being proposed; and, estimated collections.

Response:

Food Facility Registration and Inspection User Fee

Proposed legislative language: FDA does not have Administration-proposed authorizing language for this user fee at this time.

Proposed fee amounts were derived: The user fee request represents the level of resources required to administer these additional authorities for food safety. A fee structure would be developed through negotiations with industry.

Customer(s) who would pay: The owner, operator, or agent in charge of the facility who is identified in the registration of a registered facility would be responsible for paying the fee on an annual basis, unless they reached the cap and at that point they would not have to pay for any additional facilities. Because farms are, by definition, not facilities that are required to register under the FD&C Act, farms would not be required to pay this fee (however, farm mixed-type facilities, i.e., establishments that are farms but also conduct activities outside the farm definition that require the establishments to register, would be required to pay this fee as a result of the activities that cause the establishments to register).

Estimated number of fee paying applicants: The estimate that was used assumed 244,000 facilities (114,000 domestic and 130,000 foreign).

Estimated fiscal year 2014 spending on current FDA-related activity: Given the crosscutting nature of these activities, it is difficult to estimate the FY 2014 spending.

Programs or activities that the fee will support, including FTE, by center and field: The planned allocation of the proposed registration user fee revenues in FY 2017 would be \$23.7 million and 28 FTE for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) and \$27.8 million and 20 FTE for CFSAN related field activities and \$1.6 million and 6 FTE for the Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM), and \$1.1 million and 2 FTE for CVM related field activities. The fee would also provide \$4.7 million and 13 FTE for program support activities and \$2.3 million for rent activities.

These resources would be devoted to food safety activities, such as the design, development, and implementation of new food and feed FSMA regulations and guidances. It would also support the development and implementation of preventive controls training for FDA inspectors and other personnel, as well as our regulatory partners at the state, local, and tribal levels. In addition, the funds would be used to improve inspection and compliance planning efforts; increase state funding through grants; and increase coordination of laboratory and response capabilities associated with food borne illness outbreaks. FDA would also expand national standards for laboratories; establish verification program efforts; enhance efforts supporting laboratory accreditation programs; implement inspector certification programs; and improved risk based modeling.

Number of meetings held with affected industry prior to the fee being proposed: Since a registration fee was included in the President's FY 2013 Budget Request, FDA began engaging with the food and feed industries to determine the level of support for this fee to help with funding implementation of FSMA, a statute fully supported by the food industry. From July 2012 to April 2013, FDA participated in 25 meetings with a broad cross section of the food and feed industry regarding their thoughts and ideas for implementing the FSMA food safety program in a way that meets their commercial needs while remaining primarily focused on the core principle of food safety for FDA and the American consumer. Finally, we discussed alternative ways to resource these new programs and services. The more frequent discussions focused on the import fee but there were also discussions regarding the proposed registration fee.

Estimated collections: \$61.2 million in FY 2017 if legislation is passed.

Food Import User Fee

Proposed legislative language: FDA does not have Administration-proposed authorizing language for this user fee at this time.

Proposed fee amounts were derived: The fee would be derived from a modest fee with a large volume of fee-paying lines that would generate the needed revenue of \$105 million to accomplish both the improvements identified by the industry as well as the FDA needs for incremental resources to fully implement the many and varied requirements for improving the food import program under FSMA. Based on discussions with the industry FDA is also proposing a cap on the total fees to be paid by the largest volume the importers of record, as well as exemptions from fees for the very small by volume importers as well as those importing for research and personal use.

Customer(s) who would pay: The fee would be the responsibility of the "Importer of Record" for the import line being imported.

Estimated number of fee paying applicants: FDA estimates that approximately 5,000 importers of record would meet the requirements mentioned above, for paying fees.

Estimated fiscal year 2014 spending on current FDA-related activity: Given the crossecting nature of these activities, it is difficult to estimate the FY 2014 spending.

Programs or activities that the fee will support, including FTE, by center and field

The planned allocation of the proposed import user fee revenues in FY 2017 would be \$10 million and 6 FTE for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) and \$86.1 million and 46 FTE for CFSAN related field activities and \$1.5 million and 6 FTE for the Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM). The fee would also provide \$5.8 million and 23 FTE for program support activities and \$1.9 million for rent activities.

These resources would be devoted to improving the import program at FDA, including activities such as establishment of a help desk to assist importers; expanded outreach and education efforts for importers; improvement of the overall quality management of the FDA import program;

expansion of staffing at critical ports of entry and hours of operations in order to facilitate the entry of safe foods into the U.S.; and increased use of handheld and screening methodologies.

Number of meetings held with affected industry prior to the fee being proposed: The import fee proposal is a result of earlier industry discussions on a registration fee. Since a registration fee was included in the President's FY 2013 Budget Request, FDA began engaging with the food and feed industries to determine the level of support for a facility registration fee to help with funding implementation of FSMA, a statute fully supported by the food industry. During these early discussions, the industry suggested that we consider an import fee. From July 2012 to April 2013, FDA participated in 25 meetings with a broad cross section of the food and feed industry regarding their thoughts and ideas for implementing the FSMA food safety program in a way that meets their commercial needs while remaining primarily focused on the core principle of food safety for FDA and the American consumer. Finally, we discussed alternative ways to resource these new programs and services. The more frequent discussions focused on the import fee but there were also discussions regarding the proposed registration fee.

Estimated collections: \$105.3 million in FY 2017 if legislation is passed.

Cosmetic User Fee

Proposed legislative language: FDA does not have Administration-proposed authorizing language for this user fee at this time.

Way in which proposed fee amounts were derived: The user fee request represents the level of resources required for the FDA Cosmetics Safety Program to establish and maintain a mandatory Cosmetic Registration Program (MCRP) that will require all domestic and foreign cosmetic labelers marketing products in the U.S. to register their establishments and products with FDA. A fee structure would be developed through negotiations with industry.

Customer(s) who would pay: The customers are the cosmetic product industry.

Estimated number of fee paying applicants: The estimated number of fee paying applicants is unknown. As of 2014, more than 1,800 cosmetic establishments had registered voluntarily with FDA, covering over 48,000 finished products. However, these numbers represent only a fraction of the number of cosmetic establishments and products on the market. FDA has seen a dramatic increase in the number and type of cosmetic products sold annually.

Estimated fiscal year 2014 spending on current FDA-related activity: The estimated fiscal year 2014 spending on current FDA-related activity is approximately \$14.4 million and 60 FTE.

Programs/activities that the fee will support, including FTE, by center/field: FDA would conduct CFSAN and ORA activities with the new user fee resources. The fees provide \$13 million and 42 FTE for CFSAN to establish and maintain a Mandatory Cosmetic Registration Program; acquire, analyze, and apply scientific data and information to set U.S. cosmetic

standards; maintain a strong U.S. presence in international standard-setting efforts; and provide education, outreach, and training to industry and consumers. The fees provide \$4.7 million and 18 FTE for ORA to refine inspection and sampling of imported products and apply risk-based approaches to post-market monitoring of domestic and imported products, inspection, and other enforcement activities. The fee also includes \$1 million and 3 FTE for program support activities and \$1.5 million for rent activities.

Number of meetings held with affected industry prior to the fee being proposed: FDA has engaged in discussions with regulated industry, starting in summer of 2011.

Estimated collections: \$20.2 million in FY 2017 if legislation is passed.

Food Contact Substance Notification (FCN) Fee

Proposed legislative language: FDA does not have Administration-proposed authorizing language for this user fee at this time.

Way in which proposed fee amounts were derived: Manufacturers/suppliers wishing to market new packaging intended to contact food not already authorized by FDA regulations or prior sanction utilize the Food Contact Substance Notification (FCN) program, in which the safety and NEPA considerations of the new packaging is reviewed. The user fee request is based on average yearly FCN filings and the level of resources required to administer the FCN process in addition to basic budget authority resources. A fee structure would be developed through negotiations with industry, to potentially include fees for reviews of each FCN and an annual maintenance fee for listing each authorization in FDA's Inventory of Effective Food Contact Substance Notifications, which appears on FDA's website. This fee structure has a built-in mechanism for revenue growth as more FCNs become effective.

Customer(s) who would pay: The customers are the food contact product industry (including those food manufacturers, distributors, and marketers) who make FCN filings.

Estimated number of fee paying applicants: As of September 2014, there were nearly 1,400 effective FCNs. That number is expected to grow each year as more food contact substances are added to the agency's inventory. Each year, there is an average of 94 new FCN filings, with 73 becoming effective.

Estimated fiscal year 2014 spending on current FDA-related activity: The estimated fiscal year 2014 spending on current FDA-related activity is approximately \$6.7 million and 16 FTE.

Programs/activities that the fee will support, including FTE, by center/field: The programs/activities that the fee would support are \$4.7 million and 7 FTE for CFSAN to support the statutory 120-day review period for food contact notifications; update standards and provide guidance for industry; conduct education, outreach, and training; and participate in international harmonization and standard setting for food contact substances. The fee also includes \$0.3 million and 1 FTE for program support and \$0.2 million for rent activities.

Number of meetings held with affected industry prior to the fee being proposed: FDA has not recently met with industry to discuss this fee.

Estimated collections: \$5.2 million in FY 2017 if legislation is passed

Generic Drug User Fees

105. What was the GDUFA carryover level from fiscal year 2014 into fiscal year 2015 and FY 2015 into 2016? Provide an explanation for the size of the carryover level.

Response: The GDUFA carryover is a function of the Federal Budgeting process. It takes time to hire and onboard staff. During the first three years, the GDUFA carryover grew while the program hired staff. However full capacity has been reached and the GDUFA program is now spending the carryover to support additional staffing needs. Industry submitted a significantly higher number of ANDA's than was originally expected and FDA has continued to increase the size of the program to address this workload. The chart demonstrates the carryover decrease into FY 2016 compared to the carryover into FY 2015.

Fiscal Year	Year End Carryover
2014 to 2015	\$277,532,778
2015 to 2016	\$230,674,059

106. Since fiscal year 2012, FDA has seen a sharp drop in tentative and final approvals for generic drug applications. Provide an explanation of the drop and link the explanation to the most recent performance.

Response: FDA, the generic drug industry, and Congress agreed per the Commitment Letter, to *"aspire to the extent possible to maintain levels of productivity at least similar to pre-GDUFA levels, while hiring and training incremental staff necessary to achieve the program performance goals, building necessary systems and implementing outlined program changes in years 1 and 2 of the program."*

That said, we believe that generic drug approvals have more or less held steady when looking back to the years preceding the GDUFA program (i.e., pre-GDUFA levels). Here are the tentative and final approval numbers:

Year	Tentative Approvals	Final Approvals
2010	139	426

2011	139	458
2012	102	517
2013	95	440
2014	91	409
2015	120	492

As noted above, per the Commitment Letter, FDA endeavored to maintain productivity levels while implementing GDUFA I. While there was a decrease in tentative and final approvals for the first 2 years of GDUFA when compared to FY 2012, we are making significant progress in surpassing the pre-GDUFA tentative and final approval numbers. The chart above demonstrates this trend. Further, FDA is on pace to surpass both the tentative approval and final approval yearly totals depicted above for FY 16.

107. FDA has also demonstrated decreased performance in its median approval times for generic drugs. What accounts for this drop in performance? Does FDA publish in the public domain the performance results as it relates to generic drug approvals? If not, why?

Response: Increases in average review time are a function of the Agency's efforts to clear the backlog that existed prior to GDUFA's enactment, including applications that were pending for years pre-GDUFA. Each time we approve a backlog submission, the total time to action includes the amount of time the application was pending at FDA pre-GDUFA as well as the time pending after enactment of GDUFA. The inclusion of these backlog applications in reports of FDA's average or median review time can thus lead to a distorted perception about the speed of post-GDUFA review.

Under GDUFA, FDA committed to slash median review times for incoming applications from 31 months pre-GDUFA to just 10 months in FY 2017. We are on track and committed to achieving this goal. In fact, 2015 marked the highest number of generic drug approvals and tentative approvals ever – more than 700.

FDA publically publishes GDUFA performance reports at the following location:
<http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/ReportsManualsForms/Reports/UserFeeReports/PerformanceReports/ucm384247.htm>.

First Class and International Travel

108. Please provide a table with a history for all first class travel by FDA employees from fiscal years 2014 until 2016 to date. Please include the number of first class tickets

purchased; the total number and percentage of waivers / exemptions for such travel; and the cost of such travel.

Response: FDA's response is provided in the table:

FDA	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Premium Class Tickets Purchased	843	571	409
Premium Class	\$3,174,040	\$2,887,610	\$2,078,792
Total Travel	\$55,991,331	\$51,956,325	\$46,643,849
% Premium of Total Travel	5.67%	5.56%	4.46%

FY 2016 data is reported as of July 6, 2016.

109. Please provide a copy of documented procedures necessary for FDA to grant approval for premium travel.

Response: FDA follows all Federal Travel Regulations (FTR) and HHS Travel Manual. FDA also has internal staff manual guides that follow FTR and HHS Travel regulations. We have a delegation of authority 1455.1 that only authorizes the Senior Travel Official to approve premium travel.

110. Please provide a full listing of the international trips, the international destinations of each trip, and the cost of each trip for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 to date.

Response: Please find a list of the international trip destinations and costs for fiscal years 2015 and 2016. Please note that the table includes the full cost of international travel, including the domestic and connecting components of that travel itinerary. See Attachment 1.

111. What steps has FDA taken to reduce the cost of travel in fiscal years 2015 and 2016?

Response: In order to track the requirements set forth by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Office of Management and Budget, Memorandum M-12-12 – Promoting Efficient Spending to Support Agency Operations, and the Executive Order (EO) 13589 – Promoting Efficient Spending, the FDA has put additional oversight and guidance in place. The Office Finance, Budget and Acquisition (OFBA) has communicated the details of Memorandum M-12-12 and EO 13589 to all of FDA components along with the specific category targets. OFBA monitors spending at an Agency and Center/Office level as well as provides assistance to all FDA components. OFBA has provided customized reports in the FBIS data warehouse so that Centers/Offices can monitor and track spending against the established category targets. FDA remains diligent in trying to reduce our travel and other costs subject to reductions as much as possible, and has put severe constraints on travel for administrative and management functions. However, given the exponential growth of the FDA's responsibilities over the past six years, the travel restrictions are starting to have a derogatory impact on FDA's ability to meet mission demands.

Antibiotic Resistance

112. What are the FDA's current efforts related to antibiotic resistance?

Response: The FDA is committed to advancing efforts to foster the judicious use of antimicrobial drugs in animals. This includes eliminating the use of medically important antimicrobial drugs in the feed and water of food-producing animals for production (growth promotion/feed efficiency) purposes and bringing the remaining therapeutic uses of these drugs under veterinary supervision. The Agency has issued a number of important guidance documents and regulations to support its judicious use strategy and provided education to the regulated industry and other affected stakeholders, and is involved in a number of ongoing efforts related to the approval and use of antimicrobials for food-producing animals.

Key documents include:

- Guidance for Industry (GFI) #152 – Finalized in 2003, this document describes the FDA's process for evaluating, as part of the new animal drug application process, the potential effects of antimicrobial new animal drugs on non-target bacteria.
- GFI #209 – Finalized in 2012, this guidance describes several key policy recommendations for ensuring that medically important antimicrobial drugs are used judiciously in food-producing animals.
- GFI #213 – Finalized in 2013, this guidance outlines an implementation strategy for revising FDA-approved labeled use conditions to remove production (growth promotion/feed efficiency) claims and changing the marketing status from over-the-counter to Veterinary Feed Directive or prescription in order to bring remaining therapeutic uses under oversight of licensed veterinarians.
- Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Final Rule – In June 2015, the FDA updated its existing VFD regulations. These regulations provide veterinarians with a framework for authorizing the use in animal feed of new animal drugs that have VFD marketing status, including medically important antimicrobials that transition to VFD status as part of GFI #213 implementation. The updates also are intended to improve the efficiency of VFD process; a critical step to facilitate transitioning products from over-the-counter to VFD marketing status.
- Antimicrobial Sales and Distribution Data Final Rule – In May 2016, the FDA issued a final rule to revise reporting requirements for drug sponsors of antimicrobials used in food-producing animals to require reporting by major food-producing animal species.

Key educational and outreach activities since June 2015 include:

- Creating the presentation titled “Medically Important Antimicrobials in Animal Agriculture” and giving the presentation at least 60 times. The website version of this presentation has been accessed at least 2,413 times
- Publishing and distributing thousands of stakeholder-specific VFD brochures
- Publishing two additional guidance documents (GFI #120 and #233) to support implementation of the revised VFD regulation
- Engaging USDA on the creation of a new education module for accredited veterinarians specifically aimed at the VFD Rule
- Creating stakeholder specific educational videos that will be made available online

The FDA is confident that its ongoing judicious use initiative will be fully implemented by the January 1, 2017, target date. The FDA is currently developing an action plan to identify additional potential measures needed to foster the judicious use of antimicrobials in animals.

113. Please provide a funding history of NARMS between fiscal years 2009 and 2016 to date and show how the funds were distributed outside of FDA and within FDA by Program (e.g., CFSAN, CDER, CVM, etc.). What does FDA plan to spend on NARMS in fiscal year 2017?

Response: All NARMS funding is allocated to FDA’s Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM); no funds are distributed to other FDA programs. CVM then distributes funding among NARMS partner agencies (i.e., USDA and CDC). While the base budget authority for NARMS has remained the same from FY 2015 to FY 2016, important changes have occurred in how CVM distributes funds to CDC, and USDA. The CDC was appropriated an additional \$160 million in FY 2016 funding to address various issues related to resistance, and, for the first time, is funding NARMS activities with their own revenue. In addition, the FDA is funding the State labs directly rather than transferring these funds to the CDC, which would then send it to the States. Thus the FDA did not send money to the CDC. The table below summarizes FDA/CVM’s distribution of NARMS funding starting with fiscal year 2009, and includes the estimate for funding in FY 2017.

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
USDA¹	\$1.4M	\$1.4M	\$1.6M	\$1.3M	\$1.3M	\$0.4M	\$0.8M	\$0.6M	\$0.6M
CDC²	\$1.8M	\$1.8M	\$2.2M	\$2.0M	\$2.0M	\$2.0M	\$4.1M	\$0	\$0
FDA/ CVM³	\$3.5M	\$3.5M	\$4.0M	\$4.5M	\$4.5M	\$5.4M	\$5.9M	\$10.2M	\$10.2M
TOTAL⁴	\$6.7M	\$6.7M	\$7.8M	\$7.8M	\$7.8M	\$7.8M	\$10.8 M	\$10.8M	\$10.8M

¹Funding to the USDA went down in FY 2014 due to on farm pilot work completing the field phase. Funds were used to start building whole genome sequencing (WGS) capacity at FDA CVM. On farm work was funded for one additional year at the USDA in FY 2015. In addition, WGS was started at USDA in 2015. These are reflected in the USDA allocation.

²FDA purchased lab supplies for CDC in FY 2009 – FY 2015. In FY 2016, CDC received NARMS funding through their AMR initiative and is no longer funded by the FDA. In addition, the FDA no longer moves funds to the state labs via the CDC funding mechanisms for retail meat testing.

³FDA figure includes lab supplies the FDA purchases for the USDA and CDC and includes funds for retail meat testing in 14 State labs (\$2.5 M) and funding for an RFA to explore option for collecting new antimicrobial use data.

⁴Totals represent the FDA NARMS allocation before funds are distributed to the USDA and CDC

114. What research does FDA utilize to determine the major sources of antibiotic resistance?

Response: When drug sponsors are seeking FDA approval for a new animal antimicrobial drug, they are required to provide detailed information on potential risks to public health resulting from consumption of food products derived from treated animals. For antibiotics, this includes risks associated with development of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria of public health concern in the food supply. FDA-CVM uses data from the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) and other sources to reach an overall risk estimation for the proposed use of an antimicrobial new animal drug. This is used to guide FDA decisions to approve or deny approval of an antimicrobial new animal drug, or to limit its conditions of use.

The FDA conducts ongoing studies through NARMS to compare the traits of antibiotic-resistant bacteria from surveillance of food-producing animals, retail meats, and ill humans to understand the potential sources and transmission of resistant organisms. The use of new DNA sequencing technologies greatly enhances our ability to identify sources of resistance. The FDA conducts studies to evaluate the effects of antimicrobial selection pressure on the intestinal bacteria of treated animals, and on the total pool of resistance genes in animals and their derived meat products to understand what drives the evolution and spread of resistant foodborne bacteria. Additional studies look at possible links between antibiotic resistance and the ability of a bacterium to colonize the urinary tract, the presence of specific genes associated with animal host origin, and the microbiological makeup of the food animal intestinal tracts.

Studies are done to examine animal feed for resistant bacteria and to measure susceptibility in *Salmonella* obtained at points of importation. NARMS scientists are developing bioinformatics pipelines to evaluate resistance in bacteria from non-animal sources like produce to enhance our understanding of the pathways of resistance spread, and the prevalence of resistant bacteria from produce and other non-animal foods. CVM's Office of Research works closely with other government agencies, such as the USDA and the CDC, to understand risk factors for resistant infections and to conduct special microbiological studies to detect rare resistance traits of importance to public health and others and to prioritize other special research studies as the need arises.

In addition to the research studies and NARMS efforts, we have also initiated efforts to support the collection of data on antimicrobial use in animal agriculture. For example, in March, FDA announced a funding opportunity for the FY 2016 Cooperative Agreement Program for Antimicrobial Use and Resistance Data Collection. The data obtained will support efforts to assess the rate of adoption of changes outlined in the FDA's GFI #213, help gauge the success of antibiotic stewardship efforts and guide their continued evolution and optimization, and assess associations between antibiotic use practices and resistance.

115. What is FDA doing to address antimicrobial resistance as it relates to prescribing practices of human drugs?

Response: To address antimicrobial resistance as it relates to prescribing practices of human drugs, FDA has partnered with CDC's antibiotic stewardship programs, including the Get Smart Campaign—which seeks to ensure that all patients get the right antibiotic at the right dose for the right amount of time—to improve consumer and provider education around appropriate use. Antibiotic stewardship programs and education will always serve a critical role in preserving the effectiveness of antibiotic treatment.

The labeling for all systemic antibacterial drug products intended for human use (with one exception, drugs for mycobacterial infections) is required to contain statements about unnecessary use of antibacterial drugs and the link between such use and the emergence of drug-resistant bacterial strains (21 CFR 201.24). FDA believes that physician labeling can contribute to ongoing educational efforts by reminding physicians that their individual prescribing decisions have a collective impact on the resistance problem.

FDA also continues to work with drug companies to update susceptibility test interpretive criteria ("breakpoints") in the labeling for their products. Susceptibility testing is performed in laboratories to provide information on the in vitro susceptibility of the bacteria causing a patient's infection to antibacterial drugs. In the setting of antibacterial drugs resistance, it is important that healthcare providers have up-to-date information to guide their prescribing choices.

116. Congress provided FDA with \$8.7 million for the Combating Antibiotic Resistance Bacteria in FY 2016. Please provide a description of activities supported by these funds by program (i.e., human drugs, biologics and devices).

Response: The FY 2016 Omnibus report language specified an increase of \$8.7 million in funding to support Combating Antibiotic Resistance Bacteria activities. In total, the Omnibus provided FDA \$42 million to support antimicrobial resistance activities. Of the \$8.7 million specified in the report, CBER received an increase of \$2.232M for Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria. CBER is using this funding to support animal model development to facilitate the development and evaluation of better diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines for the management of antimicrobial resistant organisms, such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB), *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Clostridium difficile*. The timeframe for achieving success in developing these new animal models is two to five years.

In addition, CDRH received an increase of \$500,000 and will be conducting the following activities to support the Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria in FY 2016. CDRH/OIR has cleared the first rapid molecular test for the detection of most Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE), a significant advancement for infection control. In addition,

funds have supported development of a draft guidance document related to antimicrobial drugs and AST devices,” which the agency plans to publish this year.

CDER/CDRH are organizing a workshop on this issue, planned for September. Furthermore, the draft guidance document, “Infectious Disease Next Generation Sequencing Based Diagnostic Devices: Microbial Identification and Detection of Antimicrobial Resistance and Virulence Markers,” was published in May 2016. Therefore, a Microbiology Panel meeting is scheduled for November to discuss and make recommendation regarding the use of the biomarker procalcitonin to identify bacterial respiratory infections as well as assess the need for continued antibiotic therapy.

\$6.1M allocated in CDER for CARB Activities are outlined below:

FY'16 Spend Plan for CARB	
Project	Funding
White Paper: Evaluation of the Measurement Properties of a Patient Reported Outcome Instrument in Community Acquired Bacterial Pneumonia	\$584,134
White Paper: Development of an Automated and Sustainable Electronic Approach for Data Mining to Evaluate Clinical Outcomes of Patients with Bacterial Infections	\$376,000
White Paper: Evaluation of the Measurement Properties of a Patient Reported Outcome Instrument in Acute Bacterial Skin and Skin Structure Infection	\$585,000
White Paper: Evaluation of the Measurement Properties of a Patient Reported Outcome Instrument in Hospital Acquired Bacterial Pneumonia	\$400,000
White Paper: Bridging Novel Laboratory Animal and Hollow Fiber Bacterial Infection Models to Evaluate Central Nervous System Penetration of Drugs in Infants	\$500,000
Workshop July 18 and 19, 2016: Facilitating Antibacterial Drug Development for Patients with Unmet Need and Developing Antibacterial Drugs that Target a Single Species	\$80,000
Workshop September 15, 2016: Facilitating Anti-infective Drug Development for Neonates and Young Infants	\$25,000
Workshop September 29, 2016: Coordinated Development of Antimicrobial Drugs and Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test Devices	\$25,000
Clinical Trial in Patients with Hospital Acquired / Ventilator Associated Bacterial Pneumonia Comparing Early Enrollment and Traditional Enrollment Strategies (in collaboration with the Clinical Trials Transformation Initiative)	\$2,500,000
Develop and Validate a Protocol for Standardized Assessment of Human Microbiome Disruption Caused by an Antibacterial Drug and Conduct Microbiological Studies to Test Susceptibility of Certain Surveillance Pathogens (Inter-Agency Agreement with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control)	\$1,000,000
Total Planned Spend:	\$6,075,134

117. What has been FDA's success with their voluntary efforts to reduce veterinary drugs in farm animals produced for human consumption?

Response: In December 2013, the FDA published Guidance for Industry #213 (GFI #213), which is intended to eliminate production (e.g., growth promotion) uses of medically important antimicrobials and require veterinary oversight of remaining therapeutic uses of these products in the feed or water of food-producing animals by December 2016. We have engaged in detailed discussions with pharmaceutical industry representatives to outline a process for coordinating changes of affected products. All drug manufacturers affected by GFI #213 have agreed to voluntarily align their products with the recommendations in GFI #213. Although GFI #213 specified a three-year timeframe, until December 2016, to complete the recommended changes, some sponsors have already implemented these changes. We expect all changes to be in place by January 1, 2017. We note that once affected products are aligned with GFI #213, it will be illegal to use these products for growth promotion or without the authorization of a licensed veterinarian.

The FDA is encouraged by the positive engagement of the animal pharmaceutical industry, animal producer and veterinary organizations, the animal feed industry, and other key stakeholders in its judicious use of antimicrobials strategy. The FDA continues to actively work with stakeholders to advance education and research focused on the antimicrobial resistance problem.

The FDA will monitor the progress of its strategy for the voluntary adoption of the changes outlined in the guidance, including the progress of measures intended to facilitate an orderly and minimally disruptive transition. A summary of the completed actions on individual applications is posted on CVM's Judicious Use website at <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth/AntimicrobialResistance/JudiciousUseofAntimicrobials/default.htm>.

FDA's Use of Untitled Letters

118. Please provide FDA policies or procedures related to the issuance of an Untitled Letter related to the appearance of the letter, e.g., whether FDA requires that it has a header "Untitled Letter" and whether the Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) reviews and approves the letters prior to their issuance.

Response: Each FDA center follows the procedures specified in Chapter 4-2 of the Regulatory Procedures Manual, also known as the RPM, which provides guidance to personnel regarding the use and preparation of Untitled Letters. An Untitled Letter is correspondence with regulated industry that cites violations that do not meet the threshold for a Warning Letter. Untitled Letters should be clearly distinguishable from Warning Letters in their format and content. For example: The letter is not titled; the letter does not include a statement that FDA will advise other federal agencies of the issuance of the letter so that they may take this information into account when considering the award of contracts; the letter does not include a warning statement that failure to take prompt correction may result in enforcement action; the letter does not evoke a mandated district follow-up; and the letter

requests, rather than requires, a written response from the firm within a reasonable amount of time, unless more specific instructions are provided in a relevant compliance program.

These procedures guarantee a certain degree of uniformity in letters issued by the different product centers, while still permitting the centers to have specific procedures to address the particulars of the products they regulate.

Further, Exhibit 4-1 of the RPM provides procedures for clearing certain FDA Warning and Untitled Letters by the Office of the Chief Counsel (OCC), prior to their issuance. OCC reviews Untitled Letters that: involve novel, controversial, or sensitive legal issues for all centers; allege violation of the dietary supplement good manufacturing practice regulations for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition; allege violation of medical device advertising and promotion regulation, concern certain types of misbranding or unapproved device violations, or involve certain matters of bioresearch monitoring for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health; involve animal drug advertising and promotion or new animal drug compounding for the Center for Veterinary Medicine; involve product jurisdiction or unregistered or unlicensed blood banks for the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research; or involve human drug compounding, unapproved new drugs, excepting health fraud cases, or over-the-counter drugs subject to final monographs for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.

The procedures in Exhibit 4-1, section 6.1.3 also provide time frames regarding OCC-cleared Untitled Letters, with the exception of direct reference Untitled Letters and Untitled Letters issued pursuant to a foreign inspection. The procedures state that FDA will strive to issue Untitled Letters within six months from the last day of the inspections, the date of sample analysis, or the date of collection of other evidence.

Program-specific guidance to staff related to the issuance of Untitled Letters can be found in compliance program guidance manuals, also known as CPGMs. Each type of regulated product area has one or more CPGMs associated with the types of inspections the field conducts, for example, sterile drug production, drug repackers and relabelers, and compressed medical gases. These CPGMs typically provide instructions to the field describing the types of observations which would meet the regulatory threshold for a Warning Letter. CPGMs also may include instructions for the issuance of Untitled Letters under part five, which covers regulatory strategy and administrative matters.

119. Please provide FDA policies and procedures related to posting an Untitled Letter on FDA's website, including how soon it may be posted after it is issued. If it does not have such a policy, please explain why not. If FDA posts untitled letters on its website due to anticipated public demand, what are the factors in making this determination?

Response: The Agency issues Untitled Letters to communicate issues of concern regarding a firm's practices and/or products that do not merit a Warning Letter. Currently, FDA has Center-specific policies as to whether to post those Untitled Letters, except to the extent that it overlaps with the Agency's approach to proactive posting under the Freedom of Information Act, also known as FOIA. The Agency's posting approach under FOIA requires

the posting of any Agency record subject to the FOIA, such as an Untitled Letter if the Agency has received three or more FOIA requests for a copy of the record, or if the content relates to a matter of significant public interest and we expect to receive multiple FOIA requests for it. This approach is consistent with federal law, Department of Justice Guidelines, President Obama's January 21, 2009, FOIA Memorandum, and Attorney General Holder's March 19, 2009, Memorandum.

In addition to posting Untitled Letters, which are frequently requested or where such requests are anticipated, Centers may develop and implement approaches that provide a greater measure of transparency through proactive posting. In order to provide additional transparency to the public, the Agency has been encouraged to provide broader disclosure than legal requirements, when FDA Centers determine it is appropriate.

The six product Centers regulate commodities widely variable in terms of risk and availability of certain types of resources. Each Center determines its own relative resource capability before determining its policy on proactive posting. The Centers further detail their posting policies given in terms of factors, such as the need and likely value of deterrence.

CDER and CVM post all issued Untitled Letters, and both expect that posting these letters will deter other, similar conduct. However, CDER developed its policy based on a broader-risk spectrum of issues applicable to drugs that makes a singular posting policy less effective. CDER routinely posts Untitled Letters related to advertising and promotional labeling. These Untitled Letters address practices typically identified through evidence encountered outside of the inspection process. CDRH posts Untitled Letters to manufacturers of medical devices and radiological products according to the Agency's posting criteria considering public health implications and the value in notifying industry, patients and consumers. CFSA posts all of the Untitled Letters related to manufacturing controls or labeling requirements, or that it issues to Internet websites, also known as "cyber" letters.

Since its creation in 2009, FDA's Center for Tobacco Products has not issued any Untitled Letters.

Reprogramming Provision in the Annual Appropriations Law

120. Has FDA notified Congress on all reprogramming requirements as required by law in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 to date? Please explain any circumstances of why not if applicable.

Response: FDA made all notifications required in FY 2015 and FDA will ensure that it makes all necessary notifications to Congress in FY 2016.

121. Has FDA notified all of its senior officials, career or otherwise, of the requirements placed on the Agency of reprogramming appropriated funds? If so, please explain how and when this information is communicated across all program areas.

Response: FDA notified senior officials and staff of the requirements placed on the Agency for reprogramming appropriated funds. This information was provided at leadership meetings as well as through written communication to staff.

Legal Fees

122. Please provide a total cost of legal fees incurred by FDA over the past three fiscal years and provide a detailed list of the source of the costs and respective amounts, including the cost of settlements associated with employee grievances, complaints, etc.

Response: FDA has internal legal representation (OGC) that handles legal matters. The numbers provided are the amounts paid out for executed settlements.

\$ 799,890.47	2013
\$ 1,140,199.97	2014
\$ 1,170,933.34	2015

Title 42 Pay

123. Please provide a table that shows total FTE and dollars related to the use of Special Title 42 Pay Authority” for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 actuals, and projected for fiscal years 2016 and FY 2017.

Response: Please find data for Special Title 42 Pay Authority” for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 below:

Fiscal Year	Total Number of T42 FTEs (Pay Plans EI, RF, RG, and RS)	Total Annualized Compensation for T42 FTEs
FY14 Actual	1,389	\$108,038,807.71
FY15 Actual	3,731	\$122,254,025.75
FY16 YTD*	3,767	\$116,062,619.86
FY17 Projections**	>3,767	>\$116,062,619.86

*FY16 projections is thru July 9, 2016 and excludes projections for August and September 2016

**FY17 FTE projections are a derivative of the data from FY16; however, it is anticipated that FY annualized compensation will be greater than amount shown for FY16 due to projected cost of living increase for 2017 if approved and the use of this authority may increase.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN HAROLD ROGERS

Sunscreen Ingredient Approval Delays

124. The Surgeon General issued A Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer in 2014 stating that skin cancer is now the most prevalent type of cancer in the United States impacting more than 5 million Americans a year -- more than lung, breast and colon cancer combined. The Call to Action calls for the federal government to work with stakeholders to address this public health crisis. And yet the last time a new sunscreen was approved in the U.S. was the 1990s leaving Americans without access to broad spectrum sunscreens that have been used safely all over the world for over a decade. Meanwhile, the rest of the world is one or two generations ahead of us when it comes to skin cancer prevention. I understand stakeholders, including the American Cancer Society, the Skin Cancer Foundation, the Melanoma Research Alliance and the American Academy of Dermatology, recently submitted public comments questioning FDA's approach to sunscreen ingredient reviews. Now President Obama has called for a Moonshot effort to remove unnecessary regulatory burdens to prevent and cure cancer. The Surgeon General has declared that skin cancer is a public health crisis and the President has declared a Moonshot effort to prevent cancer, yet FDA has said it will be years before new broad spectrum sunscreens will be available in the United States to address the most common cancer we have. Please provide the Committee with a status update on the number of new products in the pipeline for approval and the estimated approval dates for these products.

Response: The Sunscreen Innovation Act (SIA) provides strict deadlines for FDA to take certain actions on the eight sunscreen active ingredients that were under consideration when the SIA was enacted in 2014 (pending ingredients), but does not relax FDA's scientific standards for evaluating the ingredients' safety and effectiveness, or our need for adequate data on which to base such determinations. At this time, there is not enough data for FDA to determine that sunscreens containing any of the eight pending sunscreen active ingredients would be generally recognized as safe and effective (GRASE). However, one of these ingredients is already available to American consumers in specific formulations that have been approved through the new drug application (NDA) process. As detailed below, the timing of FDA's final decision on each of the eight currently-pending sunscreen active ingredients will be determined by the dates on which each ingredient's sponsor provides FDA with the additional data needed to support a final determination that the ingredient is GRASE and not misbranded for use in sunscreens (GRASE determination). No additional requests for sunscreen active ingredients to be evaluated under the SIA process have been submitted.

FDA is actively working to implement the SIA and assure that sunscreen active ingredients provide safe and effective protection. The Agency has met all statutory deadlines to date. In particular, in early 2015 FDA issued proposed sunscreen orders for all eight of the sunscreen active ingredients that were under consideration when the SIA was enacted.³² Six of the proposed sunscreen orders had previously been provided to sponsors in the form

³² <http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/ucm434843.htm> .

of regulatory feedback letters as early as February 2014.³³ In the proposed sunscreen orders, FDA evaluated the safety and effectiveness data submitted by ingredient sponsors (together with other available data) and concluded in every case that the active ingredients were not GRASE for use in sunscreens because the data were insufficient to show otherwise. The proposed sunscreen orders also identified specific missing information necessary to support a positive GRASE determination for each active ingredient. FDA also met with sunscreen ingredient sponsors at their request to further discuss the data gaps and additional studies requested in the proposed sunscreen orders.

Although the SIA specifies timelines for issuing final sunscreen orders following an initial determination that an active ingredient is not GRASE for lack of data, those timelines are not triggered until a sponsor submits the additional data requested in the proposed sunscreen order. Thus, the timing for final sunscreen orders for these ingredients will depend on when sponsors submit the requested data. To date, no additional data have been submitted. In the case of three ingredients, FDA has not heard from the sponsor since the time of the initial data submission (2003 for two ingredients and 2010 for one).

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN KEVIN YODER

Food Labeling

125. In testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee last year, the FDA stated the following: “FDA’s voluntary premarket consultation process provides for a rigorous food safety evaluation foods derived from GE plants. As a result of these premarket consultations, we are confident that foods derived from GE plants in the U.S. marketplace today are as safe as their conventional counterparts.” Does the FDA stand behind that statement?

Response: As a result of these premarket consultations, we remain confident that foods derived from GE plants in the U.S. marketplace today are as safe as their conventional counterparts.

As part of the FDA’s voluntary consultation process, scientists with experience in assessing the safety of food and food ingredients evaluate the safety of the food from the genetically engineered plant variety as compared to food from a comparable non-genetically engineered plant. Thus far, FDA has completed more than 100 consultations, evaluating the safety of food from over 150 GE plant varieties.

126. Will you confirm that it is the FDA’s policy that a mandatory label for foods containing bioengineered ingredients, so-called GMOs, would be inherently misleading to consumers?

Response: FDA does not have a policy stating that mandatory labeling for foods containing bioengineered ingredients would be inherently misleading to consumers. However, FDA has concluded that the method of development of a new plant variety (including the use of new techniques such as rDNA technology) is generally not material information within the

³³ *Id.*

meaning of section 201(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act such that it would be required to be disclosed in the labeling for the food. Voluntary labeling statements regarding whether a food is or is not bioengineered, as described in the final guidance “Voluntary Labeling Indicating Whether Foods Have or Have Not Been Derived from Genetically Engineered Plants,” are acceptable to FDA provided that such labeling is truthful and not misleading.

127. Isn't it true that if a food produced with bioengineering is materially different than its conventional counterpart, the FDA's policy already requires a special label to identify this material difference?

Response: Yes, FDA may require additional labeling for a food derived from a GE source when the food differs materially from its non-GE counterparts; for example, where the food differs in nutritional profile or functionality. FDA considers the following factors in determining whether a food derived from a GE source requires additional labeling: 1. Whether the food is significantly different from its traditional counterpart such that the common or usual name or existing statement of identity no longer adequately describes the new food; 2. Whether the food differs from its traditional counterpart regarding how the food is used or with respect to consequences that may result from the use of the food under conditions of use that are customary or usual; 3. Whether the food has a significantly different nutritional property or functional characteristics compared to its traditional counterpart; and 4. Whether the food contains an allergen that consumers would not expect to be present in the food based on the name of the food.

Antibiotics in Food Animals

2017 will be the year that your Guidance 213, which ends the use of medically important antibiotics for production purposes in food animals, is implemented. FDA's budget includes \$1 million dollars for the collection of antibiotic use data in food animals. This is significantly less than the amount that was requested, although not appropriated, for fiscal year 2016.

128. Is the amount requested for FY 2017 adequate to collect meaningful data on the success of the Guidance 213 implementation?

Response: The FDA's ability to assess the effectiveness of our judicious use strategy, once implemented, is largely dependent on our ability to track and monitor antimicrobial use in food-producing animals and to have reliable measures and metrics in place. As discussed at a September 2015 public meeting jointly sponsored by the FDA, USDA, and CDC, a variety of data elements are needed to conduct a comprehensive, science-based assessment of antibiotic drug use and resistance in animal agriculture. Among the data elements that are already being collected are data on resistance among foodborne pathogens provided by the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) and data on the quantity of antimicrobials sold or distributed for use in food-producing animals. However, an important gap is the lack of data on antimicrobial use and resistance at that farm level.

The amount requested for FY 2017 for the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine is not by itself adequate to fill the gap related to the collection of data on antimicrobial use and resistance at the farm level. The FDA has been working in close collaboration with USDA on this issue, particularly to leverage their expertise and infrastructure for collecting data on farms. Given the lack of new funding in FY 2016 to support such data collection has delayed progress, it is critically important that both the FDA and the USDA receive the funds requested for this purpose in the FY 2017.

With the increased funding, the FDA will work in collaboration with the USDA to support efforts to monitor antimicrobial drug use in food-producing animals through the periodic collection of nationally representative on-farm data on antimicrobial-use practices and resistance. The FDA will also coordinate with the USDA to develop a U.S. Government annual assessment report, including identification of key outcome measures.

Sodium

As FDA contemplates population-wide action on sodium, I view it as imperative to make sure we are considering all the data and making decisions based upon scientific fact before making the wrong recommendations to the American public. I find it surprising that the Agency continues to expend resources on sodium reduction when it regularly reports that it lacks the funds to focus on issues Congress has asked it to work on, such as implementing the Food Safety Modernization Act. Additionally, the National Academy of Medicine/IOM identified sodium as one of just four nutrients in need of a Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) review.

129. Can you please comment as to why the FDA continues to focus resources on sodium reduction at a time we have an outdated DRI and the FDA lacks funds to focus on issues that are currently under Congressional mandate?

Response: FDA's sodium reduction strategy is based on the totality of the science and we are pursuing a sodium reduction strategy that is consistent with the 2015-2020 *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, Healthy People 2020, and two Institute of Medicine reports on sodium. Average sodium intake for Americans is currently about 3,400mg/day. Too much sodium is a major public health concern as it contributes to high blood pressure, which can lead to heart attacks and strokes; the first and fifth leading causes of death in the United States. Although many Americans are taking action to reduce salt added during cooking or at the table, many may not realize that about 75 percent of sodium intake comes from processed and prepared foods, not the salt shaker. This makes it difficult for consumers to make healthier choices. Reducing sodium consumption has potential for major public health gains and to prevent hundreds of thousands of premature deaths and illnesses over a decade. FDA strongly supports efforts by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine to formally review the Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) for sodium. The Agency is collaborating with the CDC and other Federal agencies to update the DRI as expeditiously as possible, but this process will take time—as much as three years or more. Overwhelming scientific evidence supports reducing sodium consumption from current levels. Our draft, voluntary two-year targets have the goal of reducing sodium consumption

to 3,000 mg/day and thus are well above the 2,300 mg/day level that is well accepted and supported by the 2015-2020 *Dietary Guidelines* and Healthy People 2020.

The Agency is highly interested in robust, sustainable strategies that support gradual sodium reduction across a wide range of foods so that we do not delay the benefit to public health.

Issue with Warning Letters

Dr. Ostroff, I have heard that, since last summer, there has been a virtual “freeze” on the FDA sending warning letters to drug manufacturers cautioning them about false and misleading promotions. I certainly appreciate that the FDA may want to avoid the perception of “over-regulating” drug promotion given the ongoing debate in the federal courts about the scope of First Amendment protections for drug promotion. But I am concerned that the Agency is leaning too hard in the other direction, and that it is failing to enforce its authority to prevent false and misleading statements about unapproved drugs, which would not be protected by the First Amendment in any case.

130. In particular, I understand that the Agency has received reports containing credible allegations that a company called Chiasma has been making false and misleading statements about the unapproved drug “Mycapssa” – an investigational treatment for the rare disease Acromegaly. Yet to date, the Agency has failed to take any action with respect to those unlawful activities. We are concerned that physicians and patients may rely on such information to delay therapy, or may believe that the product, if approved, is safer or more effective than is warranted by the data. Is the Agency actively reviewing those allegations, and other, similar matters involving alleged false and misleading preapproval promotion, particularly to vulnerable rare disease patient populations? Do you intend to take action when warranted?

Response: Warning letters are one component of the FDA Office of Prescription Drug Promotion’s (OPDP) multi-faceted program for the oversight of prescription drug promotion. They are an important part of our efforts to encourage voluntary compliance by industry, which also includes our work on policy and guidance development, advisory comments on draft promotional materials, and outreach to our stakeholders. OPDP uses a risk-based approach to carefully allocate its resources among these activities to have the greatest beneficial public health impact. As such, a review of warning letters over a short timeframe does not give a complete picture of OPDP’s program area or take into account the work that OPDP does on these other priorities to assist companies with compliance. In addition to conducting monitoring and surveillance of promotional materials in the public domain, OPDP continues to devote additional resources to its work on guidances and advisory comments for draft promotional materials.

With regard to the specific communication referenced in your question, OPDP thoroughly reviews all complaints submitted to the agency about potentially misleading promotion and takes appropriate action consistent with the priorities described above in support of public health. While we cannot comment on the existence or non-existence of any ongoing investigations, we appreciate you inquiring about the matter.

Biosimilars

The joint explanatory statement of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee on the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114-113), expresses the need for FDA to provide the public with a greater opportunity to review and comment on all regulatory standards for the approval and oversight of biosimilar drugs. “Therefore, FDA is directed to provide the Committees with an estimated timeline by which the agency will finalize all pending draft biosimilars guidance documents and regulations. The Committee expects to receive this report no later than 60 days after enactment.” This law was enacted on December 18, 2015.

131. Please provide us with your response to this request.

Response: The requested report was submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committee on May 16, 2016.

132. Please provide us with an estimated timeline for publishing draft and final biosimilars guidances for the topics that are listed on FDA’s 2016 guidance agenda?

Response: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued multiple guidances on biosimilar products since enactment of the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009 (BPCI Act). While FDA intends to continue to work on drafting guidances, reviewing submitted comments, and finalizing guidances in fiscal year 2016, the release of guidances is dependent on factors such as ongoing work, competing priorities, and the timing of interagency clearance. FDA anticipates issuing the biosimilar guidances listed in our guidance agenda³⁴ within the next 12 months. Please keep in mind that while these are our best estimates, they are subject to change and factors such as workload and a shift in priorities could influence the timeframe.

Milk Consumption

133. I have become aware of a measure moving through the World Health Organization that seeks to prohibit the marketing of any milk consumed by young children. My understanding is this was developed with little or no public input. This measure carries significant public health, trade and economic implications for the US dairy industry that need to be further examined. I know that HHS is the lead agency in the US on this issue, and I hope you can convey my serious concerns to them, but will you commit to working with this Committee and all impacted stakeholders to halt this process until these implications are fully understood?

³⁴ <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/drugs/guidancecomplianceregulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm417290.pdf>

Response: At the request of Member States, the World Health Organization (WHO) developed draft guidance on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children.³⁵

The WHO developed this guidance using a Scientific and Technical Advisory Group process. Convened in 2013, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group produced several reports, including a draft of the guidance that they presented to WHO in 2015. Following online and in-person public consultations, the WHO presented revised draft guidance to Member States at the WHO Executive Board meeting in January 2016. Following the meeting, the WHO opened an additional consultation period in February 2016 to allow time for further Member State comment. The guidance is not binding on Member States.

The WHO draft guidance advises Member States on ending inappropriate promotion to consumers of foods for infants and young children. The draft does not seek to prohibit the marketing of all milk products consumed by young children, to limit product availability, or to revise recommendations for optimal infant and child feeding practices. The document does recommend that countries prohibit the promotion of breast-milk substitutes marketed for feeding children up to three years of age.

As the agency representing the United States to WHO governing bodies, HHS submits feedback to WHO and represents U.S. policy perspectives. HHS is working with other relevant federal agencies to prepare a technical comment submission to WHO, and has had multiple conversations with stakeholders on the matter. HHS has not taken a position on the draft guidance on inappropriate promotion, pending clarifications from WHO following the February consultation period. HHS supports the effort to make evidence-based recommendations on public health, including child nutrition, and will continue to work with the other agencies and discuss remaining concerns with stakeholders.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN DAVID VALADAO

State and Federal Cooperation to Ensure Proper FSMA Implementation

As you know, FDA plans to pursue a cooperative agreement with NASDA (National Association of State Departments of Agriculture) and State Agriculture Departments related to FSMA's Produce Safety Rule. FDA says this agreement will provide funding and support necessary to determine the current foundation of state law, the resources needed by states to implement the produce safety rule, as well as develop a timeline for successful implementation.

134. What are the details of this state cooperative agreement? How, specifically, will the FDA partner with states to enhance or enforce this partnership?

³⁵ As presented in report EB138/8: Maternal, infant and young child nutrition. Available at http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/EB138/B138_8-en.pdf (Accessed March 14, 2016).

Response: In September 2014, FDA announced a partnership with the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture –NASDA-- related to supporting implementation of the Produce Safety Rule. This grant is expected to be in place for five years, during which NASDA will develop a state implementation manual and work with the states to develop produce safety programs that will help support implementation of the rule. Through this cooperative agreement, NASDA has met with FDA six times to present documents that will build the state implementation manual, discussed a pilot for farm readiness evaluations, and will shortly host a 50-state meeting. The 50-state meeting will bring together representatives from state health, agriculture, and consumer services agencies to share the state manual and host discussions about the varying mechanisms available to effectively support implementation of the produce safety regulation.

To support state partnership, in March 2016, the FDA announced the Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for cooperative agreements with state regulatory agencies to help plan for and develop the infrastructure needed to support implementation of the Produce Safety Rule. Recognizing that states are critical partners for successful implementation of the Produce Safety Rule, this cooperative agreement is anticipated to be the highest funded multi-year grant FDA has issued. This collaboration with states is crucial to successful FSMA implementation because it will help ensure the quality, coordination, consistency, and effectiveness of state and federal efforts to protect the food supply. The funding opportunity is available to all states and U.S. territories and is especially relevant to those states with the largest number of covered produce farms under the Produce Safety Rule, to begin the planning for and development of a state produce safety program. Applicants were encouraged to utilize these funds for planning, infrastructure building, training and education, and other related activities.

Funding is separated into two types for the multi-year funding model, contingent on funding availability: Competition A for Infrastructure, Education, Technical Assistance, and Inventory; and Competition B: Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement Program. FDA established a 5-tier funding structure based on the amount of produce grown throughout the United States in order to focus resources in states that grow the greatest amount of covered produce. Anticipated program funding for state and territory programs gradually increases for both Competition A and B through full implementation of the Produce Safety Rule, contingent on available funding.

Competition A activities and deliverables include: evaluating and establishing a foundation of law, hiring staff and establishing training programs, equipment procurement, building an IT infrastructure to support data exchange with FDA, developing a state inventory of covered farms, education and outreach activities, technical assistance resources, coordination with FDA established Regional and National Consortia for Produce Safety, the National Produce Safety Alliance, and more.

Competition B activities focus on establishing an inspection program and include: annual work plan development, coordination with FDA regarding data sharing and inspection results, coordinating with other states regarding inspection and enforcement activities, coordinating with FDA on policy interpretation, and taking enforcement action, as appropriate.

At the close of the application cycle, FDA received applications from 42 states for Competition A and 37 states for Competition B funding. Awards will be made in FY 2016 for spending in FY2017.

135. How do you anticipate working with state governments and other agencies while not overwhelming producers with too much oversight, which will lead to reporting fatigue?

Response: Partnerships with states and other regulatory authorities are a top priority for FDA. FDA's implementation strategy for the Produce Safety Rule depends on states being full partners with FDA and the primary frontline interface with farms to foster efficient compliance with the rule. FDA will work with the states implementing produce safety programs to build effective, consistent inspection priorities. The FDA-state cooperative agreement prioritizes financial resources, establishing funding tiers that direct resources to the states with the highest number of farms anticipated to be covered under the produce safety rule, creating an immediate focus on regions that grow more covered produce. FDA anticipates working with each awardee state to ensure a consistent and risk-based approach to implementation. One important aspect of the state cooperative agreement for produce safety is flexibility for each state to determine the extent to which the state will be involved in supporting implementation of the Produce Safety Rule, whether taking the role as the frontline interface with farms responsible for inspection and enforcement, or conducting activities solely focused on outreach and education. FDA is working with the state regulatory agencies implementing produce safety programs to build and provide effective, consistent education and training opportunities for farms and regulators. We view education of farmers as our most important tool to ensure high rates of compliance. Additionally, we are working with our state regulatory colleagues to develop clear and consistent inspection priorities and continue building an integrated food safety system.

We are aware of concerns about duplicative oversight and will continue to seek opportunities to leverage existing authority. It is FDA's goal to achieve high rates of compliance with the new FSMA requirements by leveraging the efforts of our regulatory partners to avoid duplication of oversight.

136. Would the FDA also consider a cooperative agreement with entities like California LGMA that have the foundation of state law, provide their own (non-tax-payer) resources, and already have an established government run food safety plan? If yes, what would this plan look like?

Response: FDA has a history of working with programs like the Leafy Green Marketing Agreements (LGMA) for California and Arizona farms that provide safety standards and oversight for specific commodities, and recognizes the importance of such programs to produce safety. Under the cooperative agreement Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA), titled State and Territory Cooperative Agreement to Enhance Produce Safety in Preparation for Implementation of FDA's Produce Safety Rule, announced in March 2016, only states and territorial governments were eligible to apply for funding. The FOA is designed so that each state is permitted to sub-award a portion of their entire award to other

entities, governmental and non-governmental. FDA anticipates that applicants will use funding to partner with other entities, which could include LGMA's, as appropriate.

The cooperative agreements will enable each state to take a leadership role on activities and responsibilities appropriate for that state, including relationships with appropriate entities, whether governmental or non-governmental. The flexible funding model allows states to take responsibility for outreach and education and/or inspection and enforcement activities. Although each state will develop a program specific to their state, the cooperative agreement intends to facilitate consistent outcomes and achievements nationwide. Applicant states and territories are encouraged to build on existing infrastructure and programs, such as the LGMA's, in building a state program. As with the existing produce safety alliance, FDA anticipates continuing to partner with non-governmental organizations to further produce safety education and foster compliance with the Produce Safety Rule

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY RANKING MEMBER SAM FARR

Compounding

137. In May 2015, FDA issued a draft Guidance for Industry #230, Compounding Animal Drugs From Bulk Substances. Through this guidance, FDA proposes to extend to animal drugs compounded in an outsourcing facility the exemptions provided to human drugs under Section 503B of the FDCA. Since the exemptions and provisions in Section 503B are limited to human drugs, what authority is the agency using to extend these extensions to animal drugs?

Response: FDA's draft Guidance for Industry, "Compounding Animal Drugs from Bulk Drug Substances," does not propose to extend the exemptions and provisions of section 503B of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) to animal drugs. Rather, the draft guidance explains that section 503B of the FD&C Act does not apply to compounded animal drugs, and it proposes conditions under which FDA would generally not intend to take action against outsourcing facilities that compound animal drugs from bulk drug substances in violation of the FD&C Act. For the reasons described below, many of the conditions that FDA has proposed in the draft guidance are similar to the conditions of section 503B of the FD&C Act.

To be legally distributed in interstate commerce, a new animal drug must be FDA-approved, or listed on FDA's Legally Marketed Unapproved New Animal Drug Index for Minor Species, or must be an investigational new animal drug distributed in compliance with all regulatory requirements for investigational animal drugs. The FD&C Act does not generally distinguish between animal drugs compounded from bulk drug substance and other methods of animal drug manufacturing. New animal drugs – animal drugs that do not have legal marketing status – are considered "unsafe" and "adulterated" under the FD&C Act. The FD&C Act prohibits the introduction of adulterated drugs, including animal drugs compounded from bulk drug substances, into interstate commerce. In contrast to compounded human drugs, there are no exemptions in the FD&C Act for animal drugs compounded from bulk drug substances.

Although animal drugs compounded from bulk drug substances do not have legal marketing status under the FD&C Act, FDA recognizes that animal drugs compounded from bulk drug substances may be an appropriate treatment option in certain circumstances. Therefore, the Agency believes that it is in the best interest of animal health to provide clarity regarding the conditions under which FDA would generally not intend to take action for certain violations of the law when an animal drug is compounded from bulk drug substances.

The conditions of section 503B of the FD&C Act apply only to compounded human drugs, and only compounded human drugs may be eligible for the exemptions in section 503B. However, many of the conditions that FDA proposed in the draft guidance for outsourcing facilities that compound animal drugs from bulk drug substances mirror provisions of section 503B, as appropriate. We believe that consistent conditions for human and animal drug compounding would benefit outsourcing facilities that compound both human and animal drugs. The Agency proposed this approach because many compounders who compound human drugs under Sections 503A and 503B of the FD&C Act also compound animal drugs and are already familiar with this framework, and because many of the concepts embodied in Sections 503A and 503B may be appropriate for animal drugs as well as human drugs. This reflects FDA's intent to strike the proper balance between the need to provide access to necessary drugs and the need to preserve the drug approval process with the associated protections of animal health.

138. The Committee has expressed serious concern that the draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) required under Section 503A of the FDCA exceeds the statutory authority by including patient specific dispensing across state lines in the definition of distribution. This unprecedented action could greatly limit access to necessary compounded medications to patients and providers who depend on compounding pharmacies of their choice that are out-of-state and that may specialize in the medication they need. It would also create a serious economic hardship for compounding pharmacies who have gained a national or regional reputation for excellence. How will FDA accommodate these special circumstances? Can the agency modify its draft MOU so that it does not include patient specific dispensing in the definition of distribution?

Response: The Drug Quality and Security Act, enacted in 2013, did not alter one of the conditions necessary to qualify for the exemptions listed in section 503A of the FD&C Act that (1) the drug product is compounded in a State that has entered into an MOU with FDA that addresses the distribution of inordinate amounts of compounded drug products interstate and provides for appropriate investigation by a State agency of complaints relating to compounded drug products distributed outside such State; or (2) if the drug product is compounded in a State that has not entered into such an MOU, the licensed pharmacist, pharmacy, or physician does not distribute, or cause to be distributed, compounded drug products out of the State in which they are compounded in quantities that exceed 5 percent of the total prescription orders dispensed or distributed by such pharmacy or physician (see section 503A(b)(3)(B)(i) and (b)(3)(B)(ii) of the FD&C Act).

Section 503A directs FDA to develop a draft standard MOU, in consultation with the National Association of State Boards of Pharmacy (NABP). FDA developed a draft standard MOU in

consultation with NABP and on February 13, 2015, FDA published the draft for public comment. The draft standard MOU describes the responsibilities of a state that chooses to sign the MOU in investigating and responding to complaints related to compounded human drug products distributed outside the state, and in addressing the interstate distribution of “inordinate amounts” of compounded human drug products. See, <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/PharmacyCompounding/UCM434233.pdf>, and <https://www.federalregister.gov/a/2015-03420>.

FDA solicited comments from the public on the draft MOU, and the comment period closed on July 20, 2015. Over 3,000 comments were submitted to the docket. As FDA indicated when it published the draft MOU, FDA does not intend to enforce the 5 percent limit on distribution of compounded drug products out of the State in which they are compounded until after FDA has finalized an MOU and made it available to the States for their consideration and signature.

Even though the statute did not direct FDA to obtain public input on the draft standard MOU, other than the consultation with NABP, FDA is engaging in a public process to obtain comments on the draft standard MOU. FDA has solicited input from the public generally through written comments to the docket, and has also discussed the proposed MOU with representatives from the 50 states. FDA discussed the concepts it was considering for the MOU at an Intergovernmental Working Meeting with representatives of the 50 States and NABP in March 2014, (see meeting summary at <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/PharmacyCompounding/UCM393726.pdf>). After the draft standard MOU was published for comment, FDA discussed the published draft at Intergovernmental Working Meetings with representatives of the 50 States in March 2015 (see meeting summary at <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/PharmacyCompounding/UCM447435.pdf> and in November 2015 (see meeting summary at <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/PharmacyCompounding/UCM482449.pdf>).

FDA received over 3,000 comments to the docket on the draft standard MOU, including comments relating to the proposed definition of “distribution.” FDA is considering all of the comments that were submitted and the input we received during the intergovernmental working meetings as we work to finalize the MOU.

139. FDA is currently in the process of implementing the Drug Quality and Security Act (DQSA). In its Interim Policy, FDA indicates that it does not consider USP monographs for dietary supplements to be ‘applicable’ USP or NF monographs within the meaning of section 503A. The agency is taking the position that an applicable USP or NF monograph means only USP or NF drug substance monographs.

Response: See 140.

140. Neither the applicable statute or the referenced regulation contains the limitation on compounding from bulk substances that FDA seeks to impose via the Interim Policy. What will

the agency do to avoid confusion on this point? Why can't FDA simply implement the plain language of the statute?

Response: One of the conditions that must be met for a compounded drug product to qualify for the exemptions in section 503A of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) is that a licensed pharmacist in a State licensed pharmacy or Federal facility, or a licensed physician compounds the drug product using bulk drug substances that:

- Comply with the standards of an **applicable** United States Pharmacopeia (USP) or National Formulary (NF) monograph, if a monograph exists, and the USP chapter on pharmacy compounding;
- If such a monograph does not exist, are drug substances that are components of drugs approved by the Secretary; or
- If such a monograph does not exist and the drug substance is not a component of a drug approved by the Secretary, appears on a list developed by the Secretary through regulations issued by the Secretary under subsection (c) of section 503A.

See section 503A(b)(1)(A)(i) of the FD&C Act. FDA's June 2016 final guidance, "Interim Policy on Compounding Using Bulk Drug Substances Under Section 503A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," explains that "a bulk drug substance is defined, in part, as a substance that 'becomes an active ingredient or a finished dosage form of the drug, but does not include intermediates used in the synthesis of such substances' (see section 503A(b)(1)(A) and 21 CFR 207.3(4)). FDA has interpreted 'an applicable USP or NF monograph' to mean an official USP or NF **drug substance** monograph. Accordingly, FDA does not consider USP monographs for dietary supplements to be 'applicable' USP or NF monographs within the meaning of section 503A(b)(1)(A)(i)(I)."

FDA believes that interpreting "applicable" USP/NF monograph to mean a drug monograph and not a dietary supplement monograph is the best interpretation of the law and is necessary to protect the public health.

A substance, including one that is marketed as a "dietary ingredient" or "dietary supplement" is a **drug** if it is intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease (see definitions of "drug" and "dietary supplement" in sections 201(g) and 201(ff) of the FD&C Act, respectively). Compounded drugs are used in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of a disease. Therefore, a dietary ingredient or dietary supplement used to compound a drug is a drug, and the "applicable" USP or NF monographs are those applicable to drugs.

There are important differences between drugs and dietary supplements. Dietary supplements are intended for ingestion only, and the standards contained in USP dietary supplement monographs are appropriate only for ingestion. Drug products can have different routes of administration (e.g., intravenous, intra-muscular, topical) and that is reflected in drug product monographs. The standards in a dietary supplement monograph may not be appropriate for all routes of drug administration.

An interpretation of "applicable USP or NF monograph" to include monographs for dietary supplements would allow any substance that has a dietary supplement monograph to be

compounded and marketed as a “drug” (for uses in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of a disease) and compounded for any route of administration, even though the standards of the monograph only contemplate the substance’s use as a dietary supplement, for ingestion.

For example, the USP limits for elemental impurities are different for drugs and dietary supplements. There are limits specified in USP General Chapters for many more elemental impurities for drugs than there are for dietary supplements. USP has set limits for 15 elemental impurities for drugs dependent on route of administration (see USP 37 General Chapter <232>), and set limits for only 4 elemental impurities for dietary supplements (which are always for administration by ingestion) (see USP General Chapter <232>).

In addition, certain dietary supplements are difficult to characterize. Related substances can be present in a single dietary supplement monograph even though they have different compositions. For example, the dietary supplement monograph for *boswellia scrata* extract describes the use of different solvents and the reference standard identifies four different molecules, any of which could meet the dietary supplement monograph but might not be appropriate for use as a drug through a different route of administration or dosage form.

We also note that many stakeholders, including the International Academy of Compounding Pharmacists, apparently understood “applicable USP or NF monograph” to refer to drug substance monographs and not dietary supplement monographs even before FDA proposed this policy in the October 2015 draft guidance. These stakeholders nominated substances that are the subject of dietary supplement monographs for inclusion on the list of bulk drug substances to be used in compounding under section 503A that are neither components of FDA-approved drugs nor the subject of an applicable USP or NF monograph. FDA and the Pharmacy Compounding Advisory Committee (PCAC) have already considered several substances nominated for use in compounding under section 503A that are the subject of a USP dietary supplement monograph. Under the interim policy in FDA’s guidance described above, until FDA publishes a final rule indicating whether or not the substance is included on the list of bulk drug substances that can be compounded under section 503A, FDA does not intend to take regulatory action if bulk drug substances nominated with supporting information adequate for FDA to evaluate them are used in compounding, provided that all of the conditions of the guidance are met.

Any member of the public can nominate additional substances that are the subject of a USP dietary supplement monograph for use in compounding under section 503A. FDA will consider all substances that are nominated with adequate supporting information taking into account the advice of the PCAC, the USP, and public comments.

Sunscreen Approvals

141. Although skin cancer is the most common cancer in the United States, FDA has not approved any new over-the-counter sunscreen product since the 1990s. This January President Obama created the White House Cancer Moonshot Task Force to prevent and cure cancer, and in doing so directed the Task Force to “identify and address any unnecessary regulatory barriers

and consider ways to expedite administrative reforms.” Do you believe that the so called MUSt test, which is not recognized as an appropriate testing regime by members of the scientific community, constitutes as an “unnecessary regulatory barrier?” What unnecessary regulatory barriers could be addressed at FDA to ensure that the American people have access to the same sunscreens that have been in use in Europe for over a decade?

Response: In the United States, sunscreens are regulated as drug products. A key element of the safety evaluation of a drug applied to the skin is determining to what extent the active ingredient is absorbed through the skin into the body. To determine the extent of absorption through the skin for drugs seeking entry to the US market, FDA recommends a Maximal Usage Trial (MUSt), a version of which has been commonly performed for dermal products since the mid-1990s. This study is described in two draft guidances³⁶ and a publication.³⁷ The extent of absorption through the skin is a critical safety consideration for nonprescription sunscreens being evaluated through the Sunscreen Innovation Act (SIA) process because they are intended for chronic use, i.e., they are applied regularly over a large portion of the body whenever consumers, including children and pregnant women, are exposed to the sun throughout their lifetimes. If the MUSt shows that the active ingredient is not absorbed or is minimally absorbed into the body, FDA can waive certain safety testing that would otherwise be necessary to ensure that sunscreens containing that ingredient would be safe. FDA notes that industry has long been aware that dermally applied drugs may be absorbed through the skin; in fact, certain ingredients are used by industry to increase skin penetration of drugs that need to enter the body to be effective. FDA further notes that some marketed sunscreens contain inactive ingredients such as alcohol that, though added for other purposes, are known to be potential penetration enhancers. Therefore, FDA recommends that representative sunscreen formulations containing sunscreen active ingredients being evaluated pursuant to the SIA process be assessed under MUSt conditions as a key element of the safety evaluation before the sunscreen ingredients enter the U.S. market. FDA’s general approach to sunscreen active ingredient testing, including use of the MUSt, has also been endorsed by outside scientific experts <http://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/Calendar/ucm407137.htm>.

Of note, MUSt studies are not long-term clinical trials. For most ingredients, it is expected that the duration of the MUSt will be only a few days, depending on the metabolism of the particular drug, and thus do not impose a significant regulatory barrier. Based on prior experience with other topical drug products, FDA believes that the approximate time needed for a sponsor to conduct a MUSt and submit a completed report is less than six months.

³⁶Draft guidance for industry *Acne Vulgaris: Developing Drugs for Treatment* and Draft guidance for industry: *Over-the-Counter Sunscreens: Safety and Effectiveness Data*.

³⁷Bashaw ED, Tran DC, Shukla CG, et al., 2014, Maximal Usage Trial: An Overview of the Design of Systemic Bioavailability Trial for Topical Dermatological Products, *Therapeutic Innovation & Regulatory Science*, published online 27 June 2014, DOI:10.1177/2168479014539157.

Demonstrating absorption in a MuST does not preclude a positive GRASE determination for a sunscreen active ingredient. Rather, the information from a MuST can help identify potential safety concerns and help determine whether an adequate safety margin exists for an active sunscreen ingredient to be included in the over the counter (OTC) sunscreen monograph. A *safety margin* is an estimated exposure level in humans that is calculated based on toxic effects seen in animal studies; the safety margin is used to predict a safe exposure level in humans well below where toxicities were seen in animals.

Given the recognized public health benefits of sunscreen use, the FDA is committed to finding ways to facilitate the marketing of sunscreen products that include additional over-the-counter (OTC) sunscreen active ingredients. To do so, the FDA must balance the public health benefits of access to a broader range of sunscreen active ingredients against the importance of providing an adequate margin of safety for products that are marketed for regular use.

142. In response to the Surgeon General's 2014 Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer, Congress worked on a bipartisan basis to enact the Sunscreen Innovation Act (SIA), which passed both chambers of Congress by unanimous consent. Congress does not often act by unanimous consent but in this case this bill moved through both bodies without a negative vote. I would remind you that section 4(c) of the Sunscreen Innovation Act (P.L. 113-195) requires a FDA report to the Senate HELP Committee and House Energy & Commerce Committee on the implementation of the Act on or before May 26, 2016. Can you tell me what progress FDA has made on the implementation of this law, whether the implementation is aligned with Congressional intent and how many new sunscreen ingredients will be available to the American people by this summer?

Response: As required by the Sunscreen Innovation Act (SIA), FDA has completed important steps in the review process for sunscreen active ingredients marketed for a material time and extent in other countries and determined eligible for review prior to enactment of the SIA, meeting all of the statutory deadlines thus far under the Act. We have reviewed all eight pending sunscreen active ingredient requests, evaluated submitted data, and identified the missing information we need to determine that sunscreens containing each ingredient would be generally recognized as safe and effective (GRASE). We have issued proposed sunscreen orders outlining additional data needed in order to make a determination that each ingredient meets this standard. In addition, we have met with sponsors requesting meetings on the proposed sunscreen orders to further discuss the GRASE standard. We remain open to continued dialog with sponsors on this topic. The SIA does not guarantee that products with additional sunscreen active ingredients will be on the market in a specified timeframe. In addition, FDA has issued four draft guidances, including one that discussed the data required to meet the safety and effectiveness standard for determining that a nonprescription sunscreen active ingredient or combination is GRASE, within one year of enactment. The Report to Congress on Sunscreen Ingredients was transmitted on May 25, 2016 as mandated by the SIA.

The SIA also does not relax the scientific standards for evaluating safety and effectiveness or the requirement that the Agency have adequate data on which to base a GRASE determination. FDA has proposed data requirements, unanimously supported by an Advisory Committee panel of independent scientific experts, to meet this standard. Because additional data are needed for

each of the eight sunscreen active ingredients, timelines for further FDA actions on these ingredients are triggered by industry's submission of the requested data. As of June 17, 2016, we have not received any additional data.

FDA has provided significant feedback and advice to sponsors regarding how to complete data gaps noted in the proposed sunscreen orders, all of which is publicly available. In the case of three ingredients, FDA has not heard from the sponsor since the time of the initial data submission (2003 for two ingredients and 2010 for one). In addition, we note that despite long-term marketing in the European Union (EU), Germany recently proposed that an ingredient with a pending SIA request be identified as a Substance of Very High Concern and be removed from the market due to its endocrine disrupting properties.³⁸ Similar concerns were raised in the FDA Proposed Sunscreen Order for this ingredient. In addition, the EU Commission on Regulation recently removed a structurally similar ingredient from the EU market due to safety concerns,³⁹ based on the advice of the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety.⁴⁰ Another ingredient with a pending SIA request is already included in U.S. sunscreens marketed under new drug applications in the United States.

The Agency has met all statutory deadlines to date. We look forward to receiving industry data and reviewing the data within the timeframes set forth in the streamlined process established by SIA – and to helping American consumers make informed decisions about these products.

143. The Surgeon General issued A Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer in 2014 stating that skin cancer is now the most prevalent type of cancer in the United States impacting, more than 5 million Americans a year -- more than lung, breast and colon cancer combined. The Call to Action calls for the federal government to work with stakeholders to address this public health crisis. And yet the last time a new sunscreen was approved in the U.S. was the 1990s leaving Americans without access to broad spectrum sunscreens that have been used safely all over the world for over a decade. How can it be that the Surgeon General has declared that skin cancer is a public health crisis and yet FDA has said it will be years before new broad spectrum sunscreens used around the world and still pending at FDA will be available in the United States?

Response: The Sunscreen Innovation Act (SIA) provides strict deadlines for FDA to take certain actions on the eight sunscreen active ingredients that were under consideration when the SIA was enacted in 2014 (pending ingredients), but does not relax FDA's scientific standards for evaluating the ingredients' safety and effectiveness, or our need for adequate data on which to base such determinations. At this time, there is not enough data for FDA to determine that sunscreens containing any of the eight pending sunscreen active ingredients would be generally

³⁸ Annex XV report. Proposal for identification of a substance of very high concern on the basis of the criteria set out in reach article 57, submitted by Germany 25 February 2016.

<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/75eb6bd5-3375-4d68-854c-138fb87f0067>

³⁹ Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1298 of 28 July 2015 amending Annexes II and VI to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products. Downloaded at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32015R1298&from=EN>

⁴⁰ SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety), Opinion on 3-Benzylidene camphor. Colipa No S61, 18 June 2013.

recognized as safe and effective (GRASE). However, one of these ingredients is already available to American consumers in specific formulations that have been approved through the new drug application (NDA) process. The timing of FDA's final decision on each of the eight currently-pending sunscreen active ingredients will be determined by the dates on which each ingredient's sponsor provides FDA with the additional data needed to support a final determination that the ingredient is GRASE and not misbranded for use in sunscreens (GRASE determination). As of June 17, 2016, FDA has not received additional data. No additional requests for sunscreen active ingredients to be evaluated under the SIA process have been submitted.

The Agency has met all statutory deadlines to date. We look forward to receiving industry data and reviewing the data within the timeframes set forth in the streamlined process established by SIA – and to helping American consumers make informed decisions about these products.

144. I am concerned that despite the increase in incidence of skin cancer in the United States and President Obama's January 28, 2016 Presidential Memorandum creating the White House Cancer Moonshot Task Force to prevent and cure cancer, FDA has still not approved a new over-the-counter sunscreen ingredient through the process created by the Sunscreen Innovation Act (SIA). More importantly, I believe in making sure Americans have access to the latest sunscreen technology – technology that has been used safely overseas for over a decade. Can you please explain to me why, despite years' worth of data from use in Europe, that FDA is still demanding additional data for the pending sunscreen ingredient applications? Do you believe that the MUSt test appropriately balances the public health epidemic of skin cancer and the known safety benefits of sunscreen with the hypothetical risk of new sunscreens?

Response: We cannot rely on what Europe has done with sunscreens because of the differences in regulatory classification and approach between Europe and the U.S. The European Union (EU), as well as other regulatory regions, classifies sunscreens as cosmetics. In the U.S., under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act), sunscreens are considered drug products because they carry drug claims, i.e., helps prevent sunburn, and decreases the risk of skin cancer and early skin aging. Further, sunscreens are recommended for disease prevention and are not used solely for what are considered cosmetic purposes under the FD&C Act (e.g., to cleanse, beautify, promote attractiveness, or alter appearance of the body).

Like the United States, the EU framework for sunscreens has evolved to request more data in recent years. These changes reflect advances in scientific methods and our understanding of the potential for systemic effects from topical drugs due to previously unrecognized levels of absorption of some substances.

In addition, we note that despite long-term marketing in the European Union (EU), Germany recently proposed that an ingredient with a pending SIA request be identified as a Substance of Very High Concern and be removed from the market due to its endocrine disrupting

properties.⁴¹ Similar concerns were raised in the FDA proposed sunscreen order for this ingredient. In addition, the EU Commission on Regulation recently removed a structurally similar ingredient from the EU market due to safety concerns,⁴² based on the advice of the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety.⁴³

A key element of the safety evaluation of a drug applied to the skin, such as a sunscreen, is determining to what extent the active ingredient is absorbed through the skin into the body. To determine the extent of absorption through the skin for sunscreen active ingredients being evaluated under the SIA, FDA recommends a Maximal Usage Trial (MUsT), a version of which has been commonly performed for dermal products since the mid-1990s. This study is described in two draft guidances⁴⁴ and a publication.⁴⁵ The extent of absorption through the skin is a critical safety consideration for nonprescription sunscreens because they are intended for chronic use, i.e., they are applied regularly over a large portion of the body whenever consumers, including children and pregnant women, are exposed to the sun throughout their lifetimes.

The existing data collected by the sunscreen manufacturers for marketing in Europe do not adequately assess the extent of absorption in humans and thus enable an accounting of human systemic exposure for risk assessment. The manufacturers have generally depended on testing methods that measure the extent of absorption through an in vitro method using a layer of cadaveric skin or on computer modeling approaches that predict absorption based on chemical characteristics of the ingredient. FDA believes that current methods of in vitro testing are not sufficient to determine the extent to which an ingredient is absorbed through human skin. We understand that, even though European regulators permit in vitro testing as the only method for assessing absorption in humans, they acknowledge in their guidance that formal validation studies of the in vitro methods have not been performed.⁴⁶

⁴¹ Annex XV report. Proposal for identification of a substance of very high concern on the basis of the criteria set out in reach article 57, submitted by Germany 25 February 2016.
http://echa.europa.eu/en/search?p_p_id=echasearch_WAR_echaportlet&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-2&p_p_col_count=1

⁴² Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1298 of 28 July 2015 amending Annexes II and VI to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products. Downloaded at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TEXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32015R1298&from=EN>

⁴³ SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety), Opinion on 3-Benzylidene camphor. Colipa No S61, 18 June 2013.

⁴⁴ Draft guidance for industry *Acne Vulgaris: Developing Drugs for Treatment* and Draft guidance for industry: *Over-the-Counter Sunscreens: Safety and Effectiveness Data*.

Bashaw ED, Tran DC, Shukla CG, et al., 2014, Maximal Usage Trial: An Overview of the Design of Systemic Bioavailability Trial for Topical Dermatological Products, Therapeutic Innovation & Regulatory Science, published online 27 June 2014, DOI:10.1177/2168479014539157.

⁴⁵ Bashaw ED, Tran DC, Shukla CG, et al., 2014, Maximal Usage Trial: An Overview of the Design of Systemic Bioavailability Trial for Topical Dermatological Products, Therapeutic Innovation & Regulatory Science, published online 27 June 2014, DOI:10.1177/2168479014539157.

⁴⁶ OECD (2004) Test Guideline 428: Skin Absorption in vitro Method. OECD, Paris.

A sunscreen product's formulation, including its inactive ingredients, can influence an active ingredient's absorption through human skin. We do not believe that an in vitro method alone, without an associated in vivo test, allows for an adequate interpretation of what the potential skin absorption could be when any final formulation product is used by consumers. FDA believes that use of the MUSt will provide the necessary link for sunscreen active ingredients undergoing SIA review. FDA's data requests are in line with the safety data the Agency currently seeks for topical drugs in general under new drug reviews and for antiseptic active ingredients evaluated under the OTC monograph process, and balances the public health benefits of access to a broader range of sunscreen active ingredients against the importance of assuring the safety and effectiveness of these drugs for the American consumer.

Medical Gases

As you know, medical gases are used by over 1 million patients daily. In 2012, Congress required FDA to promulgate updated regulations for medical gases within 4 years. That statutory deadline is July 9, 2016. I am disappointed that FDA has not even issued a proposed rule on this topic.

145. FDA's responded to the committee's FY 16 language that it will "endeavor" to meet the July 9 deadline. "Endeavoring" is very vague. Will FDA meet the July 9 deadline and actually issue regulations as you committed to do in FDASIA?

Response: FDA is working to implement the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA) requirements regarding medical gases. FDASIA section 1112 required FDA to review whether any changes to federal drug regulations with regard to medical gases are needed (completed), report to Congress on the results of the review (completed), and issue any regulations deemed necessary by FDA by July 9, 2016. FDA has been unable to meet this deadline, but expects to issue a final rule revising medical gas regulations soon.

As explained in our report to Congress on the need for rulemaking on medical gases, FDA has determined that only limited rulemaking is necessary – on medical gas labeling and, possibly, on adverse event reporting. FDA's 2006 proposed rule, *Medical Gas Containers and Closures: Current Good Manufacturing Practice Requirements*, included revisions to the existing medical gas labeling regulation, 21 CFR 201.161. These revisions, once finalized, should largely satisfy Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act section 576(a)(3)(a)(ii)(II), added by FDASIA, which provides that "warning statements" for designated medical gases are to be promulgated through regulation. FDA is working to finalize this rule quickly.

Otherwise, we generally believe that medical gases can be appropriately regulated under the existing regulatory framework. In addition to the applicable regulations, FDA relies on guidance documents, inspection practices, and productive working relationships with state regulators, industry, and other stakeholders. We will continue to evaluate the need for targeted rulemaking, for medical gases as with other drug products, on an as-needed basis. We are aware that the medical gas industry, through its trade associations, has requested that FDA undertake a sweeping regulatory overhaul to address its concerns with existing medical gas regulations. We

do not, however, believe that the sweeping regulatory overhaul requested by the medical gas industry is necessary at this time.

Medical Devices

146. What is FDA doing to ensure that products on the market continue to be safe for patients?

Response: Over the past several years, FDA has been leading the implementation of various programs and enhancements to the medical device ecosystem intended to help to ensure that products on the market continue to be safe and effective for patients. Those activities include:

- Leading the establishment of a National Evaluation System for health Technology (NEST) that can generate higher quality data and evidence at lower costs to inform and improve patient care.
 - o Limitations of FDA's current postmarket surveillance tools, such as passive reporting, constrain our ability to rapidly address safety concerns. The NEST would leverage real-world evidence to help us more efficiently and more quickly identify safety signals by assuring timely and robust postmarket data collection.
 - o Our ability to adapt premarket and postmarket oversight to keep pace with rapidly evolving new technologies and allow for earlier patient access to innovative products depends on the establishment of the NEST so we can have confidence that the information we need to identify and act on safety signals is being made available to FDA as well as patients and their health care providers.
- Implementing a Case for Quality and promoting a culture of quality and organizational excellence.
 - o Better-quality devices help the FDA to meet its mission of protecting and promoting the public health. Stakeholders, including patients, benefit from increased product quality and the increased confidence that the devices they rely on will perform as intended.
 - o CDRH envisions a future state in which the medical device ecosystem is inherently focused on device features and manufacturing practices that have the greatest impact on product quality and patient safety. Internally, this requires a model that is focused on preventing problems before they occur, that adapts to changes in science and technology, and that rapidly addresses events that impact safety. Externally, this requires partnerships and shared responsibility among FDA, industry, practitioners, and patients to continually evaluate and adjust based on experiences across the full life cycle of a device.
 - o Case for Quality allows for the identification and promotion of practices that result in high-quality devices and the adaptation of regulatory approaches to align with those practices.
- Using patient preferences to inform benefit-risk assessments and enhance understanding of a device's benefit-risk profile.

- Engaging with patients and evaluating patient preference information throughout the device lifecycle improves our understanding of the patient experience, including the benefits and risks patients are willing to accept when using devices.
 - FDA has evaluated patient preference information as part of a device's benefit-risk assessment, which is the paradigm through which we make decisions about device safety and effectiveness. We have also issued draft guidance explaining how we consider patient preference information when evaluating the benefit-risk profile of certain devices (available here: <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/medicaldevices/deviceregulationandguidance/guidancedocuments/ucm446680.pdf>).
 - In weighing the benefits and risks of new technologies for patients, we understand the need to place appropriate weight on the benefit of earlier access, and to also account for the risks of delayed access. FDA developed the Expedited Access Program (EAP): to allow for quicker access to qualifying devices for patients with life-threatening or irreversibly debilitating conditions without compromising FDA's high standards for safety and effectiveness
 - Information from patients based on their real-world experience with a device can also be useful in identifying safety concerns if part of a broader, organized system such as the National Evaluation System for health Technology (NEST).
147. I understand FDA has issued draft guidance on regulating laboratory developed tests, to ensure patients and their physicians can rely upon their test results to make major medical decisions. Can you tell me a bit more about LDTs? What kinds of conditions do they test for? Do doctors and patients know if the tests they are using now are FDA approved? If the tests aren't FDA approved, how do we know they work?

Response: In 1976, as part of the Medical Device Amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), Congress amended the device definition to make explicit that it encompasses in vitro diagnostics (IVDs). Laboratory developed tests (LDTs) are a subset of IVDs intended for clinical use that are designed, manufactured, and used in a single laboratory, as opposed to other IVDs made by a conventional manufacturer and used by many laboratories.

An IVD meets the device definition irrespective of where and by whom it is manufactured; LDTs are therefore subject to the requirements of the FD&C Act and fall under FDA jurisdiction. Historically, however, FDA has generally used its enforcement discretion to not enforce the device provisions of the FD&C Act for LDTs.

In the 1970s, LDTs were limited in number and used fairly simple technologies, mostly relied on pathologists' direct observation of tissues or cells or used long-standing medical methodology and interpretations, and were typically used to diagnose diseases and conditions in small numbers of patients at local institutions. However, as technology and science have advanced, LDTs have increased in technological and interpretive complexity, rely more on technology than on pathology training, and are widely available outside of local institutions. LDTs are now widely used for all types of testing, including to diagnose serious medical diseases or conditions such as cancer and heart disease, to guide therapy for

these and other diseases or conditions, and to predict a patient's risk of developing a particular disease.

There is no comprehensive listing of all LDTs and their associated claims and labs do not always disclose this information. Additionally, patients and their health care providers often do not know if the test they are using is an FDA-cleared or -approved test or if the test is an LDT that has not been cleared or approved by FDA. Further, with respect to the latter, labs do not typically publish evidence of each LDT's analytical and clinical validity (accuracy in detecting analytes, and in identifying, measuring, or predicting the presence or absence of a clinical condition or predisposition in a patient, respectively), and there is no assurance that the test is safe and effective for its intended use, including that the test can deliver the results claimed. FDA oversight of LDTs is needed to assure that LDTs are safe and effective, including analytically and clinically valid, for their intended use, and to help provide health care providers and patients with a better understanding of how a test and its results are intended to be used.

In 2014, FDA issued draft guidance outlining a risk-based, phased-in approach to oversight of LDTs and the Agency is currently working to finalize this guidance. FDA oversight helps ensure that a test has been adequately validated for its intended clinical use and that its performance is adequately characterized and described in product labeling, so patients and health care providers can rely on the results and better understand the test to make informed health care decisions. Patients are best served by tests that are accurate and reliable.

Tobacco

148. What is the Agency's investment in research, in particular research related to kids and flavors and the results of this research?

Response: FDA is concerned about the increasing use of tobacco products by young people. FDA collaborates with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to conduct the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) on an annual basis and FDA funding has expanded the scope and increased the frequency of data collection. Findings from the 2015 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) show that during 2011-2015, e-cigarette use rose from 1.5 percent to 16.0 percent among high school students and from 0.6 percent to 5.3 percent among middle school students. In 2015, more than 3 million middle and high school students were current users of e-cigarettes, up from an estimated 2.46 million in 2014. Among middle and high school students, 16.0 percent of high school and 5.3 percent of middle school students were current users of e-cigarettes in 2015, making e-cigarettes the most commonly used tobacco product among youth for the second consecutive year.⁴⁷

But other tobacco products also raise concerns due to their use by youth. In 2013, among U.S. high school males, the prevalence of current (past 30 day) cigar smoking (16.5

47 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students - United States, 2011-2015. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2016; 65(14): 361-367.

percent) was comparable to current (past 30 day) cigarette smoking (16.4 percent).⁴⁸ Researchers also observed substantial increases in waterpipe tobacco use among both middle and high school students from 2011 through 2015 culminating in an estimated 1.3 million waterpipe tobacco youth users in 2015.⁴⁹

FDA is also very concerned about the role flavors may play in attracting kids to tobacco products. Data from the FDA-supported National Youth Tobacco Survey shows that about seven in ten youth who use tobacco products use a flavored product.⁵⁰ Additionally, FDA partners with the National Institute of Health (NIH) to fund The Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) Study. The first-ever data published from the PATH Study found that nearly 80 percent of youth past 30 day users of any tobacco product (including cigarette, e-cigarette, any cigar, waterpipe, smokeless tobacco, snus pouch, bidi, pipe, kretek and dissolvable tobacco products) reported using a flavored tobacco product in the past 30 days, including 85.3 percent of e-cigarette users, 89 percent of waterpipe users, and 71.7 percent of cigar smokers. Among 12 to 17 year-olds, 81 percent of first ever-users of e-cigarettes, 88.7 percent of first ever-users of waterpipe tobacco, and 65.4 percent of first ever-users of cigars started on a flavored product. Among 12 to 17 year-olds, 81 percent of past-30-day users of e-cigarettes said that they used the product because they come in a flavor they like⁵¹.

FDA also funds research via NIH that includes studying the impact of flavor and sweetness of different tobacco products on use behaviors such as experimentation and initiation among youth and young adults.

FDA is making every effort to remain up to date with the latest research regarding novel tobacco products. CTP has identified e-cigarettes as an immediate research priority area, and has funded over 80 research projects since 2012 to better understand e-cigarette initiation, use, perceptions, dependence, and toxicity. Research to address e-cigarette knowledge gaps is being funded by grants administered through the National Institutes of Health. This ongoing and funded research will provide characterization of some e-cigarette devices, e-liquids, and aerosols, and a better understanding of e-cigarette users, reasons for use, abuse liability, user perceptions, health effects, and topography.

As directed by Congress, CTP is contracting with the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to conduct an in-depth evaluation of available evidence of health effects from e-cigarettes and recommendations for future federally funded research.

149. How are the public education campaigns going? Do you have any results to share?

⁴⁸ Kann, L., S. Kinchen, S. L. Shanklin, et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United States, 2013," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Surveillance Summaries*, 63(4):1-168, June 13, 2014, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6304.pdf>.

⁴⁹ Aranzola, R.A., T. Singh, C. G. Corey, et al., "Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students - United States, 2011-2014," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 64(14):381-385, April 17, 2015, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6414a3.htm>.
⁵⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Flavored tobacco product use among middle and high school students—United States, 2014. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 2015 64(38): 1066-1070

⁵¹ Ambrose, B., X., Day, H.R., Rostrom, B., Conway, K.P., Borek, N., Hyland, A., and Villanti, A.C. "Flavored tobacco product use among US youth aged 12-17 years, 2013-2014." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 314(17): 1873-1873, 2015.

Response: FDA's first ever national public education campaign to help prevent youth tobacco use, "The Real Cost," continues to exceed paid media reach and frequency goals by reaching at least 90 percent of the target audience every quarter since it launched in 2014.

Response: The campaign is designed to prevent and reduce tobacco use among at-risk youth ages 12-17. For the first two years, campaign advertising focused solely on at-risk youth in the general public who are open to smoking or already experimenting with cigarettes. In April 2016, FDA launched additional advertising under "The Real Cost" brand to prevent and reduce smokeless tobacco use among youth ages 12-17 who live in rural areas and are at risk for smokeless tobacco initiation.

By featuring the young people it seeks to reach, the campaign engages youth by focusing on the issues they really care about, like loss of control due to addiction and cosmetic health effects. "The Real Cost" campaign won an advertising industry award in June 2015 – a gold Effie Award in the Disease Awareness and Education category – for its insightful communications strategy, outstanding creative content, and success in market.

Additionally, "The Real Cost" recently won a 2016 Shorty Award for Best Overall Tumblr Presence. This award recognized the brand's year-round presence on Tumblr, with nearly 100,000 views each month after the campaign debuted on the social media platform in May 2015.

FDA is close to completing a large, multi-year outcome evaluation study of "The Real Cost" campaign general market effort. The study design is longitudinal, meaning the study will attempt to follow the same youth over time. In FY 2015, published outcome evaluation findings for "The Real Cost" general market campaign showed that over 90 percent of the target audience is aware of the campaign and its messaging—a key precursor to behavior change. Additional findings are planned to be published in FY 2017 showing that increasing levels of campaign exposure are associated with positive changes in campaign-related beliefs (e.g., if I smoke I will get wrinkles). FDA will also implement a multi-year outcome evaluation study of "The Real Cost" rural smokeless campaign. Baseline data collection studies will be used to determine if exposure to the campaign is associated with a decrease in youth ages 12-17 who smoke and reduced intentions to use smokeless tobacco among rural youth ages 12-17.

On May 12, 2015, FDA launched the first phase of its "Fresh Empire" campaign in four Southeast markets in the United States: Atlanta, GA; Birmingham, AL; Charlotte, NC; and Raleigh, NC. The campaign is designed to prevent and reduce tobacco use among at-risk multicultural youth ages 12-17 including African American, Hispanic, and Asian American/Pacific Islander youth.

The "Fresh Empire" campaign targets youth who identify with the Hip Hop peer crowd – an approach that focuses on youth who share the same core ideals, have similar life experiences and common interests, and may be at higher risk for tobacco use. FDA expanded the "Fresh Empire" campaign to markets throughout the U.S. in October 2015.

FDA is also conducting a rigorous outcome evaluation of the "Fresh Empire" campaign to measure whether exposure to campaign messaging creates positive changes in knowledge,

attitudes, and beliefs among multicultural youth ages 12-17 who are at-risk for or already experimenting with using tobacco.

On May 3, 2016, FDA launched a historic public education campaign aimed at preventing and reducing tobacco use among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) young adults ages 18-24. Of the more than 2 million young adults who identify as LGBT, more than 800,000 smoke occasionally. The “This Free Life” campaign is designed to reach the occasional or “social” smokers in the LGBT community to help prevent tobacco-related disease and the loss of tens of thousands LGBT lives to tobacco use each year.

“This Free Life” has a national presence online through robust social media effort and the campaign website. The paid advertising efforts (print, digital, and out-of-home ads such as on bus shelters) focus on existing LGBT media that reaches a high percentage of the target audience in 12 markets throughout the United States: Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; Minneapolis, MN; New York City, NY; Portland, OR; San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA; and Washington, D.C. “This Free Life” will also use local event outreach in these target markets to promote being tobacco-free in the LGBT community. FDA will conduct a rigorous, multi-year outcome evaluation designed to measure the campaign’s effectiveness in changing tobacco-related attitudes, knowledge, and beliefs. Baseline data collection was conducted in-person and online in 12 campaign-targeted markets and 12 control markets across the country. Baseline data collection will be followed by three follow-up surveys.

Biosimilars

150. When BPCIA was enacted in 2010, the Congressional Budget Office CBO estimated 7 billion dollars in savings from this program in the first 10 years alone. With this much in savings at stake, it is critical we get implementation right. What are FDA’s biggest successes and challenges for implementing BPCIA? How can FDA and CMS coordinate to support pharmacovigilance of biosimilar products?

Response: The most exciting accomplishment since the enactment of the BPCI Act is FDA’s approval of the first biosimilar in the United States. On March 6, 2015, FDA approved the first biosimilar, Zarxio (filgrastim-sndz), a biosimilar to Neupogen (filgrastim), a reference product licensed by FDA that is used to help stimulate growth of white blood cells in patients with cancer and help them fight infection. On April 5, 2016, FDA approved the second biosimilar, Inflectra (infliximab-dyyb), a biosimilar to Remicade (infliximab) that is used to treat, among other indications, rheumatoid arthritis, plaque psoriasis, and inflammatory bowel diseases.

FDA has worked hard to implement this new abbreviated licensure pathway. We established an internal cross-center working group, known as the Biosimilars Implementation Committee, to develop policies and procedures for implementation of the new law in a manner that best serves the public health. We created a multi-disciplinary committee known as the Biosimilars Review Committee, within CDER and the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER), to

provide central oversight and advice to review staff as they review and consider biosimilar development programs and related issues.

FDA has worked diligently to issue multiple guidances on biosimilars since enactment of the BPCI Act. Scientific guidance is of critical importance to lay the foundation for the development of biosimilar products. Although the BPCI Act provides that “the issuance (or non-issuance) of guidance . . . shall not preclude the review of, or action on [a biosimilar application]”⁵², we recognize the importance of guidances in helping to ensure successful implementation of this new pathway. These guidance documents provide transparency to industry, the healthcare community and other stakeholders with regard to FDA’s scientific standards and approval criteria.

In addition, CMS and FDA have developed and implemented an approach to use manufacturer-specific modifiers, to facilitate pharmacovigilance for biological products that share a billing code.

Generic Pharmaceutical Issues

151. I understand that there are ways in which brand drug companies can (and do) block or delay generic competition by refusing to cooperate with generic manufacturers, either by refusing to supply the brand drug to generic companies to do the testing necessary to support their applications, or by refusing to negotiate a single, shared system Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) as they’re statutorily required to do. Is that true?

Response: Yes. FDA has received more than a hundred inquiries from generic companies that want to develop generic drugs but tell us they are unable to because they cannot get access to supplies of the reference listed drug (RLD) to do testing. This is a problem that affects both REMS drugs and non-REMS drugs.

The problem often arises when generic companies are not able to get access to the RLD through normal distribution channels (i.e., via wholesalers) because limitations on the distribution of the drug are in place. The brand company might limit the distribution of the product on its own initiative for a variety of different business reasons (for example, by selling through a central or small group of pharmacies, some of which may identify themselves as specialty pharmacies). For drugs with a REMS, an element to assure safe use (such as a pharmacy certification requirement) might impact the way the product is distributed.

We understand that some brand companies have refused to sell the RLD to generic companies for testing or have included provisions in their contracts with pharmacies/third parties that prohibit the sale of the RLD to generic companies for testing purposes. We have referred such matters that have been brought to our attention to the Federal Trade

⁵² 42 USC262 (k)(8)(c)

Commission (FTC) and encouraged generic companies to also raise these matters with the FTC.

We have taken a number of additional steps as well. Some brand companies have argued that selling the RLD to the generic firm for testing/development would be a violation of their REMS. To address this, we have developed a process, where appropriate, for informing the brand company in writing that FDA will not consider provision of the RLD for these purposes to be a violation of the REMS. We do this by reviewing the bioequivalence study protocols of companies that want to develop generic versions of these REMS drugs to assess whether their protocols have safety protections comparable to those in the applicable REMS. If we determine that they do, we send the brand company a letter stating so and informing them that selling the RLD to the generic company for testing and development will not be considered a violation of the REMS. However, while these letters make clear that such sales will not subject the brand company to REMS-related enforcement action, some brand companies have argued that they have independent business reasons for not selling the RLD to the generic firm that are unrelated to their REMS and/or that they have no obligation to do so.

Finally, we also continue to have concerns about brand companies blocking or delaying approval of generic drugs using the single, shared system REMS requirement. This is a separate problem from the RLD access issue described above. The development of a single, shared system (which is mandated by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for REMS that include certain elements, unless FDA waives the requirement for one of the reasons set forth in the Act) necessitates discussion and negotiation between the competitor brand and generic company and agreement on the terms of the single shared system REMS and how it will operate before the generic product can be approved. Brand companies therefore have an incentive to delay generic competition for their products by refusing to agree to single, shared system REMS terms and otherwise prolonging the negotiations over a single, shared system REMS. We see prolonged negotiations and inability to agree on the terms of a single, shared system REMS regularly.

- 152.I'm concerned the Administration has failed to adequately consider the cost impacts of the drug labeling rule currently pending at FDA. The rule creates a new approach to long standing laws and regulations requiring generics to have the same label as the brand. By some estimates, this change would increase the costs on the generic pharmaceutical industry by as much as \$4 billion annually.

Response: With respect to the proposed rule on Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products, any final rule that is adopted will reflect FDA's consideration of public comments and would be accompanied by an analysis of the economic impact of the regulatory change described in the final rule. This regulatory impact analysis would be based on the framework described in Executive Orders 12866 and 13563, and use the best available techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs. The regulatory impact analysis would help ensure that any regulation is adopted only upon a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs, and is tailored to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives. As part of the final regulatory analysis, FDA will estimate all of the benefits and

all of the costs of the final rule. These benefits and costs will include any potential effects on public health and cost to patients from the implementation of the final rule but will not include the cumulative effects of other proposals or guidance documents. The effects of regulations and guidance documents currently in place are included in the baseline used as the starting point for estimating the effects of the rule.

153. Can the FDA provide an estimate on the cost to generic drug manufacturers to comply with this proposal and the resulting impact on consumer prices for generic drugs? I would note that the rule has already been delayed 3 times because of uncertainty around costs.

Response: The proposed rule on “Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products” included an analysis of the economic impacts of the proposed regulatory change. FDA has received a great deal of public input from stakeholders during the comment period on the proposed rule regarding the best way to accomplish the proposed rule’s important public health objective of improving the communication of important drug safety information to healthcare professionals and patients. FDA is currently considering comments to the proposed rule, including alternative proposals, and any final rule that is adopted will reflect FDA’s consideration of public comments and would be accompanied by an updated analysis of the economic impact of the regulatory change described in the final rule.

154. When will you make a final determination on whether to move forward with this rule?

Response: The proposed rule on “Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products” is intended to improve the communication of important drug safety information to healthcare professionals and patients. FDA has received a great deal of public input from stakeholders during the comment period on the proposed rule regarding the best way to accomplish this important public health objective. FDA will determine next steps based on our analysis of comments on the proposed rule and additional information submitted as part of the public meeting held on March 27, 2015.

The Unified Agenda, available at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaViewRule?pubId=201604&RIN=0910-AG94>, currently lists an anticipated publication date of April 2017 for the final rule on “Supplemental Applications Proposing Labeling Changes for Approved Drugs and Biological Products.” The dates for rules in the Unified Agenda are projected dates that may be adjusted to reflect ongoing work on specific rules.

FSMA Implementation and State Partnerships

155. What has FDA done to invest in the states in relation to an integrated national food safety system to enhance FSMA implementation?

Response: State partnerships are a top priority to continue developing an integrated food safety system as they have been for many years. Since 2009, FDA has significantly increased investments in its state, local, tribal, and territorial regulatory and public health

partners. From 2009 - 2015, this includes over \$41 million for the Manufactured Foods Regulatory Program Standards, \$17.8 million for the Voluntary National Retail Food Regulatory Program Standards, \$38 million for Rapid Response Teams, \$80 million in laboratory accreditation and Food Emergency Response Network lab capacity, \$3 million in information technology innovation that supports food safety, and \$92 million in state inspection contracts. In FY15, FDA invested \$10 million in the Animal Feed Regulatory Program Standards. For this fiscal year, we hope to award approximately \$98 million that includes \$19 million to support state implementation of the Produce Rule and \$900,000 to support the Grade “A” milk and molluscan shellfish programs.

FDA continues to actively participate with other federal, state, and local partners in the Partnership for Food Protection, PFP. PFP is a primary contributor to the overall development and implementation of an Integrated Food Safety System (IFSS). PFP promotes communication and integration between all jurisdictions and provides resource documents, risk-informed insight, and best practices to improve the IFSS for partners to utilize to inform and enhance their work to protect public health. The PFP is working in seven strategic goal areas that will enhance leveraging and reliance among food safety partners: Outreach; Work Planning and Inspections; Compliance and Enforcement; Surveillance, Response, and Post-Response; Laboratory Science; Training and Certification; and Information Technology.

States and other partners (local and territorial) currently conduct more than half of FSMA facility inspections and help FDA meet the statutory domestic inspection frequency mandates. Building a fully functioning, integrated food safety system is a complex and long-term process. Training will be a major priority, with thousands of state, local, and other inspectors requiring training in the new FSMA rules and modernized inspection models. This work will continue mostly via FDA grants and cooperative agreements with states and other organizations that can deliver training.

For the Produce Safety Rule, FDA is establishing a network of regionally-based FDA personnel who will coordinate with state and other partners to fully implement and foster industry compliance with the rule. This network will provide scientific and technical support to regulators performing inspections and provide policy interpretation. In addition and when necessary, the network will also conduct inspections both domestically and internationally. The FY16 budget for the network is \$5.6 million.

Members of state and local agencies are part of the teams designing new operational strategies and will continue to play key roles in FSMA implementation. FDA continues to support and develop new initiatives that support innovative ways of doing business and harnessing best practices to promote uniformity and consistency amongst regulatory entities at all levels. As mentioned earlier, examples include: joint training development and issuance of new funding awards through grants and cooperative agreements by the Office of Partnerships in FDA’s Office of Regulatory Affairs to build capacity in partner agencies.

Antibiotics

156. In general I'm pleased with the amount of funding the Appropriations Committee was able to devote to combating antibiotic resistance and the President's CARB initiative in the last Fiscal Year, but I wish we'd been able to do more on the animal side. I know the Committee wasn't able to provide funding in FY2016 to FDA or USDA to improve our surveillance of antibiotic resistance and antibiotic use in commodity livestock – I'd like to try to do something in this Fiscal Year if we can. What are the FDFA priorities in this area, and what will the FDA be able to do if we meet your FY17 requests for FDA and USDA to partner in a joint effort to improve our understanding of antibiotic use and resistance trends on the farm?

Response: To assess the effectiveness of our judicious use strategy, once fully implemented, we must be able to track and monitor antimicrobial use in food-producing animals, and we must have reliable measures and metrics in place. On-farm data, combined with existing data on antibiotic drugs sold for use in food-producing animals and the data from the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS - a partnership effort between the FDA, CDC, and USDA), will provide a more comprehensive, science-based data driven approach to assessing our judicious use strategy.

On September 30, 2015, the FDA, in collaboration with the USDA and CDC, held a public meeting to obtain input on possible approaches for collecting on-farm antimicrobial drug use and resistance data, a gap in our current understanding. Federal partners and stakeholders have agreed that these information gaps need to be filled and both the USDA and FDA have made addressing this issue a priority. Both the FDA and USDA have requested funding to assist with the collection and analysis of this use and resistance data, and we are fully prepared to collaborate on this critical aspect of the judicious use strategy as funding allows.

Given the lack of new funding in FY 2016 to support such data collection has delayed progress, it is critically important that both the FDA and the USDA receive the funds requested for this purpose in the FY 2017. With the increased funding, the FDA will work in collaboration with the USDA to support efforts to monitor antimicrobial drug use in food-producing animals through the periodic collection of nationally representative on-farm data on antimicrobial-use practices and resistance. The FDA will also coordinate with the USDA to develop a U.S. Government annual assessment report, including identification of key outcome measures.

Front of Package Labeling

157. FDA stated in a letter of July 31, 2015, signed by Deputy Commissioner Walter Harris that FDA is "reviewing various [privately operated] FOP labeling systems." Please describe the nature of FDA's review of such systems, including ongoing monitoring and evaluation efforts by the Agency and your timeline for these efforts.

Response: FDA continues to review various front-of-package (FOP) labeling systems, such as the "Facts Up Front" program from the Grocery Manufacturers Association (GMA) and

the Food Marketing Institute, and Walmart's "Great for You" program. GMA and Walmart have updated the Agency annually on their programs and progress for the last several years. The number of products with FOP labeling was small initially and has gradually increased, but the marketplace now has a sufficient number of products with FOP labeling to allow FDA to evaluate consumers' awareness and use of this labeling. The Agency has been examining survey data and labels in the marketplace for consumer exposure to, and use of, FOP labeling systems. The Agency also collaborated with the USDA's Economic Research Service and other researchers on a study of the impact of the Hannaford grocery chain's "Guiding Stars" system on ready-to-eat cereal products with varying nutritional content.

FDA has carefully reviewed the 2011 Institute of Medicine (IOM) report on FOP nutrition rating systems and symbols. In addition, we have reviewed two reports commissioned by the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation assessing the current literature on FOP nutritional labeling and the development and testing of a summary FOP labeling system.

The Agency recognizes that any FOP system should contain information that is consistent with the information in the Nutrition Facts label so that the two are mutually reinforcing. FDA published two final rules on May 27, 2016, to update the Nutrition Facts label and serving size requirements. The final rules are effective July 26, 2016, and manufacturers have 2 or 3 years, depending on the size of the business, to comply with the rules.

Publication of the Nutrition Facts label and serving size final rules better positions FDA to make decisions regarding FOP labeling moving forward. The Agency plans to take into account the IOM's 2011 recommendations, other reports, consumer research, evaluation of existing industry systems, and public comment to inform its future decisions concerning FOP labeling, but does not have a defined timeline for any action.

Privately Operated Labeling Systems

158. The USAs FSIS has explicitly disapproved one such private system, "NuVal" for meat and poultry labeling under its jurisdiction. Has FDA evaluated the use of the NuVal program for labeling of foods that fall under its jurisdiction? Please provide the Subcommittee with all Agency records dealing with views of FDA staff on the NuVal program from 2008 to the current time.

Response: FDA continues to review various front-of-package (FOP) labeling systems, such as the Grocery Manufacturers Association's and Food Marketing Institute's "Facts Up Front" program and Walmart's "Great for You" program. GMA and Walmart have updated the Agency annually on their programs for the last few years. FDA has also met with NuVal LLC on multiple occasions, and NuVal has provided some public information about the development and use of their scoring system, however the specifics of their algorithm scoring system are proprietary and NuVal has not shared this with FDA. FDA has reviewed studies conducted by others as we continue to consider how to address FOP nutrition labeling. For example, we have reviewed two reports commissioned by the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation assessing the current

literature on FOP nutritional labeling and the development and testing of a summary FOP labeling system.

The rollout of products with FOP labeling has been gradual, but the marketplace now has enough products with FOP labeling to give us the opportunity to evaluate consumer awareness of these products. The Agency has been examining survey data and labels in the marketplace for consumer exposure to, and use of, FOP labeling systems, particularly the “Facts Up Front” icon. FDA has participated in a collaborative study of the impact of the “Guiding Stars” system on ready-to-eat cereal products with varying nutritional content. Information that the Agency reviews from the evaluations of such systems will help inform our decisions concerning FOP labeling. FDA also has carefully reviewed the 2011 Institute of Medicine (IOM) report on FOP nutrition rating systems and symbols.

The Agency recognizes that any FOP system should contain information that is consistent with the information in the Nutrition Facts label so that the two are mutually reinforcing. FDA published two final rules in May 2016 to update the Nutrition Facts label and serving size requirements.

With these final rules now published, FDA is in a better position to make decisions regarding FOP labeling. Among other things, the Agency will take into account the IOM’s 2011 recommendations, consumer research, evaluation of existing industry systems, and public comment to inform its decisions concerning FOP labeling systems.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN ROSA DELAURO

DTC

159. Currently, the United States and New Zealand are the only two countries that allow direct-to-consumer drug advertising. In 2007, the World Health Organization (WHO) made a strong recommendation against the practice, calling it “a significant risk of exposing more patients to the adverse effects of new drugs.” Federal law does not require the FDA to approve these advertisements before they are released to the public, meaning that ads often run with erroneous or misleading information. The FDA can take action against these companies, but only after the ads have aired and have been seen by the public, which can sometimes be too late. What is FDA’s capacity to review all DTC advertisements that get submitted for review? What is your timeline for review? What resources or funding would they need to be able to review ads in a timely manner?

Response: The Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) currently has two review processes for DTC materials. One is for the review of draft DTC materials voluntarily submitted by sponsors to obtain advisory comments on these materials before the materials are publicly disseminated (as well as draft materials submitted as required for drugs subject to accelerated approval). OPDP reviews and provides advisory comments on these draft materials. Sponsors can then use these advisory comments to revise their materials to help ensure they are truthful and non-misleading before they are publicly disseminated. OPDP prioritizes its limited resources to review and provide advisory comments on these draft

promotional pieces based on their impact on public health. High priority items include launch materials; pieces with a wide breadth of dissemination, such as DTC television ads; and materials for products with very serious risks. Launch materials are the promotional materials that sponsors use to introduce newly approved drugs or newly approved indications. Core Launch materials are the launch materials that contain the key promotional messages for the drug. Non-Core Launch materials are derivative pieces using the promotional messages contained in the Core Launch materials. OPDP prioritizes Core Launch materials over Non-Core Launch materials.

In FY 2015, the total number of draft DTC pieces submitted for advisory comments was 835, and of these 230 were reviewed. As part of this review process, OPDP provided advisory comments on 85 pieces of DTC TV advertising, and on 76 DTC Core Launch pieces.

The other process is for the review of DTC materials submitted by sponsors at the same time that the materials are first being used in public to promote the products. Sponsors are required to submit copies of all their promotional materials to FDA at the time of initial use of the materials in public. OPDP reviews a subset of these materials using a risk-based approach to maximize its effectiveness in carrying out its public health mission with its limited resources. As part of this process, OPDP first performs a cursory review of some of these materials with the objective of identifying materials that may give rise to violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or of FDA's regulations. OPDP then does a more in-depth review of certain materials in order to determine if a regulatory action such as a Warning Letter or Untitled Letter is warranted. These reviews and the development of regulatory actions require a significant investment of resources. The materials that are submitted to FDA as part of this post-marketing reporting requirement are referred to as 2253 submissions (named for the form that accompanies these submissions).

In FY 2015, the total number of DTC pieces submitted through 2253 submissions was 30,329. OPDP performed at least a cursory level review of 4,702 of these pieces, or 15.5 percent of the number of submitted DTC pieces.

To estimate the resources needed for additional review of DTC materials, OPDP evaluated three different scenarios. These three scenarios reflect a spectrum of the resources required for varying review levels of DTC material. The scenarios range from least resource intensive to most resource intensive. The resource estimates generated under each scenario are based on how OPDP has historically reviewed these materials.

The first scenario would call for at least cursory review of all disseminated DTC pieces, but OPDP would not provide comments to sponsors on the pieces. In order to conduct at least a cursory level review (as OPDP does now for 2253s) with no correspondence back to the sponsor on the approximately 30,000 DTC pieces submitted to OPDP in FY 2015, OPDP would need an additional 19 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees.

The second scenario would call for at least cursory review of all disseminated DTC pieces, with 10 percent of these reviews leading to regulatory letters to sponsors (e.g., Warning Letters and Untitled Letters). In order to conduct at least a cursory level review (as OPDP

does now for 2253s) with 10 percent of those reviews leading to Warning Letters and Untitled Letters, OPDP would need an additional 165 FTE.

The final scenario would call for advisory review and preparation of comments to sponsors for all draft DTC pieces prior to their dissemination. In order to conduct an advisory review program for all DTC pieces, OPDP would need an additional 891 FTE.

Oxycotin

160. What was the review process for FDA's approval of oxycontin for children under 11? Was an Advisory Committee convened? If not, does this differ from other approval processes of similar drugs? Has FDA done any follow-up evaluations of the decision to determine the impact on children's safety?

Response: Our recent approval of labeling for OxyContin (i.e., for the management of pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term opioid treatment and for which alternative treatment options are inadequate in opioid-tolerant pediatric patients 11 years of age and older who are already receiving and tolerate a minimum daily opioid dose of at least 20 mg oxycodone orally, or its equivalents) followed the standard process for amending drug labeling based on pediatric data, which is described in more detail below. Significantly, prior to the approval of this new labeling, prescribing data indicated that OxyContin was already in use in pediatric patients, but without any guidance for prescribers on how to prescribe OxyContin safely for this population – thus leaving prescribers to make educated guesses about appropriate and safe dosing and adverse events for their pediatric patients who could benefit from its use. These patients are typically being treated for cancer or recovering from extensive procedures, such as spinal surgery, such that they are expected to require several weeks or more of pain management with an opioid. It is important to note that this action did not seek to broaden the use of OxyContin but rather provide needed information on a product for an indication that was already approved in adults, and already being used in pediatric patients. The recent labeling approval represents the addition of information that will make prescribing OxyContin for pediatric patients safer, as it includes directions for pediatric dosing and proper patient selection not previously available to prescribers.

This labeling was approved based on data FDA received in the OxyContin sponsor's response to a Pediatric Written Request (WR). The WR was initially issued because there was a lack of information on the dosing, efficacy, and safety of extended-release oxycodone in pediatric patients – and because FDA believed that obtaining such information would be of clear health benefit to pediatric patients who suffer from the type of pain OxyContin is indicated to treat. The most recent iteration of the WR requested that OxyContin's sponsor complete: (1) pharmacokinetic studies of oxycodone in opioid-naïve patients from birth to less than 4 years of age; (2) efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetic studies of immediate-release oxycodone in opioid-naïve patients from five years to no more than 16 years of age; and (3) an open-label safety and pharmacokinetic study of an oxycodone controlled-release tablet in opioid-tolerant patients ages six years to no more than 16 years of age with

moderate to severe pain requiring around-the-clock opioid therapy for an extended period of time. The sponsor's submission provided information sufficient to demonstrate safety and effectiveness of OxyContin in certain opioid-tolerant pediatric patients 11 and older for the management of pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term opioid treatment and for which alternative treatment options are inadequate.

FDA did not convene an Advisory Committee meeting on this revision to the labeling. We can and do take issues to Advisory Committees when necessary. However, given the existing use of OxyContin in pediatric pain management, and the extensive involvement of the Pediatric Review Committee within FDA (and the review division) in the review of the Written Request and the results of the studies, we determined that an Advisory Committee was not needed. This approach is commonly taken for pediatric drug approvals, and the process for OxyContin's approval of labeling for a limited pediatric subpopulation is consistent with our usual practice. For example, in 2014, FDA approved pediatric labeling changes in 36 different products, none of which were discussed by an advisory committee.

Because we recognize that there are risks associated with opioids in general, and OxyContin in particular, we imposed two postmarketing requirements never before issued for any analgesic. These postmarketing requirements included a requirement that Purdue Pharma provide periodic reports to the FDA on the number of prescriptions issued for OxyContin in pediatric patients, along with additional information including the reason for the prescription, dose, duration of use, and adverse effects. Through these postmarketing requirements, we will be able to ascertain whether the addition of the pediatric labeling for OxyContin results in an increase in use, and if so, the types of patients who are prescribed the drug and the adverse events associated with use and whether additional changes are necessary.

In support of the Secretary's initiative, FDA leadership announced a comprehensive action plan for reassessing the agency's regulatory approach to opioid medications and for taking appropriate action as quickly as possible. The plan, announced in February, 2016, focuses on actions and policies aimed at reversing the epidemic of prescription opioid abuse, while still providing patients in pain access to effective relief. As part of this plan, the agency is committing to work more closely with its advisory committees before making critical product and labeling decisions; enhancing safety labeling; requiring new data; and seeking to improve treatment of both addiction and pain. At the same time, the FDA will fundamentally re-examine the risk-benefit paradigm for opioids and ensure that the agency continues to appropriately consider the wider public health effects.

Medical Drugs

161. Recently, the findings of a report I commissioned by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) showed that FDA lacks fundamental resources and leadership in ensuring that drugs brought quickly to market are truly safe and effective. Most notably, the report showed that FDA is not doing its due diligence in tracking drug safety issues and post market studies that are critical in ensuring patient safety. Today, if FDA wants to know if

there are problems with a drug, there is no reliable or readily accessible data for them to conduct a comprehensive overview and make informed decisions. This system is a severe safety risk for American consumers. What is FDA doing correct the finding from the report and form a more comprehensive plan to address its tracked safety issue and postmarket study data?

Response: Oversight of drug safety is a critical component of FDA's public health mission, both pre- and post-approval. FDA monitors and reviews safety information about all drugs throughout their lifecycles, interacting with sponsors during product development and clinical investigation of the drugs, closely reviewing safety issues during consideration of marketing applications, and, if the drugs are approved, monitoring safety reports after the drugs are marketed. After drug approval, FDA may learn of new, more serious, or more frequent adverse drug reactions from, for example, postapproval voluntary or mandatory reporting of adverse drug reactions during use of the drug; postapproval clinical trials exploring new uses of the drug; or other postapproval studies, including epidemiologic studies or active surveillance evaluations. The FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) integrates what is learned from required sponsor reporting, and its own evaluations into an overall system of postmarketing surveillance and risk assessment to identify any safety issues that were not identified during the clinical development program and to learn more about issues that may have occurred, but were difficult to interpret. The Center uses this information to take appropriate action when the risks indicate a need to provide additional safety information to the public, to update drug labeling, to require postmarketing studies or trials, to require additional risk management interventions, or, on rare occasions, to withdraw approval of a drug.

Because oversight of drug safety is a critical component of FDA's public health mission, FDA conducts rigorous oversight of postmarketing safety issues despite certain challenges related to administrative tracking of postmarketing safety work. In keeping with its commitment to continuous process and oversight improvement, prior to the initiation of the GAO study, CDER conducted its own evaluation of its data on and procedures for capture of information about two components of its postmarket surveillance program, namely postmarket studies and tracked safety issues (TSIs). Through this evaluation, CDER recognized certain challenges related to administrative tracking of its postmarketing safety activities, as currently described in its Manuals of Policies and Procedures (MAPPs). Nevertheless, the Center's work to identify, evaluate, and address postmarketing safety issues was - and still is - being conducted. This is evidenced by the numerous actions FDA has taken to address postmarket drug safety issues, including but not necessarily limited to: issuing Drug Safety Communications;⁵³ implementing drug labeling changes related to safety;⁵⁴ requiring new or modified risk evaluation and mitigation strategies (REMS);⁵⁵ and holding public discussions with expert advisors to discuss drug safety issues.⁵⁶ Given the high workload of review staff and limited available resources, CDER staff prioritized fully identifying, evaluating, communicating about, and taking

⁵³ See FDA's Drug Safety Communications page, at <http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm199082.htm>.

⁵⁴ See FDA's MedWatch web page, at <http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/Safety-RelatedDrugLabelingChanges/default.htm>.

⁵⁵ See FDA's web listing of approved REMS (which includes information about modified REMS), at <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/remes/index.cfm>.

⁵⁶ See FDA's Advisory Committee page, at <http://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/default.htm>.

appropriate regulatory action to address safety issues, over expending limited resources to enter certain information about the safety issues into our tracking system.

The GAO report, *Drug Safety - FDA Expedites Many Applications, But Data for Postapproval Oversight Need Improvement*, concluded that FDA lacks reliable, readily accessible data for TSIs and postmarket studies. The GAO report also acknowledged that FDA has already taken steps to address identified problems with its data on TSIs and postmarket studies, and recommended that the agency establish more comprehensive plans that outline its efforts and establish related goals and time frames to address the problems.

As stated in the HHS response to GAO's recommendation, FDA concurs with the recommendation and is committed to completing implementation of measures to improve and ensure rigorous oversight of TSIs and postmarket studies. Since the GAO report issued, we have completed certain activities that were initiated as a result of our own quality assessment and improvement efforts, and have developed plans to create and/or implement other measures to improve our data on tracked safety issues and postmarket studies.

Tracked Safety Issues

- CDER completed in March 2016 its retroactive entry of information into its tracking system about safety issues that were previously identified, evaluated, and/or acted upon but were not recorded in the system as TSIs. CDER's associated plan also included goals for posting certain of those issues on FDA's webpage.⁵⁷ The process of separate Web postings was initiated in November 2015, and was completed in June 2016.⁵⁸
- CDER is also actively engaged in multiple ongoing and planned activities to increase and/or streamline the capture of specific information about TSIs into its tracking system, in order to facilitate the entry of this information by staff. These include:
 - Formation of a multi-Office and multidisciplinary work group comprised of CDER staff who routinely engage in identifying, reviewing, and managing postmarket drug safety issues, to propose more efficient mechanisms for the capture and team review of TSI data. The work group has completed its charge and CDER management is evaluating its proposal. Following this evaluation, the applicable CDER MAPPs will

⁵⁷ Under section 355(k)(5)(A) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA), as added by the FDA Amendments Act of 2007, FDA is required by law to publish a quarterly report of any new safety information or potential signal of a serious risk identified through its adverse event reporting system within the last quarter. As a matter of process, CDER identifies those safety signals that meet statutory criteria for quarterly reporting from its tracked safety issues that met criteria for posting

⁵⁸ See FDA's webpage, *Potential Signals of Serious Risks/New Safety Information Identified from the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS)*, available at:

<http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Surveillance/AdverseDrugEffects/UCM082196>

be revised and then implemented.⁵⁹ Specific timeframes for completion of the MAPP revisions will be determined by the scope of the necessary changes.

- Discussions with the Center's Office of Bioinformatics (OBI) to discuss feasibility of changes to CDER's current tracking system and informatics tools to better capture specific TSI data; as well as feasibility of incorporating certain data capture features into CDER's future informatics system. CDER is transitioning from its current informatics system, DARRTS⁶⁰, to a new system (the CDER Informatics Platform). During this transition, DARRTS is functioning as a legacy system with limited system upgrades. Nevertheless, CDER is discussing with OBI what changes to DARRTS are feasible at this time that would facilitate and improve TSI data capture, as well as generation of additional status reports that would improve TSI oversight. Implementation of DARRTS changes will depend on the specific work group recommendations that are adopted by CDER management and considered feasible by OBI.

Postmarketing Studies

- CDER is continuing multiple activities to improve the accuracy and timeliness of its data on, and oversight mechanisms for postmarketing studies.
 - Discussions with OBI are ongoing to discuss the types and implementation of changes to DARRTS. Since the GAO report published, CDER has implemented changes to DARRTS to enable better capture of specific data on postmarket studies, as well as updates of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) used by data entry staff and establishment of new reports for oversight. CDER will continue to make DARRTS system changes to the extent feasible and necessary during the transition to the new Informatics Platform.
 - FDA anticipates that the new Informatics Platform will allow for greater automation of work processes for tracking and documenting the status of postmarket studies, which will enable more timely and accurate data capture. The Informatics Platform should also include additional capabilities for generating reports, which will improve oversight in this area.
 - FDA is exploring mechanisms by which FDA may standardize the format for annual status reports (ASRs) for postmarketing studies and require sponsors to submit these reports electronically. This will help to ensure timely and complete receipt and capture of information on the status of postmarketing studies. We anticipate that an FDA proposal concerning a standardized format for electronic submission of ASRs

⁵⁹ MAPPs that are expected to be revised to reflect changes in TSI policies and procedures are: *Tracking of Significant Safety Issues in Marketed Drugs --Use of the DARRTS Tracked Safety Issues* (MAPP 4121.2 Rev. 1); *Establishing and Operating Safety Issue Teams in the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research* (MAPP 6700.8); and *Multi-disciplinary Management of Significant Postmarketing Safety Issues* (MAPP 4121.1).

⁶⁰ Document Archiving, Reporting and Regulatory Tracking System

(and other annual report information) will issue by the end of calendar year (CY) 2017.

- CDER is also continuing activities to improve the current processes for monitoring and tracking the status of postmarketing studies.
 - CDER has identified necessary modifications to relevant MAPPs⁶¹ and associated forms that will facilitate more timely and complete assessment and recording by staff of information about the status of postmarketing studies. Several of the modifications have already been made or are currently in progress. Timeframes for completion will be determined by the scope of the necessary changes for each document.⁶²

Misleading Food Labels

162. In 2012, the FDA paid a visit to a cheese factory in Pennsylvania and uncovered that the manufacturer was doctoring its so-called “100 percent real parmesan cheese” with cut-rate substitutes and fillers such as wood pulp. What’s shocking though is that the Pennsylvania producer is not an isolated incident. A recent Bloomberg investigation found that several common brands of grated 100 percent Parmesan cheese contained as much as 8 percent cellulose. What is FDA doing to combat food fraud and mislabeling, such as the recent discovery that grated products labeled 100% Parmesan in fact contained higher levels of cellulose than are allowed under law?

Response: The FDA takes economic fraud very seriously. Food fraud is in many circumstances “economically-motivated adulteration.” This term can include, but is not limited to, mislabeling a product or ingredient, diluting a product or ingredient, providing less of a product than is indicated on the box, or not meeting a federally established standard for a particular product.

As part of its mandate from Congress, the FDA inspects food manufacturing facilities to check for compliance with applicable food safety laws and regulations. After such inspections, the FDA may send Warning Letters or other types of correspondence to companies that are out of compliance. When an inspection or other investigation identifies violations, the FDA may refer the case to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution. FDA decisions about whether to refer a case for possible criminal prosecution are made on a case-by-case basis, and are based on several factors. These include, but are not limited to, risk to public health, economic fraud, and whether a company is a repeat violator.

⁶¹ MAPPs that are expected to be revised, or are in process of being revised, to reflect updated policies and procedures for postmarketing studies are: *Responsibilities for Tracking and Communicating the Status of Postmarketing Requirements and Commitments* (6010.2); *Procedures and Responsibilities for Developing Postmarketing Requirements and Commitments* (6010.9); and *Procedures for Completing and Processing the Form “Annual Status Report Review Form: PMR and PMC Summary”* (6004.2)

⁶² Currently, CDER has established a goal date of the second quarter of the 2017 calendar year (Q2 CY2017) for completion of the revisions to MAPP 6004.2

Once FDA identifies a problem, we can respond when economically-motivated adulteration is identified in a regulated food product by taking action, such as working to remove the product from the marketplace.

For Parmesan cheese, the product must meet certain standards of identity described in FDA's regulations (21 CFR 133.165). Specifically, Parmesan cheese must contain no more than 32 percent of moisture, its solids must contain not less than 32 percent of milkfat, and it must be cured for no less than 10 months. For grated cheeses, FDA's regulations also allow cheesemakers to add certain safe and suitable optional ingredients, such as anticaking agents, spices, and flavorings (21 CFR 133.146(c)).

In regard to the Pennsylvania case, FDA issued a warning letter to Castle Cheese, Inc. (Castle) stating that certain varieties of its cheese were adulterated under section 402(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) (the valuable constituent milk was in whole or part omitted or abstracted) on July 11, 2013. Certain varieties were also identified as adulterated under section 402(b)(2) of the FDCA (other varieties of cheese were substituted wholly or in part for the product listed on the label) and under section 402(b)(4) of the FDCA for adding cellulose and/or starch to increase the bulk and weight of their cheese.

Castle indicated to FDA on August 1, 2013, that they stopped manufacturing the products cited in FDA's warning letter that contained the cellulose additive. FDA's follow-up inspection in February 2014 found that the firm had ceased its objectionable substitution practices in grated cheese, and FDA closed the regulatory action on April 18, 2014.

(See also <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/court-accepts-pleas-adulterated-and-misbranded-cheese-cases>.)

The FDA also continues to take steps to address food fraud more globally. As part of its work to implement the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act, the Agency recently published the Current Good Manufacturing Practice, Hazard Analysis, and Risk-Based Preventive Controls for Human Food regulation (80 FR 55908, September 17, 2015). After the compliance dates established in the regulation (September 19, 2016 for the largest businesses), facilities subject to the regulation will need to consider economically-motivated adulteration when conducting their hazard analysis and establishing their food safety plans, where such economically-motivated adulteration has the potential to cause illness or injury.

Combating food fraud is the responsibility of both industry and regulatory authorities. We continue to work with stakeholders and government partners to address the challenges of economically-motivated adulteration and to protect consumers.

Dietary Supplements

163. In December, the FDA announced the creation of a new Office of Dietary Supplement Programs (ODSP), elevating the program from its previous status as a division under the Office of Nutrition Labeling and Dietary Supplements. Many consumers believe that the safety of dietary supplements is reviewed by the FDA before the products hit the market, when in fact that is not the case. In reality, more and more dietary supplements are coming down the market that are adulterated and misbranded. Can you elaborate how this new Office of Dietary Supplement Programs will work to protect public health from potentially dangerous products? Will the focus of this new division eventually be premarket approval of dietary supplements?

Response: The number one priority of FDA's new Office of Dietary Supplement Programs (ODSP) is protecting consumers from dangerous products. In furtherance of this goal, ODSP is working to ensure the integrity of product identity by removing from the market products that contain potentially harmful pharmaceutical agents and are labeled as dietary supplements; enhance compliance with the current good manufacturing practice (cGMP) requirements through enforcement and education; take action against claims in cases involving serious risk of harm to consumers (such as claims of benefit in treating serious diseases) or widespread economic fraud; and ensure that consumers and health care practitioners have access to information to help them make informed choices. ODSP also is evaluating the need for additional FDA guidance to industry in certain areas. FDA will continue to fully utilize its existing authorities as we evaluate how the agency might enhance the effectiveness of dietary supplement regulation overall.

Naloxone

164. Every day, over 100 Americans die from drug overdoses, outnumbering deaths from gunshot wounds or vehicle crashes. The rise in opioid abuse across the country is very distressing. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the heroin-related overdose death rate increased 286% from 2002 to 2013. Thousands more people are addicted or in recovery. Thankfully, we have a potentially life-saving drug to counteract the effects of an overdose—Naloxone. We must do everything we can to expand access to naloxone in the community. I just signed on to a letter to you Agency asking them to reclassify naloxone from a prescription to an over the counter medication, so that more have access to this life saving drug. Mr. Ostroff, could you elaborate on what the FDA is doing to expand access to this life-saving drug, including reclassifying it as an over-the-counter medication?

Response: The FDA is deeply concerned about the epidemic of opioid abuse, dependence and overdose in the United States. In response to this crisis, the Agency has developed a comprehensive action plan, which was announced⁶³ in February of this year, to take concrete steps toward reducing the impact of opioid abuse on American families and communities. This effort builds upon the HHS Opioid Initiative, which includes naloxone as one of its three priority areas.

⁶³ <http://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm484765.htm>

As part of implementing the FDA action plan, FDA has been actively supporting wider availability of naloxone, including the potential development of an over-the-counter version. Some states have taken steps to expand access to naloxone in pharmacies. For example, some states allow pharmacies to have standing physician orders for naloxone that allow pharmacists to dispense prescription naloxone to patients who do not come into the pharmacy with a naloxone prescription, but who meet criteria for a naloxone prescription under the standing physician order. Currently, naloxone still needs to be dispensed pursuant to a prescription under federal law, but the Agency is working closely with industry to further pursue ways to make naloxone available without a prescription to help meet the urgent need for wider access to this life-saving medication.

FDA is also supporting the development of new opioid overdose treatments by using our expedited review programs. In April of 2014, FDA approved Evzio, the first auto-injector formulation of naloxone under the priority review program. More recently, in November 2015, FDA approved Narcan® Nasal Spray, the first FDA-approved nasal spray formulation of naloxone hydrochloride, which was approved in less than four months under the fast-track designation and priority review programs. These are the first approved opioid overdose treatments specifically designed so that they can be administered by family members or caregivers in the community.

Additionally, FDA hosted a multi-agency, multi-sector public meeting in July 2015, to discuss naloxone. This two-day public meeting,⁶⁴ co-sponsored by the NIH's National Institute on Drug Abuse, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Health Resources and Services Administration, brought together members of the community-based organizations that first pioneered lay administration of naloxone, medical professionals, policy-makers, public health officials, first responders, product developers, researchers, and, of course, patients and their families, to explore and discuss issues surrounding the use of naloxone. The group discussed a wide range of topics from a review of current naloxone use in clinical settings as well as in the community at large, to questions of access, state law, over the counter (OTC) status, training, and evaluation of effectiveness. As explained in detail at the meeting, sponsors of OTC products must demonstrate that the product can be labeled such that a consumer can correctly self-diagnose, self-treat, and self-manage their condition without the intervention of a health care professional. We will continue to use the information from these discussions to help inform our work moving forward, including considering the development of naloxone co-prescribing (with opioid analgesics) guidelines and OTC access to naloxone.

To help facilitate the potential availability of OTC naloxone, the FDA has developed a draft model naloxone drug facts label (DFL) and an accompanying simple pictogram that would be placed next to the DFL to correspond with the DFL directions, and the FDA is initiating

⁶⁴ <http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/NewsEvents/ucm442236.htm>

label comprehension testing to determine whether consumers can easily understand the information.

FDA has awarded a contract for conduct of consumer behavior studies to develop DFL that will help with self-selection and provide basic instructions for use. The sponsor of specific products will be responsible for developing DFL for the instructions of use that are unique for their product. While the FDA does not yet know the outcome of the studies, we believe the availability of the results of these studies will lessen the burden on sponsors to develop DFL and could encourage sponsors to switch their products over the counter.

The FDA will continue to work with interested manufacturers and developers to further explore the best uses of naloxone to prevent opioid overdose deaths.

FSMA

165. Congress has previously rejected food fee proposals as a means to pay for FSMA implementation. I have previously joined Ranking Member Farr multiple times in writing to the President to request that you receive larger budget authority requests. Instead of spending time discussing an unlikely legislative outcome, I want to focus on your more practical needs in FY2017. In the President's budget, if you add the fee proposal to the budget authority request, the total is roughly \$190 million. Is that how much you need to effectively implement and enforce FSMA in FY2017 and how would you deploy the resources, assuming you receive a higher BA number than you requested?

Response: The FY 2017 President's Budget request reflects the total funding need of the program. FDA will work closely with the Committee to provide any necessary technical assistance.

Menu Labeling

166. Americans eat nearly half their meals and snacks outside of their homes, and research shows that many of these foods have more calories and poorer nutritional quality than those prepared at home. Calorie and nutrition transparency is crucial for empowering consumers to make healthy choices and is a key to address our public health crises of obesity and diabetes. Yet, the national menu labeling law, which I fought to secure in the ACA, has been delayed by six years since its enactment in 2010. Most recently, a rider inserted in the FY2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act delayed the law even further. Will you please confirm the impact of this rider if it delays the national menu labeling law by one year after the FDA finalizes its Guidance? Additionally, when can we expect the Department to finalize this guidance so that Americans can benefit from this important law?

Response: On May 5, 2016, FDA released final guidance, "Guidance for Industry: A Labeling Guide for Restaurants and Retail Establishments Selling Away-From-Home Foods - Part II (Menu Labeling Requirements in Accordance with 21 CFR 101.11)." The 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act extended the compliance date for the menu labeling final rule to one year following the publication of the final guidance. Therefore, FDA will

begin enforcing the menu labeling final rule on May 5, 2017, which is one year after the date that the Notice of Availability of the final guidance published in the Federal Register.

In the first year of compliance, FDA intends to work flexibly and cooperatively with establishments covered by the menu labeling final rule to facilitate compliance. We will provide educational and technical assistance for covered establishments and for our state, local, and tribal regulatory partners. This cooperative approach will help improve the dialogue surrounding the requirements and facilitate successful implementation of the menu labeling requirements in a practical way.

Sodium

167. The finding that nine of ten adults and children still consume too much salt is alarming. The evidence is clear: too much sodium in our foods is leading to higher blood pressure--a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke. Reducing sodium in manufactured and restaurant foods is a common sense solution we can do to give consumers more choice and save lives. When can we expect the Food and Drug Administration to issue its voluntary guidance to the food industry on sodium reduction?

Response: We share your concern regarding sodium intake. Too much sodium in the diet is a major public health concern as it can lead to high blood pressure, a major cause of heart disease and stroke, which are respectively the first and fifth leading causes of death in the United States. Reducing sodium consumption has potential for major public health gains and could prevent hundreds of thousands of premature deaths and illnesses over a decade. To this end, on June 1, 2016, FDA released its draft guidance for industry "Voluntary Sodium Reduction Goals: Target Mean and Upper Bound Concentrations for Sodium in Commercially Processed, Packaged, and Prepared Foods." We invite the public to comment on this draft guidance. We are accepting comments on the short term (2 year) sodium reduction targets until August 31, 2016, and until October 31, 2016, for the long term (10 year) targets.

Antibiotics

168. I'm disappointed that we were not able to invest in a more comprehensive effort to understand and combat antibiotic resistance across the continuum of settings where antibiotics are used, including the farm. I think the CARB investments to promote innovation and human stewardship are extraordinarily important, and we should keep up the momentum. But animal agriculture is also a major consumer of medically important antibiotics and reports that resistance is emerging in China to last-resort drugs should scare all of us. Our farmers want to do the right thing – I think they would welcome a well-designed survey that helps us understand resistance affecting the public's health while we also gain insights into better strategies for livestock management – better antibiotic alternatives, better husbandry practices, and the transparency that consumers and buyers are demanding. I want to work with industry to get this right, but wouldn't you agree that the

time has come to get serious about judicious use of antibiotics in animal veterinary settings? Tell me more about your priorities in this area and how your budget will support your efforts to work with USDA to address those objectives.

Response: The FDA agrees with you regarding the importance of using antimicrobials in a judicious manner. In 2012, the FDA announced a framework for ending production uses of medically important antimicrobials in or on feed or in drinking water and bringing the remaining therapeutic uses of such drugs in food-producing animals under veterinary oversight. The Agency currently is engaged with industry and other key stakeholders (veterinary associations, state veterinary licensing boards, agricultural associations, and others) to fully implement the strategy and we expect that all related changes will occur by January 1, 2017. All of the affected drug sponsors have committed in writing to making the changes described in the guidance by January 1, 2017. There were 293 applications initially affected by Guidance for Industry (GFI) #213. Many of these sponsors have already started implementing the recommended changes to their affected antimicrobial products: four applications have been converted from over-the-counter to prescription dispensing status; production indications have been withdrawn from one application; and 41 affected applications have been completely withdrawn.

As we move towards full implementation of this initiative, we are working on ways to assess the effectiveness of our judicious use strategy, once fully implemented. A key to that effort will be the tracking and monitoring of antimicrobial use in food-producing animals. On September 30, 2015, the FDA, in collaboration with the USDA and CDC, held a public meeting to obtain input on possible approaches for collecting data to fill a current gap in our knowledge, namely actual on-farm antimicrobial drug use and resistance data.

FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) proposes that combining on-farm use and resistance data with existing sales data and the data from the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS - a partnership effort between the FDA, CDC, and USDA), will make possible a more comprehensive, science-based data driven approach to assessing our judicious use strategy.

The FDA will work in collaboration with the USDA to support their efforts to monitor antimicrobial drug use in food-producing animals through the periodic collection of nationally representative on-farm data on antimicrobial-use practices and resistance. The FDA will also coordinate with the USDA to develop a U.S. Government annual assessment report, including identification of key outcome measures.

Low Estrogen Products

169. Last year, the North American Menopause Society organized and submitted a citizens petition calling for the black box label to be removed from low estrogen products. It was signed by the Endocrine Society, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists among others. In addition your agency held a workshop last year on this issue. How is the FDA responding to the citizens petition and the testimony heard at the FDA workshop so

that underserved menopausal women and physicians are better served with a more appropriate label?

Response: Please note that the citizen petition was not submitted to FDA last year; rather, it was received by FDA on May 12, 2016 (see <https://www.regulations.gov/searchResults?rpp=25&po=0&s=vaginal%2Bestrogen&fp=true&ns=true>). FDA is following its standard process for responding to the citizen petition.

The final FDA response to the citizen petition will take into consideration all of the relevant information that we have available at the time of our response, including input we received from experts and the public at the November 2015 workshop, comments submitted to the public docket for that workshop, and review of the scientific literature. We will also consider any information provided with the citizen petition and any comments submitted to the citizen petition docket. The FDA's final response to the petition will grant and/or deny, in whole or in part, the labeling changes requested by the petitioners. The response will be sent to the petitioners and also will be publicly posted in the petition docket.

Food Dyes

170. A recent report from the Center for Science in the Public Interest describes the emerging scientific consensus that synthetic food dyes can cause adverse behavior in kids, including hyperactivity and inattention. They estimate as many as half a million kids could be affected. What is FDA doing to reassess the safety of dyes and protect all children from this needless risk?

Response: On March 30-31, 2011, the Agency convened a meeting of FDA's Food Advisory Committee (FAC) to (1) consider available relevant data on the possible association between consumption of synthetic color additives in food and hyperactivity in children and (2) advise the FDA as to what action, if any, is warranted to ensure consumer safety.

The FAC received presentations on several aspects of the issue, including the symptoms and diagnosis of Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder, studies on hyperactivity in children and the consumption of synthetic color additives in food, issues faced by hyperactive children and their families, and a presentation from the International Association of Color Manufacturers on the safety of synthetic color additives. After hearing the presentations and considering the data and scientific information shared with the Committee, the FAC concluded that relevant scientific data do not support the finding of a causal link between consumption of certified color additives in food and hyperactivity and other problem behaviors in children. The FAC also recommended further research, including a comprehensive dietary exposure assessment for all FD&C color additives, especially for children. Information from our 2011 FAC meeting is available on our website at <http://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/CommitteesMeetingMaterials/FoodAdvisoryCommittee/ucm149740.htm>

Based on this recommendation, FDA conducted a robust exposure assessment of all FD&C color additives allowed for use in food and determined the level of these additives in approximately 600 representative foods. Dietary exposure for each FD&C color additive in food was estimated for the U.S. population aged 2 years or more, children aged 2-5 years, and teenage boys aged 13-18 years. This exposure assessment was recently published online in the peer-reviewed journal *Food Additives and Contaminants* (Exposure Estimate for FD&C Color Additives for the U.S. Population; Docll D, Folmer D, Lee H, Butts K, Carberry S; *Food Additives & Contaminants: Part A Chemistry, Analyses, Control, Exposure & Risk Assessment*, Vol 33, Issue 5, pp 782-797, 2016). The exposure estimates for the color additives included in this assessment are well below the acceptable daily intake levels established by FDA that were made available as part of the FAC process.

TPP and Food Safety

171. What impact would the ratification of the TransPacific Partnership have on FDA's ability to conduct inspections of imported food? Is FDA prepared to deal with increased imports?

Response: Nothing in the TPP agreement limits FDA's ability to establish an appropriate level of food safety protection for American consumers, including increasing food safety inspections in the future, based on risk. In fact, FDA worked with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to ensure that the agreement explicitly recognized that nothing would prevent FDA from carrying out inspections of facilities to ensure compliance with our requirements.

Additionally, FDA was careful to ensure that nothing in the agreement would undermine important FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) authorities such as the ability to refuse goods from a facility that refuses, denies, or delays an inspection.

Over the past 15 years, FDA has seen an annual increase in the volume of food imported into the United States. We expect those increases to continue and our budget request takes that into account. Consequently, if TPP were ratified, we would expect only an incremental increase in imported food from TPP countries over the increase that FDA already had projected

Pet Treats

172. Since 2007, FDA has been tracking illnesses and deaths of dogs that seem to be tied to the consumption of pet treats imported from the People's Republic of China. This subcommittee has been interested in this issue and included report language to its version of the FY 2016 Agriculture Appropriations bill that called on the agency to provide semi-annual reports on the status of the investigation into this matter. In February 2015, FDA posted a report on that the status of its investigation into these incidents. The agency promised to update that report within a year, but that has not occurred yet. When will an updated report be posted on the agency website? We have noticed that the agency has issued several import alerts against Chinese pet food manufacturers related to the pet treats investigation. How many Chinese pet food manufacturers are still shipping pet treats to the

U.S.? What impact has the import alerts had on the volume of pet treats imported from China over the past several years?

Response: On May 16, 2016, the FDA posted a comprehensive update report on the jerky pet treat investigation on the Center for Veterinary Medicine's web site:

<http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/NewsEvents/CVMUpdates/ucm500776.htm>

This report was designed to incorporate and summarize the investigational findings from the Agency since 2007. The new report included information on complaints, Fanconi-Like Syndrome, testing, collaboration, antibiotic residues, import alert information, challenges, and information on how to report complaints associated with jerky pet treats. Since 2014, the number of complaints reported in association with jerky pet treats has declined significantly:

<http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth/ProductSafetyInformation/ucm360951.htm#complaints>

Jerky is currently manufactured by approximately 50 firms in the People's Republic of China with variation in the number of shipments in a year (lines) from a few to hundreds of imports; in 2012, there were approximately 79 firms. The amount of product for each line is variable.

We suspect that Import Alert 72-07, which was last updated in October 2015 to include all poultry jerky-type treats, has had a negative impact on the importation of jerky pet treats. We are continuing to actively investigate the illnesses reported in association with jerky pet treats with the goal of identifying a root cause, and we plan to provide comprehensive updates to our web site on an annual basis

Foreign Food Inspections

173. Please provide us with a listing of food facility inspections performed by FDA investigators assigned to the agency's foreign offices within the FY 2015 fiscal year.

Response provided in the table:

Country	Permanent Staff	Temporary Duty (TDY) Staff
China	37	25
India	32	30
LAO	27	0
TOTAL	96	55

Foreign Equivalency

174. FDA has begun the process of systems recognition with several foreign countries to determine whether their food safety systems are comparable to ours. So far, there has been only one systems recognition agreement reached -- that with New Zealand. There

have been discussions going on with Canada for several years now. What is the status of those discussions? What about discussions with other countries? How frequently will FDA revisit agreements to determine whether those foreign food safety systems still meet our standards? What criteria will FDA use to conduct those re-evaluations? What would precipitate a revocation of a systems recognition agreement?

Response: FDA has been piloting systems recognition for the past several years and is moving from the pilot phase to implementation. FDA has completed two systems recognition arrangements to date. The first was New Zealand in 2012 and, more recently, Canada in May 2016. FDA is in the systems recognition process with both Australia and the European Commission at present.

Following systems recognition, discussions with foreign government every 5 years will cover reassessments, reviews or audits for renewal of the systems recognition arrangement. FDA is currently considering what criteria will be used for those reassessments. Withdrawal from the arrangements can be done at any time, and the circumstances FDA would consider as warranting revocation of a systems recognition arrangement would likely be on a case-by-case basis.

Office of Regulatory Affairs Reorganization

175. FDA has begun the process of reorganizing the Office of Regulatory Affairs so that FDA investigators will be assigned to specialized product cadres. For example, there will be investigators assigned primarily to perform food safety inspections; others will be assigned to perform drug safety inspections. What is the status of that reorganization? Will the specialization of inspection activities require that additional inspection personnel be hired? If so, how many more investigators will that mean by product cadre? What would be the cost to increase the inspection workforce?

Response: It is too early to precisely predict the Office of Regulatory Affairs' (ORA's) future staff requirements in transitioning from a geographically-based management model to a program-based management model, where investigations, compliance, and operational managers are aligned by program. ORA is currently comparing its current staffing level and staffing proficiencies with the staffing needs for each program area. This information, along with data from each program's inventory, will be used to determine any gaps in staffing by program area, which will then enable us to determine future staffing needs by program.

FDA's Management Analysis Services Staff has vetted the proposed reorganization with the Department's Assistant Secretary for Administration staff and the Assistant Secretary for Financial Resources Congressional Liaison Staff in April and May respectively. FDA officially submitted the request to the Office of the Secretary for clearance and approval on June 16, 2016. FDA is waiting on any requests for clarifications, and/or suggested changes to the submission at this time. If no requests by any of the Assistant Secretaries or the General Counsel are submitted during the clearance process, then the proposal will go to the Secretary for review and approval.

Attachment 1**FY 2015 International Travel**

Row Labels	Sum of Booking Total
Adana Airport	
Istanbul	
Adelaide	
Sydney	
Aguascalientes Municipal Arpt	
Dallas Ft Worth Int	
George Bush Intercontinental	
Albuquerque	2159
Orlando Intl Arpt	2159
Amman	
Frankfurt	
Amsterdam	713.7
Boof	
Berlin	
Bilund Airport	
Bremen Airport	
Denver	
Florence	
Geneva	713.7
Logan Intl Arpt	
Lyon Saint Exupery Arpt	
Minneapolis	
Nantes Atlantique	
Newcastle Arpt	
Seattle	
Washington Dulles Int	
Antonio B Won Pat Intl	
Honolulu	
Arianda Arpt	
Berlin	
Heathrow	
Munich	
Prague	
Atlanta	6221.9
Barcelona	
Brussels	1393.6
Burlington Intl Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Cincinnati	
Dane County Regional	
John F Kennedy Intl	

John Wayne Apt	
Little Rock	
Madrid	
McGhee Tyson Apt	
Monterey	
Rio De Janeiro	
Ronald Reagan National Apt	
San Juan	1878
St. Louis	
Washington Dulles Int	5050.3
Zurich	
Ashrat Apt	
Chy Apt	
Austin	515.5
Detroit	515.5
Babatur Airport	
Doha	
Baiyun Airport	
Changshu Airport	
Hakou Apt	
Hongkong Apt	
Kanba	
Baltimore	24968.9
Heathrow	11708.8
John F Kennedy Int	1349.9
Minneapolis	1725.7
Newark Int Apt	1221.2
Orlando Int Apt	1515.9
Orlando	
Philadelphia	8935
San Juan	2192.4
Bangkok	
Doha	
Hong Kong	
Minneapolis	
Norika	
Seoul	
Banglore	
Doha	
Frankfurt	
Barcelona	
Atlanta	
Charles De Gaulle Int Apt	
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	
John F Kennedy Int	
Madrid	

Basel	
Amsterdam	
Beijing	
Chongqing Arpt	
Fuzhou Arpt	
Honolulu Arpt	
Hongqiao Arpt	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Lanyungang Airport	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Wuhan Arpt	
Xinyong Arpt	
Yichang Sabaa Airport	
Berlin	
Brussels	
Copenhagen	
Frankfurt	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
Billund Airport	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Blagnac Arpt	
Munich	
Borinquen Municipal Arpt	369.8
Newark Intl Arpt	369.8
Bremen Airport	
Frankfurt	
Brisbane	
Auckland	
Los Angeles Intl	
Brussels	
Munich	8283.1
Blagnac Arpt	
Budapest	
Dallas Ft. Worth Intl	
Hampton	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
Philadelphia	
Roberts Intl	8283.1
Washington Dulles Intl	
Budapest	
Amsterdam	
Victria	

Dacca	
Buenos Aires	
Buenos Intl	
Burlington Intl Arpt	529.1
Atlanta	
529.1	
Capital Airport	6525.5
Chennai Intl Arpt	
6525.5	
Cebu Intl	
Hong Kong	
Harta	
Singapore	
Changsha Arpt	
Hangzhou Arpt	
Changzhou Airport	
Beijing	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Amsterdam	
Atlanta	
Aulnat Arpt	
Beverly Airport	
Bismarck	
Cincinnati	
Ft. Snodgrass Arpt	
Hartford	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Lima Arpt	
Ljubljana	
Los Angeles Intl	
Munich Arpt	
Pittsburgh	
Prague	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Charlotte	212.9
Detroit	
Guben	
George Bush Intercontinental	
Hedden	
Hermiston	
232.4	
Hartsville	
San Jose	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Chennai	
Frankfurt	
Hartford	
Chongqing Arpt	

Sebring	
Cincinnati	12840.4
Elmhurst	5711.4
Charlotte	594.9
Dallas Ft. Worth Intl	
Delmar	670.7
Des Moines	4302.9
O'Hare Intl Arpt	13388.0
Cleveland	4001.8
Reynolds Intl Arpt	4561.8
Colorado Springs	579.2
Montreal	579.2
Copenhagen	
Amsterdam	
Toronto	
Cyril E King Arpt St Thomas	
San Juan	
Dabolim Arpt	
Doha	
Daguerre Arpt	
Pu Dong Intl	
Dallas Ft. Worth Intl	3058.6
Agua de San Juan Municipal Arpt	
Albuquerque	
Sebring	3851.8
Delmar	1964.9
Heathrow	570.7
Little Rock	
Madison	
Madison City	
Waco Intl	
Minneapolis	
Norfolk	244.9
Norfolk	
New Orleans	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
San Diego	
San Juan	
Dane County Regional	2289.4
Atlanta	1577.3
O'Hare Intl Arpt	692.1
Delhi	
Babcock Airport	
Chennai	
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	

Houston	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Denver	7011
Atlanta	
Charlotte	539.1
New York	307.7
Roma	5120.4
Detroit	8144.6
Amsterdam	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	540.4
Charlotte	1133.2
John F. Kennedy Int	
Mexico	
Miami Intl	530.4
Newark Intl Arpt	1025
Ph Dong Arpt	
Seoul	5136.4
Washington Dulles Intl	
Doha	
Bangkok	
Dubai Arpt	
Miami Intl	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Dubai	
Doha	
Seoul	
Visakhapatnam	
Dublin	
Bangkok	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Düsseldorf Arpt	
Stockport	
Edinburgh	
Amsterdam	
Edmonton	
Minneapolis	
Florence	
Leonardo Da Vinci Florence	
Fort Lauderdale Hollywood Intl Arpt	273.6
Baltimore	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
San Juan	273.6
Frankfurt	
Atlanta Arpt	
Atlanta	

Bangalore	
Copenhagen	
Dallas Ft Worth Int	
Denver	
Edinburgh	
Geneva	
Hankow	
Heaven Arpt	
Los Angeles Int	
Lyon Saint Exupery Arpt	
Mexico Arpt	
Munich	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
Philadelphia	
San Francisco	
Santiago	
Thudum Arpt	
Washington Dulles Int	
Frejorgues Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Fuzhou Arpt	
Guang	
Geneva	
Amsterdam	
Frankfurt	
Washington Dulles Int	
George Bush Intercontinental	873.81
Beijing	
Heathrow	400.14
La Guardia	
Los Angeles Intl	437.1
Mannheim	
Memphis	
Mexico City	
Moscow	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
Grantley Adams Intl Arpt	380.6
John F Kennedy Int	380.5
Haikou Arpt	
Harbin Airport	
Hamburg	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Zurich	
Haneda Arpt	
Houston Arpt	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	

Toyama Apt.	
Hangzhou Apt.	
Beijing	
Chongqing Apt.	
Shanghai	
Seoul	
Zhengzhou Apt.	
Hanoi	
Ho Chi Minh City	
Heathrow	1125.5
Amman	
Amman/Dammam	
Amman Apt.	
Baltimore	258.7
Bangkok	
Bahrain	
Berlin	
Bombay	
Bucharest	
Charles De Gaulle Int'l Apt.	
Dallas Ft Worth Int'l	
Doha	
Dubai	
Hyderabad	
Jakarta	612.3
John F. Kennedy Int'l	
Los Angeles Int'l	
Madras	
Manila	
Miami Int'l	
Moscow	
Newark Int'l Apt.	
Newcastle Apt.	
Orlando Int'l Apt.	
Qing Apt.	
Prague	
San Francisco Int'l Apt.	
Seattle	
Shanghai	
Venice	
Washington Dulles Int'l	
Helsinki	618.8
Amsterdam	
Heathrow	619.3
Tartu Apt.	
Hiroshima Airport	
Seoul	
Ho Chi Minh City	

Hanoi	
Hong Kong	
Hong Kong	
Chengdu	
Chengdu E. W. Airport	
Chengdu Int'l Arpt	
Chengdu Shuangliu National Arpt	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Hongqiao Arpt	
Hongqiao Arpt	
Honolulu	4766.58
Honolulu	
Antoniou P. Wong Int'l Arpt	4415.25
Naha	190.8
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Huephuong Arpt	
Huephuong Arpt	
Hyderabad	
Doha	
Doha	
Houston	
Istanbul	
Adana Airport	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Izazuke Arpt	
Taipei	
Johannesburg	
Washington Arpt	
Chicago	
Washington Dulles Intl	
John F. Kennedy Intl	21718.12
Atlanta	
Reynolds Airport	8237.6
Salt Lake	
Salt Lake	
Salt Lake	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Chennai	
Dublin	814.1
Edinburgh	854.1
Frankfurt	322.1
Helsinki	
Helsinki	
Hong Kong	7131.1
Hong Kong	

Los Angeles Intl	2022.1
Madison Area	
Mannheim	
Manta	2045.2
Melbourne	
Merano	
Minneapolis International Arpt	
San Jose	788.2
Tampa	
Toronto	1209.62
John Wayne Arpt	1227.16
Atlanta	1567.46
Kansai International Arpt	
London	
Manta	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Kansas City	1366.69
Atlanta	607.99
O'Hare Intl Arpt	209
Kashgung Intl	
Manta	
Kuala Lumpur	
Singapore	
La Guardia	2024.66
George Bush Intercontinental	2024.66
Toronto	
Leonardo Da Vinci Fiumicino	
Barcelona	
Wageningen Arpt	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Linate Arpt	
Hofström	
Lisbon	
Paris	
Little Rock	23826.1
Atlanta	12524.9
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	15090.8
O'Hare Intl Arpt	400.6
Livingstone Arpt	
Johnsburg	
Ljubljana	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Logan Intl Arpt	11185
Amsterdam	1102.1
Frankfurt	328
Seattle	

Los Angeles Intl	557.4
O'Hare Intl Arpt	730.3
Philadelphia	
San Juan	
Seattle	1550.3
Los Angeles Intl	44013.03
Amman Arpt	
Bratislava	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	
Frankfurt	2311.1
George Bush Intercontinental	
London Heathrow	
Madras	
Washington	1754.23
John F Kennedy Intl	
Korea International Arpt	
Lagan Intl Arpt	
Melbourne	370.6
Miami Intl	
Nairobi	341.3
Phnomh	
Pu Dong Arpt	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
Seattle	7307.6
Washington Dulles Intl	15574.1
Lyon Saint Exupery Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Geneva	
Madrid	
Atlanta	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	
John F Kennedy Intl	
Philadelphia	
Puerto	
Malaga Arpt	
Madrid	731.7
Malpensa Arpt	731.7
Dallas	731.7
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	
Nairobi	
John F Kennedy Intl	
Leonardo Da Vinci Fiumicino	
Miami Intl	
Newark Intl Arpt	

Managua	
George Bush International Airport	
Manchester Intl	
Manchester	
Manila	
Cruz Intl	
Navotas	
Jose Bonifacio Delgado Airport	
McGhee Tyson Arpt	
Memphis	
Melbourne	
Williamstown Arpt	
Memphis	643.92
George Bush International	542.00
Mexico City	
Aguascalientes International Arpt	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	
George Bush International	
O'Hare Intl Arpt	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Miami Intl	
Guantanamo	
Charlottesville	
Delaware	
Kansas City	
Louis Armstrong Intl	
Myrtle Beach	
San Diego	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
San Jose	
San Juan	
St. Louis	
Milwaukee	3479.63
Atlanta	2841.73
Newark Intl Arpt	135.0
Minneapolis	501.5
Baltimore	
Bangkok	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	501.5
Cincinnati	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	
Edinburgh	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Provo/Utah	

St. Louis	
Monterrey	
Mexico City	
Montreal	276.53
Honolulu	
O'Hare Int. Arpt	
Washington Dulles Int	286.53
Mumbai	
Dubai	
Frankfurt	
London	
Helsinki	
Newark Int. Arpt	
Palix Airport	
Portland	
Munich	
Budapest	
O'Hare Int. Arpt	
Washington Dulles Int	
Nantes Atlantique	
Madrid	
Narita	
London	
Cairo Int	
Cairo El Madi Int	
Denver	
Detroit	
George Bush Intercontinental	
Indonesian Airways	
San Jose, Costa Rica	
Honolulu	
Ram Airport	
Kochi Int	
Kuala Lumpur	
Los Angeles Int	
London	
Minneapolis	
O'Hare Int. Arpt	
Pu Dong Int	
San Jose	
Sao Paulo	
Singapore	
Washington Dulles Int	
Nashville	2559.1
Charlotte	717.1
Cairo El Madi Int	611.1

Phnom Penh	14,152
New Bacled-Silay Airport	
Cebu Intl	
New Orleans	412.6
Phnom Penh	411.5
Newark Intl Arpt	4789.44
Nihsuwan	
Beijing	1312.2
Berlin	
Reims-Champagne Arpt	
Brussels	
Genev	
George Bush Intercontinental	2041.75
Hamburg	
Ho Chi Minh	281.34
Kansas City	
Lashon	
Mumbai	
Nairobi	1396
Phi Dong Arpt	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
St. Louis	
Tanzen	
Newcastle Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Huathuon	
Ningbo Arpt	
Wuhan Arpt	
Nuremberg Arpt	
Frankfurt	
O'Hare Intl Arpt	456.33
Amsterdam	
Baltimore	
Beijing	
Berlin	
Brussels	
Capital Airport	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Coonada Springs	
Dane County Regional	
Frankfurt	
Huathuon	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Kansas City	
Little Rock	
London City	424.7

Miami Intl	
Milwaukee	
Munich	
Nantes	
Philadelphia	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
San Juan	
Shannon	
St. Louis	
Zurich	
Oklahoma City	
Denver	
Orlando	609.65
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
San Juan	
Washington Dulles Intl	609.65
Osly Arpt	
Honolulu	
Manchester	
Ottawa	459.13
Washington Dulles Intl	459.13
Philadelphia	2189.9
Baltimore	
Barcelona	
Boston	
Cincinnati	
Frankfurt	630.2
Heathrow	
Kansas City	
Providence	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
San Juan	1083.2
Venice	
Zurich	475.5
Phoenix	6350.1
Los Angeles Intl	6350.1
Pittsburgh	2288.8
Detroit	1250.8
Philadelphia	570.8
Washington Dulles Intl	507.3
Porto	
Frankfurt	
Madrid	
Prague	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Heathrow	

John F. Kennedy Intl	
Providence	2978.9
Newark Intl Apt	2978.9
Pu Dong Arpt	
Chengdu Arpt	
Qatar	
Perth Arpt	
Los Angeles Intl	
Offutt Intl Arpt	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Charles Airport	
Tripoli	
Rajkot Airport	
Mumbai	
Raleigh/Durham	
Charlotte	
Miami Intl	
Rio De Janeiro	
San Paulo	
Roberts Intl	
Brussels	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	51157.5
Atlanta	1251.25
Bangor	
Detroit	285.3
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood Intl Arpt	
George Bush Intercontinental	5304.58
John F. Kennedy Intl	14298.7
La Guardia	2442.94
Logan Intl Arpt	1286.47
Los Angeles Intl	2692.1
Miami Intl	1876.16
Newark Intl Arpt	3437
Offutt Intl Arpt	2078.14
Philadelphia	6716.1
San Juan	2766
St. Louis	
Toronto	4176.7
Sacramento	2452.89
Honolulu	2452.89
Salt Lake City	1961.4
Seattle	1961.4
San Diego	2867.9
Laurel PE World Intl	2867.9
San Francisco Intl Arpt	7160.63
Charlotte	7160.63

Dallas Ft. Worth Int.	
Denver	
Sheppard Apts	161
Frankfurt	594.83
Heathrow	379.3
Forrest Frazier National Apts	
Sacramento	
Self Lake City	
Seoul	
Tokyo	
Washington Dulles Int.	
San Jose	599.3
Los Angeles Int.	
Flora and	
Seattle	761.3
San Juan	26575.76
Atlanta	2559.55
Baltimore	339.9
Charlotte	
Curt E. King Apts & Thomas	395.4
Dallas Ft. Worth Int.	944.1
Earl Wenderbilt Hollywood Int. Apts	2412.85
John F. Kennedy Int.	9611.54
Lagan Int. Apts	1242.2
Main Int.	1994.3
Newark Int. Apts	1243.6
O'Hare Int. Apts	472.8
Orlando	1425.34
Phoenia	773.2
Forrest Frazier National Apts	2696.94
San Francisco Int. Apts	
San Paulo	
Atlanta	
Washington Dulles Int.	
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International	
Mumbai	
Seattle	13456.6
Amsterdam	6993.3
Beijing	
Charles De Gaulle Int. Apts	
Dubai	746.4
Minneapolis	
Paris	6003.4
Seoul	
Beijing	
Chang Ha Int. Apts	
Dallas Ft. Worth Int.	

Detroit	
Hong Kong	
Los Angeles Intl	
Pu Dong Arpt	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Seattle	
Shanghai	
Hongkong	
Lingoh Intl Arpt	
Shantou Airport	
Shantou Airport	
Shenzhen Arpt	
Hongkong Arpt	
Singapore	
Cebu Intl	
Hongkong Arpt	
Manila	
Morla	
Washington Dulles Intl	
St. Louis	9207.65
Miami Intl	1911.7
Minneapolis	1851.45
Newark Intl Arpt	1791.1
Orlando Intl Arpt	2076.4
Strachwice	
Frankfurt	
Stuttgart	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Sydney	
Los Angeles Intl	
Taipei	
Kaiiko	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Singapore	
Tampa	2635.7
Atlanta	237.6
Washington Dulles Intl	1817.9
Thalerhof Arpt	
Munich	
Toronto	
Cleveland	
Detroit	
Heathrow	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
Washington Dulles Intl	

Toyama Arpt	
Toyama Arpt	
Turku Arpt	
Turku	
Venice	
Venice	
Vienna	
Vienna Intl Arpt	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Vishakhapatnam	
Vishakhapatnam	
Vienna	
Washington Dulles Intl	206155.13
Amsterdam	26722
Ankara	
Bangkok	5188
Bharuwa	44888.5
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Charlotte	1126.3
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	9274.5
Detrick	513.4
Delhi	13869.91
Dublin	882.48
Dublin	885
Frankfurt	12155.08
Garmis	31363.8
Heathrow	27124.81
John F Kennedy Intl	1283.2
Los Angeles Intl Arpt	2185.4
Los Angeles Intl	1425.85
Mexico City	2772.32
Miyazaki	591.3
Nairobi	98291.1
Nashville	
Newark Intl Arpt	942.72
Orlando	
Ottawa	837.88
Pu Dong Arpt	1894.1
San Francisco Intl Arpt	7346.3
Sao Paulo	2432.34
Singapore	1254.9
Toronto	1857.45
Vienna	1742.7
Vienna	
Williamstown Arpt	
Williamstown	
Winnipeg	703.83

Chengdu Int'l Arpt	191,761
Wuhan Arpt	
Fuzhou Arpt	
Wangjiao Arpt	
Xianyang Arpt	
Seoul	
Yichang Sanxia Airport	
Shanghai Arpt	
Zhengzhou Arpt	
Pin Long Arpt	
Zurich	
Geneva	
Frankfurt	
Lyon Int'l Arpt	
Los Angeles Int'l	
Lyon Saint Exupery Arpt	
Maastricht Arpt	
Chengdu Int'l Arpt	
Grand Total	951,714.27

FY 2016 International Travel
(as of July 6, 2016)

Destination	Travel Per Trip Amount
Aalborg Arpt	
Copenhagen	
Aberdeen	
Manchester Int'l	
Abu Dhabi	813.00
Dubai	511.50
Dubai Ft. Raudhatain Int'l	
Luxembourg Int'l	
Manchester Int'l	
Mumbai	
Chengdu Int'l Arpt	
San Francisco Int'l Arpt	
Santa Nella International	
Washington Dulles Int'l	
Addis Ababa	
Washington Dulles Int'l	
Afonso Pena Arpt	
Sao Paulo	
Agoncillo Airport	
Heard	
Akita Airport	
Haystack Arpt	

John F. Kennedy Intl	
Charlotte Intl	
Johns Hopkins Intl	
Lanseria Int. (Johannesburg)	174.45
Lagan Intl (Hkg)	
Los Angeles Intl	
Lyon-Macdonald Airport	
Maastricht	112.15
Memphis Intl	
Minsk	
Munich	
Nairobi	
Norfolk Intl (Hkg)	
O'Hare Intl (Hkg)	
Osaka Intl	
Perth	
Prague	951.50
San Francisco Intl (Hkg)	
Sao Paulo	
Seattle-Tacoma Intl (Hkg)	
St. Petersburg	
Stewart	
Toronto	
Tweed Newnham Airport	
Vancouver	
Vladivostok	
Winnipeg	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Zurich	
Anchorage	1,430.89
Los Angeles Intl	1,430.89
Aomori Arpt	
Aomori Arpt	
Astoria Arpt	
Astoria	
Berlin	
Cape Cod	
Frankfurt	
Frankfurt Airport	
Hanover	
Hartford Arpt	
London	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Paris	
Texas Arpt	
Astoria Airport	
Astoria	
Portland	

Athens	
Chick Amphitheatre	
Hood Road	
John F. Kennedy Bldg	
Temple	
Atlanta	
	\$1,671.89
Athens Plaza	
Autorium	6,617.32
Babington	
Bentley Park	
Bowling Green	2,213.40
Charles M. Church Bldg	20,029.30
Cherokee	
Chattanooga and Rd	
Civic Center	
Dade County Regional	
Danville Park	
Dennis	
Deer	
Dillard	1,761.82
Durham Park	
Fort Lauderdale Hollywood Bldg	
Franklin	5,745.74
George Bush Intercontinental	5,027.46
Green Bay	
Hood Road	1,746.16
Independence	
Jackson	
John F. Kennedy Bldg	6,306.91
John Wayne Bldg	
Kansas City	
Katy Park	
Kennedy Bldg	1,662.16
Land	
Little Rock	
Los Angeles Bldg	1,939.36
Madison	
Memphis	
Mexico City	
Miami Bldg	
Minneapolis	
Minneapolis	
Mobile Municipal	
Northwest	
North	
Norfolk	1,274.30
Norfolk	
New Orleans	
Reynolds Bldg	5,731.40

Albany	
Bangkok	
Batavia Arpt	
Batavia	
Baltimore	110,194.74
Atlanta	4,364.83
Charlotte	2,043.75
Dallas Ft. Worth Int	2,685.46
Denver	5,076.54
Detroit	1,464.26
Fort Lauderdale Hollywood Int Arpt	
Hankow	24,624.44
John F Kennedy Int	6,454.19
Logan Int Arpt	
Manila Int	1,341.26
Newark Int Arpt	21,642.24
Orlando Int Arpt	3,693.44
Orlando	2,692.29
Philadelphia	41,701.79
San Francisco Int Arpt	3,783.72
San Juan	9,681.15
Toronto	4,673.54
Bandar Lampung Arpt	
Sukarno-Hatta Int	
Bangkok	
Hamada Arpt	
Hong Kong	
Kham-Kham Arpt	
Phnom Arpt	
Rango	
Seoul	
Singapore	
Banglore	878.65
Bangor	
Charles De Gaulle Int Arpt	
Duba	878.65
Dubai	
Frankfurt	
Guwahati	
Mumbai	
PuneMumbai	
Bangor	14,215.99
Philadelphia	15,215.99
Barcelona	517.80
Amsterdam	
Amsterdam	517.80
Charles De Gaulle Int Arpt	
Dijonville	

Beijing Nanyuan Apt	
Daxing Airport	
Belfast City Arpt	
Anderson	
Gatwick Arpt	
Glasgow Intl	
Heathrow	
Belgrade	
Frankfurt	
Ljubljana	
Benjamin Matianzo Airport	
Lima Peruvian	
Bergen	
Amsterdam	
Berlin	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Düsseldorf Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	
Königs Wurm Arpt	
Munich Intl Arpt	
Potsdam Intl Arpt	
Stuttgart	
Tegel	
Billund Airport	
Amsterdam	
Birmingham	13,889.27
Athens	13,296.17
Chicago Intl Arpt	602.93
Birmingham Intl Arpt	792.90
Amsterdam	
Frankfurt	
London	292.94
Blagnac Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	
Bogota	
Adolfo Bonilla Aragon Arpt	
Miami Intl	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
San Juan	
Santiago	
Boise	2,155.86
San Francisco Intl Arpt	1,117.80
Bordeaux Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Lyon Saint Exupery Arpt	

Paris	
Borinquen Municipal Arpt	17,660.72
Reynold Intl Arpt	17,560.72
Brasilia	533.99
Miami Intl	513.99
Colorado	
Paris-Montpar International Airport	
Bromma Airport	
Sandwich Arpt	
Brussels	409.48
Amsterdam	409.48
Berlin	
Frankfurt	
Caracas	
Buenos Aires	
John F Kennedy Intl	
Guatemala	
Lima Intl Arpt	
Lord John Coopers Arpt	
Manchester Int	
Munich	
Barilo Alamosque	
Prague Intl	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Zurich	
Bucharest	
Frankfurt	
Munich	
Budapest	
Amsterdam	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Houston	
Munich	
Prague	
Toronto	
Buenos Aires	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	
George Bush International	
John F Kennedy Intl	
Miami Intl	
Sao Paulo	
Buffalo	2,141.14
John F Kennedy Intl	217.35
La Guardia	1,423.34
Burlington Intl Arpt	13,656.52
Newark Intl Arpt	11,126.35
Washington Dulles Intl	2,489.38

Chengdu	8,955.71
Chengdu Arpt	
Chengdu	
Chennai	
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Chennai	
Chennai	
Cheongju Arpt	
Cheongju	
Chihuahua	
Chihuahua City	
Chikkarthana Arpt	
Chikkarthana	
Chios Arpt	
Chios	
Chongqing Arpt	
Chongqing	
Chongqing Arpt	
Chongqing Arpt	
Chongqing Arpt	
Christchurch Intl Arpt	
Christchurch	
Chubu Centrair International	
Chubu	
Chubu	
Chubu	
Cincinnati	63,318.26
Cincinnati	2,712.80
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	15,812.84
Charlotte	244.93
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	1,881.46
Delmas	20,645.40
Delta E. Kennedy Intl	
Newark Intl Arpt	11,920.25
Orlando Intl Arpt	7,523.90
Philadelphia	1,427.48
Washington Dulles Intl	2,268.16
Citta Di Torino Arpt	
Citta Di Torino	
Citta Di Torino	
Ciudad Juarez	
Ciudad Juarez	
Civil	
Civil	

Cleveland	2,972.48
Dallas Ft. Worth Int.	165.46
Detroit	2,500.30
Colorado Springs	25,476.46
Dallas Ft. Worth Int.	15,100.60
Chicago Int. Apt.	10,375.86
Salt Lake City	
Columbus	22,131.05
Atlanta	
Charlotte	45,130
Dallas Ft. Worth Int.	128.40
Detroit	700.70
John F. Kennedy Int.	114.90
Newark Int. Apt.	1,000.00
Toronto	5,200.45
Washington Dulles Int.	192.30
Commandante Airport	
King-Neuberg	
Copenhagen	10,026.00
Amsterdam	
Atlanta Apt.	
Berlin	
Brussels	
Charles De Gaulle Int. Apt.	
Frankfurt	
Helsinki	15,026.00
Helsinki	
Maastricht Apt.	
Cork	
Amsterdam	
Charles De Gaulle Int. Apt.	
Brussels	
Manchester Int.	
Cornel Ruiz Apt.	
Lima	
Costa Brava Apt.	
Amsterdam	
Cyril E King Apt St Thomas	301.30
Atlanta Int.	200.30
San Juan	
Dabolim Apt.	
Mumbai	
Daegu Apt.	
Seoul	
Dalian Airport	
Harbin Airport	
Pu Dong Apt.	
Dallas Ft. Worth Int.	67,504.66

Alaska	1234
Alabama	1235
Arizona	1236
Arkansas	1237
California	1238
Colorado	1239
Connecticut	1240
Delaware	1241
District of Columbia	1242
Florida	1243
Georgia	1244
Hawaii	1245
Idaho	1246
Illinois	1247
Indiana	1248
Iowa	1249
Kansas	1250
Kentucky	1251
Louisiana	1252
Maine	1253
Maryland	1254
Massachusetts	1255
Michigan	1256
Minnesota	1257
Mississippi	1258
Missouri	1259
Montana	1260
Nebraska	1261
Nevada	1262
New Hampshire	1263
New Jersey	1264
New Mexico	1265
New York	1266
North Carolina	1267
North Dakota	1268
Ohio	1269
Oklahoma	1270
Oregon	1271
Pennsylvania	1272
Rhode Island	1273
South Carolina	1274
South Dakota	1275
Tennessee	1276
Texas	1277
Utah	1278
Vermont	1279
Virginia	1280
Washington	1281
West Virginia	1282
Wisconsin	1283
Wyoming	1284

Springfield, Oregon, Regional Intl	
St. Louis	
Tampa	2,173.27
Waco/McCallum	
Washington, D.C. (DCA)	
Dane County Regional	21,381.00
Atlanta	2,183.71
Dallas Ft. Worth Intl	2,062.26
Denver	2,089.06
Memphis	2,183.70
Orlando Intl (MCO)	2,183.25
Dannelly Field	1,281.00
Atlanta	2,183.25
Datong Airport	
Beijing	
Dayton International Airport	2,877.26
Howard (Intl) Appt	2,877.26
Dehradun Airport	
Jaipur	
Delhi	353.49
Amsterdam	
Bangkok	
Frankfurt Airport	
Hanover	
Houston	
Kong Kong	
Hyderabad	255.49
Island	
Lahore/Allama Iqbal	
London	
Mumbai	
Muscat Intl Appt	
Orlando Intl Appt	
San Jose, Costa Rica (SJO)	
Sao Paulo	
Tokyo	
Winnipeg	
Yokohama	
Denver	79,644.97
Colorado Springs	
Dallas Ft. Worth Intl	1,211.00
Frankfurt	29,190.36
George Bush Intercontinental	1,287.02
Houston	2,764.96
London	166.18
Los Angeles	
Los Angeles Intl	287.90
San Francisco	

Phoenix	241.75
Pittsburgh	7,886.56
Puerto Rico	31,002.71
Newark Int'l Apt	6,864.08
Philadelphia	1,687.80
Phoenix	501.00
San Francisco Int'l Apt	1,754.09
Seattle	12,285.36
Valencia	
Detroit	78,583.33
Albany	
Amsterdam	14,402.51
Ankara	1,631.91
Baltimore	
Boston	35,713.78
Birmingham	
Buffalo	
Central Wisconsin Apt	
Charles De Gaulle Int'l Apt	11,178.06
Charlotte	
Cincinnati	
Cleveland	
Columbus	
Delaware State Int'l	
Dane County Regional	
Don Lucretio Hernandez Int'l Apt	
Frankfurt	5,094.00
H. W. Wynn	
Greenville Spartanburg Apt	
Harrogate Int'l	
Hartford	
Heathrow	567.10
Indianapolis	
John F. Kennedy Int'l	
Kansas City	
Luis M. de Vega Ramirez	
Las Vegas	
Lagan Int'l Apt	
Los Angeles Int'l	2,075.00
Louisville	
London	
Madrid Int'l	
Manila	
Minneapolis	
Munich	
Nairobi	764.50
Newark Int'l Apt	8,130.77
Orlando Int'l Apt	

Philadelphia	134.48
Portland	
Pu Dong Arpt	
Richmond	
United States National Arpt	
San Diego	134.58
Sao Paulo	
Seoul Incheon International Airport	
Taipei	
Tokyo	137.52
Washington Dulles Intl	
Devonport Arpt	
Perth/Arms	
Doha	
Doha	
Dubai	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
Philadelphia	
San Jose International Airport	
Singapore	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Dresden Arpt	
Dresden	
Dubai	
Dubai	
Dubai	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Dubai	
Dublin	
Dublin Arpt	
Dublin	
Düsseldorf Intl Arpt	
Charmelle Dublin Intl Arpt	
East Midlands Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Liverpool Arpt	
Logan Intl Arpt	
Lowry Intl Arpt	
Philadelphia	
Toronto	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Zurich	
Düsseldorf Arpt	
Düsseldorf	186.80
Atlanta Arpt	
Atlanta Arpt	
Charlotte	

London	
London	
London	
John F Kennedy Intl	
Luxembourg	196.24
Edinburgh	
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Edinburgh Intl Apt	
Edinburgh Intl Apt	
Edwards Gomes Arpt	
Edwards Gomes International Airport	
Enrique Malek Arpt	
Enrique Malek	
Exeter Arpt	
Exeter	
Faro Airport	
Faro	
Fertilia Arpt	
Leonardo Da Vinci Fiumicino	
Fishersgate	
Fishersgate	
Fisherton Airport	
Fisherton	
Florence	
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Leonardo Da Vinci Fiumicino	
Florence	
Fonlanarosa Arpt	
Leonardo Da Vinci Fiumicino	
Fonlanarosa	
Fort Lauderdale Hollywood Intl Arpt	
Fort Lauderdale	15,805.55
Atlanta	4,014.03
Baltimore	
Charlotte	1,983.56
Memphis	
Newark Intl Arpt	6,791.16
Robert F Kennedy National Arpt	
San Juan	1,621.09
Frankfurt	
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Leiria	
Long Beach	
Luftfahrt	
Luton	
Luzon	
Maricao Airport	
Maricao	
W. A. Maxwell Airstrip	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Mexico	
Freijermues Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Friedrichshafen Leventhal	
Frankfurt	
Frazer Airport	
Atlanta Arpt	
Fl. Myers	5,200.96
Dallas	5,000.96
Gal Galilee Arpt	
Heathrow	
Getwick Arpt	
Alameda Arpt	
Legion	
Volcan	
General Belgrano Intl Arpt	136.87
Puerto Moreno Arpt	136.87
General Rivadeneira Airport	
Jose Joaquin de Olaya International Airport	
General Rodolfo and Sanchez	
Mexico City	
Geneva	1,016.06
Amsterdam	
Birmingham	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Munich	
Washington Dulles Intl	1,015.06
Zurich	
George Bush Intercontinental	11,751.04
Amsterdam	995.99
Baltimore	
Buenos Aires	
Dallas	
Doha	
Port Lelchinskaya Hollywood Intl Arpt	
Quakstad	1,347.96

Heathrow	3,722.30
John Wayne Arpt	
La Guardia	
Lafayette Municipal	
Lima	
Lima Inca	
Los Angeles Intl	5,294.92
Manila City	
Montreal	
Munich	3,387.70
Nairobi Intl Arpt	
Orlando City	
Gerald R. Ford Intl Arpt	
San Antonio	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Salt Lake	
Seattle	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Gerald R. Ford International Airport	5,056.26
Officer Intl Arpt	5,056.26
Glasgow Intl	
Amsterdam	
Conrad Wieser Arpt	
Dublin	
Sevigne Intl Arpt	
Sherwood Arpt	
Granada Arpt	
Madrid	
Greater Rochester Intl Arpt / Monroe County	2,494.36
Washington Dulles Intl	2,494.36
Green Bay	2,342.86
Detroit	2,342.86
Greenville Spartanburg Arpt	447.20
Hebron	447.20
Guatemala City	
San Jose	
Guglielmo Marconi	
Amsterdam	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Heathrow	
Leonardo Da Vinci Fiumicino	
Haikou Arpt	
Beijing	
Hu Dong Arpt	
Halifax	
Fredericton	
Moncton	
Hamburg	

Charles M. Schulz, Inc.	
Chennai	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
London Intl Arpt	
Los Angeles Intl	
Nanning Airport	
Parma	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
Penang Intl Arpt	718,788
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Singapore	
Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz	
Taipei	
Taipei	
Wuhan Arpt	
Zhennan Intl Airport	
Hongqiao Arpt	
Shenzhen Airport	
Beijing	
Guangzhou Airport	
Shanghai Arpt	
Wuhan Arpt	
Honolulu	13,918.34
Danvers	
Honolulu Arpt	3,769.36
Kauai Arpt	
Los Angeles Intl	1,929.25
Manila	1,942.05
Maui Nagee Arpt	
Phoenix	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	1,437.45
Seattle	
Seattle	641.87
Washington Dulles Intl	
Houston Hobby Arpt	
Phoenix	
Huauca	
Puerto Arpt	
Huauca Arpt	
Lima	
Hyderabad	
Madhyam	
Mumbai	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
Rajmundry Airport	
Iasi International Airport	
Lamarco De Soto Francisco	
Indianapolis	8,397.01

Detroit	5,293.94
Franklin Intl Arpt	5,429.56
Indore	
Indra	
Mumbai	
Intl Arpt Eduardo Gomes	
Joao De Camo Arpt	
Intl Tahiti Faan	
Joao Angelos Int	
Raposo Arpt	
Inverness Arpt	
Macquarie Int	
Ipsen Arpt	
Singapore	
Itami Arpt	
Matsumoto Airport	
Mydaira Arpt	
Narita	
Izazuke Arpt	
Izumi Arpt	
Narita	
J Wilberman Arpt	
La Rsa	
Vau Vau Intl Arpt	
Jackson	949.36
Khartoum	949.36
Jeju Intl Arpt	
Jeju Arpt	
Seoul	
Jeon Arpt	
Joong Arpt	
Jingganshan Airport	
Jingnan Arpt	
Johannesburg	
Atlanta	
Frankfurt	
John F Kennedy Intl	
Munich	
Port Elizabeth Airport	
John F Kennedy Intl	120,544.46
Amsterdam	
Atlanta	
Bahrain Airport	5,937.36
Batavia	
Bombay	313.16
Bongna	6,407.12
Boris	
Buenos	1,221.56

Kuala	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Zurich	635.11
John Wayne Arpt	30,419.32
Atlanta	587.88
George Bush Intercontinental	1,576.26
Heathrow Intl Arpt	6,979.46
O'Hare Intl Arpt	5,358.86
Portland	6,795.46
San Francisco Intl Arpt	17,821.88
Jorge Newbery	
Reynolds Proton Airport	
Reynolds Proton Airport	
Reynolds Proton Intl Arpt	
Reynolds Proton	
Santa Fe Arpt	
Santiago	
Rose Joaquin de Omedo International Airport	
Shaw Intl	
Ruanda Arpt	
Ruanda Intl Arpt	
Kansai International Arpt	
Kansai Arpt	
Kansai	
Los Angeles Intl	
Kansai	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Kansas City	38,792.64
Atlanta	2,379.51
Charlotte	1,857.21
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	1,545.86
Denver	641.15
Denver	1,884.34
George Bush Intercontinental	1,880.58
Los Angeles Intl	783.35
Miami Intl	2,473.32
Minneapolis	561.26
Newark Intl Arpt	2,679.18
O'Hare Intl Arpt	6,297.57
Philadelphia	884.30
Portland	870.45
Washington Dulles Intl	3,123.13
Karlstad Arpt	
Karlstad Arpt	
Khon Kaen Arpt	
Khon Kaen	
Kinhai Arpt	
Kinhai	

Koeln Bonn Arpt	
Heathrow	
Munich	
Zurich	
Kotoka Airport	
Heathrow	
Kuwait Airport	
Krakow	
Munich	
Kranebitten Airport	
Vienna	
Kuala Lumpur	
Hong Kong	
Korea	
Peking Int'l Arpt	
Singapore	
Sultan Ismail Int'l Arpt	
Taipei	
Kuala Namu International Airport	
Southern Korea Int'l	
Kumasi Airport	
Kotoka Airport	
Kuopio Arpt	
Helsinki	
Kwajalein Arpt	
Munich	
Kwangju Arpt	
Seoul Int'l Arpt	
La Florida	
Santiago	
La Guardia	
	2,254.18
George Bush Intercontinental	951.83
Manchester Arpt	
Montreal	
Q'Zhang Int'l Arpt	1,389.23
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
La Paz	
Seoul	
J. F. Kennedy Arpt	
Miami Int'l	
Lafayette Municipal	
	17,194.52
George Bush Intercontinental	17,194.52
Lahdhan Arpt	
Wuhan Arpt	
Lajes Arpt	
Sao Jorge Arpt	
Landvetter Arpt	
Charles de Gaulle Int'l Arpt	

Long Beach	787.50
John F. Kennedy Intl	4,596.12
Madrid	
Manila Intl	436.31
Mexico	199.00
Nairobi	5,141.27
Newark Intl Arpt	796.00
Philadelphia	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	525.00
San Juan	
Seattle	
Lothegson Pkwy	
Abuja Arpt	
Bangkok	
Brussels	
London City Arpt	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
London Municipal	
Toronto	
Long Beach Municipal	
	2,487.96
John F. Kennedy Intl	2,487.96
Los Angeles Intl	
	132,175.20
Atlanta	787.50
Buckford	
Boston	23,173.92
Charlotte	
Cleveland	
Dallas Ft. Worth Intl	
Denver	
Detroit	
Frankfurt	27,647.10
George Bush Intercontinental	511.70
Havana Arpt	405.00
Heathrow	32,923.90
Memphis	2,432.95
Osaka Intl	675.00
Portland	
Ort. Total Pass	
Alma	
Logan Intl Arpt	3,961.10
Madison	790.00
Monte Int'l	1,279.00
Montreal	1,230.30
Munich	11,674.86
Nanning Airport	
Nairobi	5,877.36
Newark Intl Arpt	4,596.12

Chicago Intl Arpt	1,279.74
Philadelphia	2,625.71
Phoenix	
Pu Dong Arpt	1,026.01
Sacramento	
Sao Jose	
Seoul	2,055.26
Sydney	
Toronto	1,092.90
Washington Dulles Intl	
Louisville	6,562.86
Atlanta	6,717.06
Lubbock	
Lufthansa	
Lungt Intl Arpt	
Luxemb	
Lupao	
Luxembourg Airport	
Luoyang	
Lusaka	
Luxembourg	
Lyon Saint Exupery Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Luxembourg	
Paris-Monty Le Bourne	
Prague	
Rice	
Macao Arpt	
Macao Intl Airport	
Madrid	401.20
Alcala Arpt	
Alicante Arpt	
Amsterdam	
Aranda Arpt	
Azores Airport	
Bilbao	
Birmingham	
London El Dorado Intl	
Frankfurt	
Gibraltar Arpt	
John F Kennedy Intl	
Legan Intl Arpt	
Los Angeles Intl	
Maracaibo	
Chicago Intl Arpt	
O'Leary Arpt	
Roma Ciampino Arpt	401.20

Eastern Arpt	
Harvard	
Matsuyama Airport	
Ngara	
McGhee Tyson Arpt	2,829.16
Chicago Intl Arpt	2,829.16
Melbourne	
Salinas Arpt	
Cardinal	
Lancaster Arpt	
Los Angeles Intl	
San Jose	
Memphis	7,830.16
Atlanta	1,210.95
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	275.45
Provo Intl	243.90
Minneapolis Intl Arpt	2,722.55
Chicago Intl Arpt	1,887.96
Metz Nancy Lorraine	
Mex	
Mexico City	
Aguila	
Chihuahua	
Queretaro	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	
General Guadalupe and Sanchez	
George Bush Intercontinental	
John F Kennedy Intl	
La Paz	
Miami Intl	
Orlando	
Tucson	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Miami Intl	18,162.30
Kansas	
Baltimore	
Barcelona	
Beijing	
Boston	
San Jose Arpt	926.01
Osaka Intl	
Qatar Intl	
Columbus	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	
Qatar	
Frankfurt	6,135.63
Gatwick City	722.15
Madison	1,854.20

Isl. Arpt. El Estero, Costa Rica	
Kansas City	
La Jolla	
LAKE	
Laguna Int'l Arpt.	
Las Vegas Int'l	3,072.26
Livermore	
Mackay	
Manassas	
Memphis City	1,026.19
Meriden, Conn.	
Newark Int'l Arpt.	3,772.56
O'Hare Int'l Arpt.	
Orlando	
Pasadena City	
Philadelphia	
Quito	
Raleigh-Durham	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt.	
San Jose	
San Juan	
San Diego	
Santiago, Chile	
Santo Domingo	
Sao Paulo	
Seattle	
Sebring Municipal	
Tampa	
Mid Continent Arpt	1,648.90
Dallas Ft. Worth Int'l	1,647.80
O'Hare Int'l Arpt.	253.10
Milwaukee	5,041.53
Seattle	176.45
Denver	778.46
Minneapolis	1,219.85
O'Hare Int'l Arpt.	3,707.00
Philadelphia	1,150.17
Minneapolis	48,154.38
Amsterdam	6,113.12
Atlanta	3,979.03
Austin	
Baltimore	
Charles De Gaulle Int'l Arpt.	911.68
Dallas Ft. Worth Int'l	2,125.75
Dallas-Fort Worth Regional	
Frankfurt	19,895.30
Heathrow	
John F. Kennedy Int'l	2,775.00

Los Angeles Intl	
Managua	2,533.45
Manila	2,343.96
Chicago Intl Arpt	2,272.96
Phnompenh	994.29
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
Sant Joan	623.88
St. Louis	
Washington Dulles Intl	499.89
Winnipeg	
Miawwa Arpt	
Manila Intl	
Yonkers Intl	
Miyazaki Arpt	
Osaka Arpt	
Mobile Municipal	792.90
Orlando Intl Arpt	792.90
Montreal	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Ottawa	
John F Kennedy Intl	
La Guardia	
Minneapolis	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
Philadelphia	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	
Saint John	
Toronto	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Morgantown Municipal	5,124.89
Washington Dulles Intl	5,124.89
Moscow Arpt	
Prague	
Mumbai	714.87
Amsterdam	
Bangkok	
Bombay	
Brisban	
Charlotte Airport	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Chicago	
Chennai Arpt	
Dublin Arpt	
Doha	
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	
Hyderabad	

Denver Airport
Vancouver
Washington Dulles Intl
Zakynth
Muscat
Charles De Gaulle Intl Airport
Naha Field
Nairobi
Amsterdam
Luxembourg
Nanchang Airport
Nanjing
Nanjing Airport
Nanning
Ningbo Airport
Nord
Norwich Airport
Nantes Atlantique
Amsterdam
Charles De Gaulle Intl Airport
Orlando Intl Airport
Orly
Orly-Montigny Airport
Nantong Airport
Norwich Airport
Naples
Fontanafredda Airport
Leonardo Da Vinci-Franco
Munich
Narita
Narita
Narita
Narita
Chong Chong International
Dallas Ft Worth Intl
Denver
Detroit
George Bush Intercontinental
Hong Kong
Hong Kong
Hong Kong
John F. Kennedy Intl
Kuala Lumpur Intl Airport
Kuala Lumpur
Los Angeles Intl Airport
Los Angeles Intl
London
McDonald
Minneapolis

John F. Kennedy	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
San Diego	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Seattle	
Seoul	
Singapore	
Stockholm Arlanda Intl	
Taipei	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Wuhan Arpt	
Yokohama Intl Arpt	
Nashville	13,194.82
Athens	
Newark Intl Arpt	11,877.50
Washington Dulles Intl	1,617.26
Neuquen Airport	
Quito Arpt	
Rio de Janeiro	
New Orleans	10,517.66
Athens	4,945.30
Charlotte	2,517.10
Fort Lauderdale Hollywood Intl Arpt	780.44
Hanoi Intl	717.00
Washington Dulles Intl	5,561.26
Newark Intl Arpt	72,814.30
Amsterdam	6,197.06
Atlanta Arpt	5,881.06
Athens	
Austin	
Baltimore	
Bombay	5,925.34
Osaka	7,644.00
Seoul	
Birmingham Intl Arpt	
Memphis Municipal Arpt	
Phoenix	1,134.50
Savannah Intl Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	2,625.80
Charlotte	
Cincinnati	
Columbus	
Dallas Ft. Worth Intl	
Delhi	2,795.44
Denver	
Delmas	550.26

Newcastle Arpt	
Newcastle	
Ngurah Rai Arpt	
Ngurah Rai	
Nice	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Nice-Mat	
Nice-Mat	
Nice-Mat	
Niigata Arpt	
Niigata	
Ningbo Arpt	
Ningbo	
Chongqing Arpt	
Yong Feng	
Noordla Arpt	
Lips Arpt	
Lips	
Norfolk	15,147.72
Norfolk Intl Arpt	2,759.86
Officer Intl Arpt	13,091.56
Nuremberg Arpt	
Munich	
O'Hare Intl Arpt	49,256.13
Alu State	1,741.24
Alu-Canton Regional Arpt	
Alu-Canton	
Amsterdam	1,397.86
Atlanta Arpt	
Austin	
California	
Berlin	1,170.40
Berlin	
Birmingham	
Boston	
Boston Intl Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Charlotte	
Cincinnati	
Colin P. North Intl	1,180.76
Colin County Regional	
Dayton International Airport	
Daily	
Denver	
Dallas	1,481.56
Dublin	
Düsseldorf Arpt	

Newark Intl Arpt	2,262.45
Orio Al Serio Arpt	
Pavia	
Orlando	52,721.03
Amsterdam	312.96
Boston	2,378.27
Buffalo	
Calicut	1,233.45
Dallas	2,443.36
Frankfurt	17,305.62
Seawick Arpt	1,488.10
John F Kennedy Intl	2,237.60
Kansai Intl	1,466.91
Karlsruhe	262.82
Newark Intl Arpt	16,352.66
Ottawa Intl Arpt	15,384.18
Reinhold Bonnig National Arpt	
San Juan	315.92
Orly Arpt	
Reims	
John F Kennedy Intl	
Lahn-Orlaud Arpt	
Munich	
Oulu Arpt	
Amsterdam	
Berlin	
Frankfurt	
Helsinki	
Munich	
Seawick Intl Arpt	
Thimbleton Vainio Arpt	
Ottawa	
216.34	
Newark Intl Arpt	238.74
Frankfurt	
Tokyo	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Oulu Airport	
Touche	
Pago Pago Arpt	
Honolulu	
Pajas Blanco Arpt	
Buenos Aires	
Palermia Airport	
Palermo	
Lancaster Co. Wm. F. Sweeney	
Naples	
Palm Beach Intl Arpt	
120.40	
Atlanta	

San Diego	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	1,864.40
San Jose	2,095.30
Tampa	
Washington Dulles Intl	22,276.45
Walter Reed National Air	
Field	
Phoenix	5,907.45
Atlanta	
Baltimore	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	153.15
George Bush Intercontinental	2,724.50
Houston	1,964.50
John F Kennedy Intl	
Los Angeles Int	
Mexico City	
Minneapolis	
Newark Intl Arpt	372.40
Portland	
Reagan National Airport	
San Diego	89.70
St Louis	
Pinto Martins International Airport	
Buenos Aires	
San Paulo	
Pitt Greenville Arpt	2,011.70
Charlotte	2,011.70
Pittsburgh	5,873.09
Atlanta	2,073.52
Charlotte	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	1,713.20
O'Hare Intl Arpt	2,767.70
Puerto Arpt	
Irma	
Port Elizabeth Airport	
Cape Town	
Johannesburg	
Portland	14,429.07
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	1,375.20
Denver	2,072.30
Minneapolis	2,448.30
Newark Intl Arpt	264.17
Omaha Intl Arpt	4,050.70
Seattle	2,522.00
Washington Dulles Intl	246.50
Porto	
Guadalajara	
Madrid	

Porto Alegre Airport	
T. F. Kennedy Intl	
Prague	
Bratislava	
Frankfurt	
Heathrow	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Munich Intl	
Providence	4,265.19
Atlanta	2,757.70
Denver	1,668.46
Houston Intl Apt	571.01
Pu Dong Arpt	
Atlanta	
Beijing	
Dallas Airport	
Dallas Ft Worth Apt	
Denver	
Hankou Apt	
Houston	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Kuala Lumpur	
Los Angeles Intl	
Newark Intl Apt	
O'Hare Intl Apt	
San Francisco Intl Apt	
Seoul	
Shenyang Apt	
Wuhan Apt	
Yichang Xiangyang Airport	
Puerto Maldonado Arpt	
Lima	
Pyzowice	
Frankfurt	
Quad City Arpt	196.90
O'Hare Intl Apt	196.90
Quebec City	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Quito	
General Rivas-Sanchez Airport	
Raiatea Arpt	
Titi Tahi Pass	
Rajahmundry Airport	
Hyderabad	
Raleigh/Durham	11,269.41
Charlotte	512.45
Heathrow	6,125.48
Houston Hobby Apt	212.59

Albany Intl	
Albany Intl Arpt	2,348.06
Albuquerque	
Richmond	2,910.22
Atlanta	2,253.18
Washington Dulles Intl	1,177.86
Riga	
Frankfurt	
Roanoke Regional Arpt	350.30
Atlanta	2,295.30
Rodriguez Ballon Arpt	
Lima	
Ronald Reagan National Arpt	114,403.97
Atlanta	2,275.36
Charlotte	1,074.26
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	307.78
Denver	4,514.85
Fort Lauderdale Hollywood Intl Arpt	
George Bush Intercontinental	1,207.20
Harvard Intl	
Hendrick	2,273.06
John F Kennedy Intl	15,511.32
La Guardia	8,435.00
Lima	1,703.80
Louis Intl Arpt	2,780.42
Los Angeles Intl	
Miami Intl	12,150.77
Montreal	1,534.78
Nairobi	952.80
Newark Intl Arpt	57,154.66
O'Hare Intl Arpt	6,565.13
Orcutt	
Philadelphia	3,171.25
San Juan	1,331.47
Seattle	810.11
Toronto	1,482.64
Roschi Del Legionari Arpt	
Ruman	
Rotterdam Arpt	
Ruman	
Ryan Airport	9,843.86
Atlanta	2,843.86
Sacramento	13,485.72
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	558.43
Los Angeles Intl	1,715.65
Orlando Intl Arpt	53.11
Salt Lake City	1,075.90
San Francisco Intl Arpt	5,153.80

Seattle	2,376.66
Saga Arpt	
Saint Louis	
Saint Jacques Arpt	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Saint John	
Salt Lake	
Salt Lake City	1,223.96
San Antonio	
Charles M. Schulz Intl Arpt	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	769.96
San Antonio Intl	
Seattle Intl Arpt	419.49
Samaratulang Arpt	
San Antonio Intl	
San Antonio	6,171.92
Atlanta	4,622.92
George Bush Intercontinental	202.10
John F Kennedy Intl	1,147.91
Home Intl	
San Diego	27,497.06
Atlanta	2,276.45
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	821.89
Washington	2,445.35
Madrid	125.76
Atlanta	4,451.42
Newark Intl Arpt	3,893.08
Phoenix	1,649.96
San Francisco Intl Arpt	5,445.32
Washington Dulles Intl	491.45
San Francisco Intl Arpt	12,071.93
Albuquerque	
Amsterdam	1,762.14
Birmingham	2,460.66
Boston	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	678.50
Denver	
Flower	
George Bush Intercontinental	515.72
Honolulu Arpt	
Houston	573.46
Honolulu	
John F Kennedy Intl	
John Wayne Arpt	
Kansas International Arpt	
Kansas City	2,176.34
Louis Intl Arpt	
Los Angeles Intl	

Sant Egidio Arpt	
Edmundo De Vito, Buenos Aires	
Santa Fe Arpt	
Jorge Newbery	
Santiago	
Alameda	
Bogota	
Buenos Aires	
Carmel Sur Arpt	
Charles Pt Arpt, Chile	
John F Kennedy Intl	
La Florida	
Punta Intl	
Santiago Municipal	
John F Kennedy Intl	
Punta Intl	
Santo Domingo	
Alameda	
Punta Intl	
Parana City	
Philadelphia	
San Jorge Arpt	
Maricao Arpt	
San Paulo	
Afonso Pena Arpt	
Alameda	
Eduardo Gomes Arpt	
Miami Intl	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Miami	
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International	
New Delhi	
Doha	
Lima	
Mumbai	
Savannah Intl Arpt	557.50
Atlanta	150.40
Washington Dulles Intl	502.10
Seattle	97,600.03
Amsterdam	4,834.38
Anchorage	
Atlanta	
Beijing	5,737.46
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	13,427.52
Charles Pt Woods Intl	6,402.32
Denver	
Frankfurt	42,454.74
Heathrow	70,857.85

John F. Kennedy Intl	4,159.75
London	16,475.00
Newark Intl Arpt	4,112.50
Orlando Intl Arpt	272.20
Phoenix	420.50
Portland	
San Diego Intl	
Seattle Tacoma National Arpt	
Seymour	
St. Louis	
Washington	4,591.75
Washington Dulles Intl	2,072.75
Seattle	796.00
San Jose	
Seattle Arpt	
Galileo Airport	
Galileo Pt. Wood Intl	
Genoa	
Phoenix	
Hanoi	
Honolulu	
London Arpt	
Los Angeles Intl	
John F. Kennedy Intl	
Kansas International Arpt	
Kansas Arpt	
Kansas Arpt	
London Arpt	120.24
Los Angeles Intl	
Los Angeles Intl	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Newark Arpt	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Shanghai Arpt	295.50
Shanghai	
Taipei Airport	1,031.20
Washington Dulles Intl	
Yokohama Arpt	
Seville	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Madrid	
Shannon	
London	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Shenyang Arpt	
Shenyang	
Shenyang	
Shenzhen Arpt	

Singapore	
Chongqing Airport	
Hongkong Arpt	
Hongkong Arpt	
Irish Arpt	
Khartoum Airport	
Pu Quing Arpt	
Yancheng Airport	
Sheremetyevo Arpt	
Shenzhen	
Singapore International Airport	
Sibu International Airport	
Singapore	
Simpang Tiga Arpt	
Sookarno Hatta Intl	
Singapore	
Bangkok	
Ulsan	
Harbin Arpt	
Hawthorne	
Hong Kong	
Ispah Arpt	
London Arpt	
Kuala	
Perungudi Arpt	
Sankar Gulabnagar Arpt International	
Singapore	
Sookarno Hatta Intl	
Taipei	
Sailow Arpt	
Lancaster, the New Francisco	
Sookarno Hatta Intl	
Sankar Gulabnagar Arpt	
Ulsan	
Harbin Arpt	
Kuala Lumpur International Airport	
Kuala	
Simpang Tiga Arpt	
Singapore	
Taipei Arpt	
Sofia	
Vienna	
Sonagson	
Mumbai	
South Bend International Airport	2,897.62
Detroit	2,897.62
Southampton Intl Arpt	
Manchester Intl	

Spokane	1,179.16
Spokane Falls	1,179.16
Springfield Branson Regional Arprt	166.00
Atlanta	166.00
St. Louis	18,997.82
St. Louis Intl Arprt	1,740.00
St. Louis	1,740.00
St. Louis Intl Arprt	1,740.00
St. Louis Intl Arprt	1,740.00
St. Louis Intl Arprt	1,740.00
St. Petersburg	
St. Petersburg	
St. Petersburg	
Stavanger	70.50
Stavanger	70.50
Stornoway Arprt	
Stornoway	
Strachewice	
Strachewice	
Strachewice	
Stuttgart	
Stuttgart	
Stuttgart	
Stuttgart	
Stuttgart	
Stuttgart	
Sullivan Ismail Intl Arprt	
Sullivan Ismail	
Sundevall Arprt	
Sundevall	
Surat Airport	
Surat	
Sydney	
Sydney	
Sydney	
Sydney	
Sydney	
Sydney	
Tabing Arprt	
Tabing	
Taichung	
Taichung	
Tainan Arprt	
Tainan	
Taipei	610.00
Taipei	610.00

Paris	
Los Angeles City	
Phoenix	
Seattle	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	
Tallinn	
Amsterdam	
Frankfurt	
Tallahassee Municipal	462.80
Phoenix Intl	397.80
Tampa	51,240.57
Atlanta	1007.80
Amsterdam	
Charlotte	6249.46
Denver	143.50
Port Lauderdale Hollywood Intl Arpt	
Frankfurt	787.44
George Bush Intercontinental	510.80
Houston	2,391.48
Phoenix Intl	2,671.52
Minneapolis Intl Arpt	661.81
Philadelphia	11,146.86
San Juan	163.60
Tampere Pirkkala Arpt	
Atlanta Arpt	
Tampere	
Tarapoto Airport	
Lima	
Tel Aviv	
Frankfurt	
Houston	
Los Angeles City Arpt	
Phoenix	
Minneapolis Intl Arpt	
Zurich	
Thalerhof Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Thessaloniki	
Frankfurt	
Tuenjin Airport	
Wuhan Arpt	
Tijuana	
Mexico City	
Timiscara Arpt	
Bucharest	
Tokushima Arpt	
Osaka Arpt	
Toronto	342.31

[illegible]

Val De Cans Arpt	
Düsseldorf	
Valencia Arpt	
Valencia	
Vancouver	
Gastown St. James Hotel	
Fairview	
Hastings Arpt	
O'Hare Intl Arpt	
Pleasant	
Seattle	
Varna	
Varna	
Venice	
Buenos Aires	
Lima La Cruz de los Andes	
Lima	
Verona Airport	
Frankfurt	
Lima La Cruz de los Andes	
Munich	
Vienna	
Amsterdam	
Bucharest	
Düsseldorf	
Charles De Gaulle Intl Arpt	
Lindbergh	
Frankfurt	
Jeddah	
Königsplatz Airport	
Munich	
Newark Intl Arpt	
Vienna	
Frankfurt	
Washington Dulles Intl	
Vigo Airport	962.96
Madrid	962.96
Vigra Airport	
Vigra	
Viracopos Arpt	
Campos dos Bugres Arpt	
Vito Viru Intl Arpt	
Pleasant	
Voronov International Airport	
Sverdlovsk Arpt	
W A Mozart Arpt	
Frankfurt	
Warsaw	

Chandler Air Center Intl Apt	
Chattanooga	
Chattanooga	
Chgo	
Chgo Intl	
Washington Dulles Intl	743,575.49
Chgo Midway	5,415.88
Chgo Midway	11,578.88
Chgo	
Chgo Intl	28,266.42
Chgo	6,215.38
Chgo	
Chgo	1,191.47
Chgo	99,869.47
Chgo	21,199.88
Chgo De Gaulle Intl Apt	66,522.38
Chgo Intl	
Chgo Intl	881.88
Chgo Intl	
Chgo Intl	
Dallas Ft Worth Intl	
Dallas	
Dallas	5,005.38
Dallas	13,275.79
Dallas	2,185.46
Dallas	24,281.34
Dallas	86,840.38
George Bush Intercontinental	4,127.79
Greater Rochester Intl Apt / Monroe County	
Hartford Intl	
Houston	88,004.38
Indianapolis	
John F Kennedy Intl	4,635.38
Kansas City	
Las Vegas	898.38
Sacramento De Waco Pharrigton	24,241.38
Las Vegas	48,375.88
Los Angeles Intl	17,518.64
Manchester Intl	5,094.92
Phoenix City	4,457.47
Phoenix Intl	2,628.58
Montreal	2,583.59
Pharrigton Pharrigton	
Phoenix	86,830.78
Phoenix	21,598.12
New Orleans	
Newark Intl Apt	42,730.21
Orlando Intl Apt	5,421.48

Chicago	1,572.04
Philadelphia	
Phoenix	
San Francisco Intl Arpt	3,159.42
San Jose	799.76
San Pedro	1,214.75
Sarasota Intl Arpt	
Seoul	1,514.68
Singapore	1,113.56
St. Louis	
Tampa	1,414.73
Thailand	7,416.32
Tokyo	1,475.14
Wuhan Arpt	
Seoul	
Wilkes Barre Scranton Intl Arpt	1,081.69
Orlando Intl Arpt	1,481.69
Windsor Intl Arpt	
Toronto	
Winnipeg	
Denver	
Minneapolis	
Montreal	
Orlando Intl Arpt	
Toronto	
Wuhan Arpt	
Beijing	
Ningbo Arpt	
Phu Dong Arpt	
Shenzhen Arpt	
Taipei	
Yantai Arpt	
Wuxi Shuofang Airport	
Seoul	
Xiamen Intl Airport	
Shenzhen Arpt	
Chengdu	
Xianyang Arpt	
Beijing	
Guilin Airport	
Yamagata Airport	
Buenos Aires	
Yinchuan Airport	
Beijing	
Zhengzhou Arpt	
Chengdu Arpt	
Zhuhai Arpt	
Beijing	

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 2016.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MARKETING AND
REGULATORY PROGRAMS**

WITNESSES

ED AVALOS, UNDER SECRETARY, USDA MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS
KEVIN SHEA, ADMINISTRATOR, ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
ELANOR STARMER, ACTING ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
LARRY MITCHELL, ADMINISTRATOR, GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
MICHAEL YOUNG, BUDGET OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, good morning. Sorry for the delay in getting started this morning. We had votes called about 5 minutes before the hearing was to occur. So thank you all for your patience this morning, and we are probably going to have votes called in another hour, hour and a half. It just depends on how long the debate actually goes.

So what I am going to do is to hold to the 5-minute rule pretty steadily. I try to generally, but sometimes people are in the middle of an explanation and I do not want to cut anybody off, but we will try to adhere to 5 minutes so we can go through as many questions as possible and as many Members as possible.

But I want to welcome all of you to the hearing today. It is good to have all of you here. We are pleased to begin review of the fiscal year 2017 budget request from the agencies of USDA's Marketing and Regulatory Programs mission area.

And I would like to welcome to the subcommittee Mr. Ed Avalos, USDA's Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

Also today, Mr. Kevin Shea, Administrator for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or better known as APHIS.

Ms. Elanor Starmer, Acting Administrator for the Agricultural Marketing Service, and your first time here before us. Welcome. We are glad to have you here.

And Mr. Larry Mitchell, Administrator for the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards administration, or better known as GIPSA.

And Mr. Mike Young, USDA's Budget Officer.

So welcome to all of you.

OPENING STATEMENT—MR. ADERHOLT

I have emphasized in previous hearings that really there are four goals that we have for the subcommittee, and let me just briefly go through those.

First, of course, increasing oversight efficiency and the need for effective outcomes.

Second is keeping rural America vibrant.

Third, supporting American farmers and ranchers.

And, fourth, protecting the health of people, plants and animals.

The Marketing and Regulatory Programs mission area is key to accomplishing many of these goals. Your agencies implement programs everyday that support U.S. producers with domestic and international marketing opportunities, address agricultural threats to safeguard animal and plant health, and ensure fair practices in the marketplace, all of which have made rural America great and a world leader in agriculture.

USDA is requesting a total of \$1.03 billion in discretionary resources for fiscal year 2017 for the MRP mission area and a modest increase of \$8 million from the 2016 enacted level.

For AMS and GIPSA, the requests maintain current activities with only requested increases for pay costs. However, APHIS increases for animal health and emergency preparedness are mostly offset by decreases to the popular and beneficial programs that receive bipartisan support.

For example, APHIS has requested an increase to enhance implementation of the Lacey Act provisions. There is some concern, I will have to admit, about supporting such an increase at the expense of higher priority and more effective animal and plant health programs, many of which the agency has proposed to decrease.

It is this subcommittee's responsibility to ensure that the additional funds being requested for several initiatives are not to the detriment of the critical and successful programs.

As the request is analyzed, we will be looking for evidence that current efforts are effective, and I would like to know what industry and public support exist for the expanded efforts.

Last year at this hearing, we discussed the importance of your mission area, establishing a long-term strategic infrastructure plan that is crucial to moving products domestically in order to expand trade and marketing opportunities. USDA has been reacting to market disruptions like those at the ports and railroads instead of having a proactive plan in place.

The fiscal year 2016 Agriculture Appropriations Explanatory Statement directed USDA to develop an infrastructure plan that will benefit American producers, and we look forward to receiving that report.

In recent years, we have provided additional funding for APHIS to address significant agricultural threats, and just let me add we are very appreciative of your work with the private sector to address citrus greening and other threats to plant and animal health, such as the highly pathogenic avian influenza.

As you know, in the Fourth District that I represent, we have quite a few poultry producers, and the Alabama poultry industry employs over 85,000 people and generates about \$15 billion annually.

In the event of an avian influenza outbreak in the northern part of the state of Alabama, our folks could face billions of dollars in losses. That is why I greatly appreciate APHIS working with its

partners in the public and the private sector to prevent, control and eradicate this disease.

I know all of us will appreciate hearing more from you on the lessons that APHIS has learned in combatting this disease and how the request supports your efforts as we move forward.

Today and in the coming months, we expect to have an ongoing dialogue with your agencies in order to develop a fair and responsible budget for the next fiscal year. We will have tough allocation decisions to make, and again, I want to be sure that we maintain funding for the most critical and the most successful programs.

So at this point let me recognize Mr. Farr, Ranking Member, for any opening remarks that he may have.

OPENING STATEMENT—MR. FARR

Mr. FARR. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for convening the meeting today, and I look forward to our discussion.

And I thank all of you for coming to this hearing. Many of you may know that I am retiring at the end of this year, and these are my last Ag. Appropriations hearings. I am very reflective on lessons that I have learned and issues that I have taken up.

But as I look back on subjects that I cared a lot about, I came here from the California State legislature where I created the first organic standards law in the Nation, which Senator Leahy and Senator Cranston offered as the Federal standard. They used our bill as the model and then came back here and, frankly, Mr. Chairman, we told Secretary Glickman at the time because he had not adopted the rules some 8 years later that if he did not adopt the rules, we were going to remove his salary from the budget. So we got the Federal rules adopted.

What is amazing is just to see what has happened with that industry. It is, you know, a multimillion dollar industry nationwide, but I think as it emerged it is new and it essentially had to carry its own kind of cost of enforcement and certification, but I think as they move into major, major efforts in agriculture, the fastest growing economic engine in agriculture is organic sales, but I think that these producers need to be provided the support as traditional commodity crops and others have gotten research, things like that, as in sort of a new law, a new industry.

I think in most cases with flat funding, you have got to rob Peter to pay Paul, but I think that there is so much in savings coming out of less inputs for producers that they can make the savings on those, and we ought to transfer some of those savings into providing the support that organic is going to need.

And then over my tenure I have certainly learned a lot about what we call specialty crops. I think when I arrived here, we called them "minor crops". Congressman Valadao certainly knows about specialty crops because we grow over 400 crops in California. I think we grow 40 crops that no other state grows.

All the almonds come from California. All of the pistachios come from California, and most of the strawberries in this country come from my district, and that is about \$2.5 billion.

Over one-third of the country's vegetables and two-thirds of the country's fruits are grown in California.

So, again, this is really going from a minor crop where we were trying to decide, well, will we help them out with pesticide reduction and alternative uses and things like methyl bromide, the research that is necessary, and I hope that this industry will get similar help, those afforded the large commodities.

On animal rights issues, I in the California legislature banned the puppy mills and buying and selling animals from puppy mills in California. I was just thinking the other day that all of these animals you see performing in movies now, dogs driving cars, in California we created a retirement account just like other actors and performers get so that when they get too old there is a benefit to put them into a retirement home for performing animals.

We created the first Red Wings horse retirement farm for people that bought horses that had been sold for slaughter and things like that where they actually would buy them and then put them in a pasture where they could retire.

We banned horses from being hauled to slaughter on cattle trucks which were built for cows that do not have long necks.

And so the list goes on and on, and I have certainly been interested in the humane treatment of animals at the federal level.

I was with a Republican. We tried to ban performing elephants and we had quite a hearing with a lot of these movie stars, and the bill never got out of committee. But last year Barnum & Bailey decided not to use elephants anymore in circuses, and I think a lot of the issues that we brought up here they paid attention to.

And now we are going into a new era. I represent probably 25 or 30 marine research entities, both public and private, around Monterey Bay, and I think what we are looking at is the new marine mammal rules, and I would hope that we would have the ability to respond to the animal diseases that are coming out of marine mammals that could be really fatalistic to tourism and an eco-economy on the oceans.

So I look forward to all of these discussions and thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this hearing and allowing me my time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Farr.

Mr. Avalos, without objection, your entire written testimony will be included in the record, but I want to recognize you for your opening statement and any comments you would like to make. So go ahead, and then we will proceed with the questions.

So the floor is yours.

OPENING STATEMENT—MR. AVALOS

Mr. AVALOS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Members of the subcommittee. I am pleased to once again be here to appear before you.

I represent the MRP mission area and to present our 2017 budget proposals for AMS, GIPSA and APHIS.

Mr. Chairman, you already introduced the folks up here. I just want to say a little bit more about Elanor Starmer. She has been at USDA since 2011. She has been a senior advisor to the Secretary and she has worked on many issues on AMS.

Now, they also have submitted statements for the record and are here to answer questions.

As you know, I have been here almost seven years. This is my last time testifying before you as the Under Secretary, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you, Mr. Chairman, to thank you, Mr. Ranking Member, and to thank the subcommittee for the support that you have provided to this mission area.

In many, many areas we have been able to provide support for agricultural producers, for shippers, for exporters, and for so many folks throughout the country that make their living from agriculture. You have enabled us to support these hard working Americans, to support our rural communities, to support our rural economies.

I personally am very, very appreciative and grateful. I also want to congratulate Ranking Member Farr on your retirement. We truly appreciate his passion for the welfare of animals and for the farmers of California and for farmers throughout the country.

Congressman Farr, like they say back home, “te felicito.”

Before discussing the requests, I want to highlight contributions of the MRP agencies to shared goals. MRP agencies support trade through the removal of phytosanitary and sanitary trade barriers, the export verification program, and GIPSA’s inspection and weighing program, and so many other activities.

The three MRP agencies facilitate our agricultural exports. Through APHIS’ animal and plant work and through other programs in the mission area, the MRP agencies protect agriculture.

Through AMS’ Market News and standards setting work, to just name a few, MRP agencies provide marketing opportunities. MRP agencies also support innovation. A good example are the revisions that APHIS made to the biotech petition review process which has resulted in our continued progress in eliminating the backlog.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, MRP supports agricultural exports, protects domestic agriculture, assists in the development of markets, and supports innovation. Our 2017 request allows us to continue this important work.

This concludes my statement. I look forward to working with the subcommittee, and we are ready to answer any questions you might have.

[The information follows:]

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

**Statement of Mr. Edward Avalos, Under Secretary
Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies**

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of this Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before you to discuss the activities of the Marketing and Regulatory Programs (MRP) mission area of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and to present the fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget proposals for the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA).

With me today are: Mr. Kevin Shea, Administrator of APHIS; Ms. Eleanor Starmer, Acting Administrator of AMS; and Mr. Larry Mitchell, Administrator of GIPSA. They have statements for the record and will answer questions regarding specific budget proposals for their respective agencies. Also with me is Mr. Michael Young, USDA's Budget Officer.

As you know, this is my last time testifying before you as Under Secretary in this Administration and I want to take this opportunity to thank the Subcommittee for the support you have provided the MRP mission area over the last several years. In the many areas that we have a shared vision, we have been able to provide needed support to farmers, ranchers and many other producers. As you have enabled us to support these hard working Americans, I am grateful. I also want to congratulate Ranking Member Sam Farr on his retirement. We truly appreciate his passion for the welfare of animals and for the farmers of California and our Nation.

Before discussing the request itself, I want to highlight some of our successes in expanding opportunities in rural America. In FY 2015, American agricultural producers achieved \$139.7 billion in exports, the third highest year on record. Agricultural exports climbed

more than 45 percent in value, totaling over \$911 billion, between 2009 and 2015, the best seven year stretch in history. Meeting the global appetite for American-grown products is good for the U.S. economy as a whole as it is estimated that for each dollar of agricultural exports another \$1.29 in business activity is stimulated. The MRP agencies have made strong contributions to achieving these record exports. As this Subcommittee knows well, APHIS is on the forefront of removing and preventing phytosanitary and sanitary trade barriers. Since FY 2009, APHIS has resolved 1,125 sanitary or phytosanitary trade issues with a value of \$15.4 billion. AMS also contributes to the promotion of trade. Through its export verification program, AMS certifies that products meet specific export requirements for countries around the world, including those in the European Union, Asia, and South America. In addition, AMS participates in international standards-setting organizations, ensuring that U.S. agricultural interests are represented when international trade standards are determined. AMS has also expanded export opportunities for U.S. organic businesses by finalizing five organic equivalency arrangements, most recently with Switzerland. GIPSA contributes to the promotion of trade as almost every bushel of grain that is exported from the U.S. is graded and inspected to GIPSA standards. The volume of grain inspected to GIPSA standards is immense. In 2015, the national inspection system provided over 3.45 million inspections on 305.3 million metric tons of grain with a value of over \$100 billion.

In addition to supporting agriculture through trade, the MRP agencies also protect domestic agriculture. The United States faced our largest animal health event last year with the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). While we did identify areas for improvement as our budget requests indicates, the response within our current resource level was impressive. Through its program of detection, depopulation and disposal, cleaning and disinfection, and indemnity payments to producers, at a cost of about \$1 billion in Federal funds, APHIS was able to stamp out the known detections of the disease. Based on conversations with states and industry groups and the lessons APHIS identified from the FY 2015 response, the Agency prepared a comprehensive and updated emergency response plan for a potential return of notifiable avian influenza. In the plan, USDA has committed to depopulating affected birds within 24-hours to minimize disease spread; updated indemnification procedures so we can provide critical resources to producers as soon as possible; and evaluated available equipment, facilities, and personnel to help ensure we are ready to move quickly in the face of an outbreak. APHIS will now provide a flat rate of compensation to the producer for cleaning and

disinfection, based upon the type of facility and number of birds. This will also help to provide resources to producers faster, and reduce the amount of paperwork that producers need to submit to APHIS. We also published an interim rule to allow indemnity to be paid to growers who may not be the owners of the birds. APHIS will continue to work with our producers and State and local governments to continue to improve preparedness and response.

Last year, APHIS responded to an unprecedented number of exotic fruit fly detections with 12 outbreaks resulting in quarantines in California, Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico. Despite the number of outbreaks, APHIS was able to detect and respond to them using our existing strategies and methods. We completed our responses to five of the outbreaks in the United States during FY 2015 and lifted the quarantine for the Oriental fruit fly outbreak in Florida on February 13, 2016. In addition to the animal and plant health work that APHIS does, the agency aids producers that face losses to predators, such as coyotes, wolves, feral swine, and large raptors. In FY 2015, APHIS responded to 482 reported wolf depredations. During the same year, APHIS successfully eliminated feral swine from four States and maintained operations in 37 other States. In total, APHIS carried out feral swine operations on 130 million acres. Going into FY 2017, funding to address livestock depredation and feral swine work will be maintained.

MRP agencies also provide marketing opportunities. Specifically, AMS facilitates marketing by reporting essential market data, upholding strong organic standards, and assisting the Nation's farmers and ranchers in taking advantage of opportunities, among other activities, to meet new consumer demands. The Administration's efforts over the years have made a lasting impact on markets important to producers of all sizes. For example, through the National Organic Program, AMS has provided the critical support needed to drive double-digit growth in the organic consumer market. In 2014, the retail market for organic products topped \$39 billion according to the Organic Trade Association, and it continues to grow. Today, the industry encompasses 21,666 certified organic businesses in the U.S.

In recent years, AMS has expanded program activities that strengthen local and regional food systems in order to support the livelihoods of farmers and ranchers, help revitalize rural economies, and meet growing consumer demand for local options. As demand for and sales of local food continue to grow – topping \$11.7 billion in 2014 according to industry estimates – AMS plays a key role in helping stakeholders throughout the supply chain. For example, AMS'

Transportation and Market Development Program supports agricultural infrastructure with technical expertise, grants, informational tools, research, and outreach. Further, AMS' Market News provides reports on prices, volume, quality, condition, and other market data about farm products in specific markets and marketing areas. Through this work, Market News produces information that impacts billions of dollars in agricultural trading each year. For organic commodities, Market News provides approximately 250 reports. Information about the value of organic products and food in local and regional food systems helps producers to access risk management programs and other resources. For example, the Risk Management Agency insures approximately 256 million acres of crops valued at \$78 billion using Market News information for price elections and product valuation.

AMS' efforts are complemented by GIPSA's work to help ensure that livestock producers have a fair and competitive market environment and APHIS' work to protect the health of plants and animals. This discretionary funded work of the MRP agencies to enhance the competitiveness of U.S. producers is further amplified by Farm Bill funded activities for the Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program, which connects producers to consumers, and the Specialty Crop Block Grants, which aids States in supporting the specialty crops important to them. In total, these activities are key to improving the marketability of American agricultural products, creating opportunities for producers of all sizes whether they are marketing their products down the street or across the globe.

MRP agencies support innovation. USDA has facilitated the adoption of new technologies by streamlining the process for making determinations on petitions involving biotechnology. As this Subcommittee knows, APHIS put a new review process in place in 2012 to consider petitions for deregulation. These improvements provide a more rapid and predictable approach to evaluating biotechnology products, ultimately providing technologies to growers sooner and more choices to consumers. APHIS has received 14 new petitions since the process was put in place. Of those, 11 have been deregulated, and three of the remaining four should be complete by the end of FY 2016. The target timeframes for reaching a determination is 13 months to 15 months; the time is currently down to just over 18 months, but prior to the change in process, it often took three or more years for a determination. In FY 2015 alone, USDA reviews found safe genetically enhanced varieties of potato, corn, soybean, cotton, and alfalfa. USDA estimates that the cumulative number of actions taken to deregulate biotechnology

products based on a scientific determination that they do not pose a plant pest risk will increase from a cumulative total of 82 actions in FY 2009 to an estimated cumulative total of 126 actions in FY 2017.

Other MRP agencies have also taken action to implement innovative ideas to perform more efficiently. In support of the marketing of high quality grain and grain related products, GIPSA's Federal Grain Inspection Service has modernized the information technology infrastructure thereby improving the availability and access to trade documents for grain producers, handlers and marketers. Additionally, GIPSA has made great strides in improving market enhancing technology and services available to its stakeholders through projects such as the development of rice shelling technology and sorghum odor quality project. GIPSA is also evaluating the use of LED lights for use in official inspection labs. There is great interest in converting to LED lights to take advantage of energy cost savings.

FY 2017 Request

The 2017 Budget requests total budgetary authority of just over \$2.4 billion for the MRP agencies, of which about \$1.03 billion is from discretionary appropriations, approximately \$842 million from Customs receipts and about \$455 million from fees charged to the direct beneficiaries of MRP services. MRP agencies continue to address core mandates and high priority needs while using taxpayer resources as efficiently as possible. With this in mind, I would like to highlight the budget requests for the MRP agencies.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

The President's Budget request proposes discretionary appropriations of about \$904 million for APHIS. In addition, existing user fees of more than \$219 million will support Agricultural Quarantine Inspection activities directly managed by APHIS, with the remainder being transferred to the Department of Homeland Security to support their agriculture-related border inspection activities. The proposal requests increased cost-sharing from cooperators of several programs related to specialty crops and tree and wood pests. These programs benefit the State, locality and the Nation in general. The proposals assume that both APHIS and our State and local partners share the financial responsibility for these programs. This allows a reduced demand on Federal taxpayer resources, and provides a more balanced allocation of responsibility

between the States and localities that directly receive this assistance and taxpayers. Similarly, the budget includes a decrease in the Wildlife Damage Management program by providing some services on a reimbursable basis and accounting for one-time costs. In recent years, successful efforts to reduce populations of pests, like pink bollworm, have allowed for savings without negatively impacting producers. In addition to these reductions, the budget requests a small number of increases for our highest priorities.

The budget includes an increase of about \$30 million to strengthen animal disease preparedness and response capabilities to stem the impacts of significant pests and diseases. Minimizing such impacts allows for an abundant food supply as well as provides trade opportunities for our producers. Over the last few years, USDA has addressed some of the worst animal disease outbreaks in recent history with the emergence of novel swine enteric coronavirus disease in the swine industry and the HPAI outbreak last year that infected 232 flocks and resulted in the depopulation of approximately 50 million birds. This increase will allow APHIS to improve its animal health readiness capacity by hiring additional staff to effectively address large-scale animal health events. In addition, APHIS will further develop activation and response plans and more fully test the readiness of their implementation which improves the depth of trained response personnel. Following the challenges faced in the 2015 HPAI outbreak, APHIS will develop prototypes and scalable plans focused on the depopulation, disposal, and decontamination of infected facilities. The request also funds the development of a protocol which will provide emergency use of National Guard mobile diagnostic laboratories. This increase will also provide the staff level needed to accomplish mission critical activities within the Select Agents program, and will also invest in technology improvements to enable electronic submissions of information to the National Select Agent Registry. This increase will also allow APHIS to fund cost increases associated with maintaining foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccines and modernizing the North American FMD Vaccine Bank.

As part of a government-wide initiative to address antimicrobial resistance, APHIS is requesting \$10 million to increase the depth of data collection, develop monitoring programs, and leverage other data and samples from existing APHIS animal health surveillance systems. With development of new antibiotics being limited and the growth of resistance to existing antibiotics, this increase is essential to combat the threat of antimicrobial resistance. This funding will work in tandem with funding being requested within the Research, Education, and

Economics mission area.

The Budget also includes an increase for the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection activities funded by discretionary appropriations. We appreciate the increase of \$1 million for this core-mission program in the FY 2016 Appropriations Act. It will allow us to fill longstanding vacancies in the program. However, additional funds are needed so that we can address the continuing need for more inspectors at peak travel times to prevent the spread of damaging pests like exotic fruit flies from Hawaii to the mainland United States while also facilitating travel and trade. These pests would put California citrus and other fruit and vegetable crops at risk.

Finally, the Budget includes an increase of about \$4.5 million to combat illegal logging and protect natural resources on a global scale. According to a study by the U.N. Environmental Program, illegal logging is valued at \$30-\$100 billion annually, and it is linked to a variety of other criminal activities and affects the operations of legitimate businesses. This increase will enable importers to file Lacey Act declarations through an automated system and maximize the number of products reviewed for compliance with the 2008 amendments to the Lacey Act. This increase is consistent with our goal of balancing the need to enforce the 2008 amendments to the Lacey Act with the need to facilitate legitimate trade.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

For 2017, the President's Budget request maintains current AMS activities, including an increase for pay. The budget proposes a discretionary appropriation of about \$83 million for AMS. This funding level includes the resources needed for ongoing Marketing Services activities, which includes: Egg Surveillance and Standardization; Market Protection and Promotion; and Transportation and Market Development Program. Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program matching grants will also be maintained consistent with current activities. While programmatic increases are not being sought, it is worth noting that maintaining these efforts is important to our goal of assisting rural economies to create prosperity by supporting diverse marketing opportunities.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

For 2017, the President's Budget request maintains current GIPSA activities, including an increase for pay. The budget proposes a discretionary appropriation of approximately \$43 million. About \$23 million is requested for the Packers and Stockyards Program while approximately \$20 million is for Federal Grain Inspection Service activities including standardization, compliance, and methods development activities. The budget includes a request to remove the obligation cap imposed on inspection and weighing user fees. GIPSA has observed periods when there are high demands for export grain. During these periods, GIPSA employees need to work around the clock to meet the need for inspection and weighing services. Additionally, GIPSA received notice that as many as five additional bulk grain export facilities will be coming online in the next two years. One elevator in New Orleans runs 24 hours a day all year round. Given these demands for inspection and weighing services, the budget requests the obligation cap on inspection and weighing user fees be removed to provide GIPSA with the flexibility needed to respond to market needs.

CONCLUSION

In closing, the budget request for MRP supports our key role in growing the rural economy and supporting producers and consumers across the Nation. Agricultural exports have had the best seven-year stretch in our Nation's history. MRP programs have contributed significantly to this success as well as the development of domestic markets. This concludes my statement. I look forward to working with the Subcommittee on the FY 2017 Budget and will be glad to answer questions you may have.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

Statement of Mr. Kevin Shea, Administrator
Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you on behalf of the dedicated and hard-working employees of our Agency to discuss the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) priorities for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and to provide you with a review of our fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request.

APHIS' mission is to safeguard the health and value of U.S. agricultural and other plant and animal resources. APHIS employees work tirelessly every day, across the country and around the world, to serve our stakeholders. This past year was a challenging one for our Agency and many of our stakeholders. Along with our State cooperators and the poultry industry, we responded to the largest animal disease outbreak in our history with strains of notifiable avian influenza detected in 21 States. Our employees and our cooperators rose to the occasion, and I want to acknowledge their hard work and determination as I begin my testimony. I would also like to take a moment to offer my congratulations to Ranking Member Sam Farr on his retirement and thank him for his strong support of our mission during his service on this Subcommittee. We truly appreciate his passion for the welfare of animals and for the farmers of California and our Nation.

Our programs continue to support all of the Secretary's goals: assisting rural communities to create prosperity so they are self-sustaining, repopulating, and economically thriving; ensuring our national forests and private working lands are conserved, restored, and made more resilient to climate change, while enhancing our water resources; helping America promote agricultural production and biotechnology exports as America works to increase food security; and ensuring that all of America's children have access to safe, nutritious, and balanced meals. They directly protect livestock, poultry, and special crops worth an estimated \$193 billion in 2015 (data collected by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service) and the well-being of 2.5 million animals under the Animal Welfare Act (internal APHIS data).

We appreciate the Subcommittee's support of our programs, as you demonstrated with the appropriations provided in FY 2016, which will ensure we can continue supporting our farmers and ranchers. We are using the increases provided for Avian Health, Swine Health, and Specialty Crop Pests to address significant disease threats faced by our farmers. The increase in the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection pre-departure program will allow us to fill longstanding vacancies at busy airports in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. We are using the increase in the Agricultural Import/Export line item to increase export opportunities for our farmers and ranchers. We are using the increase in the Wildlife Damage Management program to make essential safety investments in equipment for our aerial operations. Following our experience with the avian influenza outbreak of FY 2015, our FY 2017 budget proposal reflects the need to invest in our basic response infrastructure, so that we can continue to protect our Nation's farmers and their ability to provide a safe, secure food source for the United States and the world.

As APHIS Administrator, I have several core beliefs. First, healthy and profitable agriculture is good for America; it provides food and clothing for countless people worldwide and is a key pillar to a thriving economy. Second, as a Federal agency, APHIS' role is to take actions that no one State or individual entity can take on their own. And third, APHIS has a special role to carry out in protecting vulnerable animals. Our accomplishments from the past year demonstrate our

commitment to these principles, our mission, and to our stakeholders. I would like to report on several of them before I discuss our FY 2017 Budget in greater detail.

In FY 2015, 21 States had positive cases of notifiable avian influenza, affecting 232 premises (211 commercial, 21 backyard) and approximately 50 million birds. At its largest point, APHIS' response team included 3,200 individuals, including Federal employees, State employees, and contractors. APHIS delivered approximately \$200 million in indemnification payments to producers to help them recover from this devastating situation. In addition, APHIS paid approximately \$600 million in costs to depopulate, clean and disinfect infected premises and to dispose of the approximately 50 million chickens and turkeys. The response team worked diligently to contain and eradicate the disease, safely dispose of infected materials, and ensure the virus was eliminated so affected farms could safely return to production. Throughout the experience, APHIS continuously improved its response capabilities to provide the most effective and efficient services possible. All affected premises have resumed operations.

Based on conversations with States and industry groups and the lessons APHIS identified from the FY 2015 response, the Agency prepared a comprehensive and updated emergency response plan for a potential return of notifiable avian influenza. In the plan, USDA has committed to depopulating affected birds within 24-hours to minimize disease spread; updated indemnification procedures so we can provide critical resources to producers as soon as possible; and evaluated available equipment, facilities, and personnel to help ensure we are ready to move quickly in the face of an outbreak. APHIS will now provide a flat rate of compensation to the producer for cleaning and disinfection, based upon the type of facility and number of birds. This will also help to provide resources to producers faster, and reduce the amount of paperwork that producers need to submit to APHIS. We also published an interim rule to allow indemnity to be paid to growers who may not be the owners of the birds.

During the FY 2015 outbreak, we learned that we need to rebuild our response capabilities for large-scale events such as this one, and developed a plan to move in that direction including the establishment of multiple level coordination groups in APHIS and USDA. We also are

requesting additional resources in the FY 2017 budget that will allow us to respond to future animal health issues more effectively.

When highly pathogenic avian influenza was detected in Indiana in January 2016, we took immediate action to identify the disease and launch response activities. We depopulated the infected flock as well as another flock in a contact premises. It appears that this was an isolated incident where a low pathogenic virus mutated into the highly pathogenic form—a different strain from the one that caused the 2015 outbreak—and it does not necessarily indicate the beginning of a larger outbreak. We will continue extensive surveillance program to look for the disease throughout the country. If it strikes again, we will work with producers, States, and industry to stop its spread and eliminate it.

In FY 2015, the United States also experienced an unprecedented number of exotic fruit fly outbreaks. In total, there were 12 outbreaks that resulted in quarantines in California, Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico. Despite the number of outbreaks, APHIS was able to detect and respond to them using our existing strategies and methods. APHIS also assisted the Dominican Republic in responding to a large outbreak of the Mediterranean fruit fly in that country. We completed our responses to five of the outbreaks in the United States during FY 2015 and just lifted the quarantine for the Oriental fruit fly outbreak in Florida on February 13, 2016. Puerto Rico experienced its first ever outbreak of the Mediterranean fruit fly, which threatened specialty crop production worth nearly \$300 million in the Territory. APHIS and officials in Puerto Rico quickly mobilized a response and eradicated the outbreak. If the pest had become established in Puerto Rico or in the Dominican Republic, it would have threatened to spread to other areas of the country, particularly Florida, because of the high volume of travel and trade between the locations. APHIS is continuing its ongoing activities to prevent and detect any exotic fruit fly incursions to protect our specialty crop production. Without constant vigilance through our trapping network and release of sterile insects in vulnerable areas, damaging pests like the Mediterranean fruit fly could become established in the United States.

I am pleased to report on our continued progress in eliminating the backlog of pending biotechnology petition reviews. When APHIS put its new review process in place in 2012, there were 23 pending petitions for nonregulated status. Now, only one of those remains and it requires an environmental impact statement and consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service to move forward. APHIS has received 14 new petitions since the process was put in place. Of those, 11 have been deregulated, and three of the remaining four should be complete by the end of FY 2016. The target timeframes for reaching a determination is 13 months to 15 months; the time is currently down to just over 18 months, but prior to the change in process, it often took three or more years for a determination.

Our success in this area is based on APHIS' embrace of business process improvement tools to ensure that APHIS is a high performing, adaptable agency in the 21st Century. Over the last five years, we have completed a total of 29 business process improvement reviews. The results have allowed us to save time and resources for ourselves and our customers in a variety of areas, from veterinary biologics licensing to fleet management to billing processes. We completed a project in FY 2014 to streamline and modernize our permitting processes for micro-organisms imported by the biopesticide industry and others. By switching from paper-based labels to electronic labels for these imports, we reduced the time involved in this step of the process by more than 50 percent in FY 2015. We are continuing this effort with another seven business process reviews in FY 2016 to ensure that our program operates effectively and efficiently.

APHIS saw success with the National Feral Swine program in FY 2015. With support from the Subcommittee, we began this program in FY 2014 to reduce the damage, estimated at \$1.5 billion annually, caused by this invasive species. We have made significant progress in reducing specific populations of these animals. With private landowners, States, tribes, and other Federal agencies and organizations, we have conducted operational activities across 41 States and more than 130 million acres. In States where there are relatively low numbers of feral swine, the program goal has been to eliminate these animals completely. We have achieved this goal in four States with low populations of feral swine, including Washington, Idaho, New York, and Maryland. We will continue to monitor these States for feral swine damage to make sure the

animals do not become re-established. One of the program's goals for 2016 is to remove feral swine from another two States with low population levels.

We have also used the funding provided by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) to continue to enhance plant health through two important programs, Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention and the National Clean Plant Network (NCPN). Since 2009, APHIS has funded more than 2,600 projects in 50 States and 2 U.S. territories, strengthening our abilities to protect U.S. agriculture and natural resources from foreign pest threats. Cooperators across the country put innovative ideas into action with Farm Bill funds. Our cooperators have used the funds to devise new tools to help target surveys and to diagnose plant pathogens in field situations. We used the Farm Bill funds allowed to launch a national honey bee pest survey in FY 2015, with 37 States participating. We just announced our FY 2016 spending plan, which will support 412 projects suggested by States, universities, Federal agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and Tribal organizations. In support of the NCPN, which provides reliable sources of pathogen-free planting stock of high-value specialty crops, APHIS and cooperators are providing funding and other support to 22 clean plant centers and associated programs in 17 States representing specialty crops including fruit trees, grapes, citrus, berries, sweet potatoes, roses, and hops.

We meet regularly with our stakeholders to help us identify critical priorities and areas of need. This year, along with the Deputy Administrators from all six APHIS program areas, I am meeting with representatives of 18 different sectors, representing a wide variety of stakeholders. To address citrus growers' serious concerns about the impact of huanglongbing (HLB), or citrus greening, on their industry, we initiated the HLB Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC) several years ago. We are very pleased with the progress that the HLB MAC Group has made with support from this Subcommittee. HLB MAC-supported projects have more than doubled the number of biological control agents released to control HLB's insect vector, devised field delivery methods for thermotherapy (the use of heat treatment to reduce the amount of HLB in an infected tree and help it become productive again), and trained canine detectors to find HLB-infected trees, among other things. With the support of this Subcommittee, APHIS is continuing

to support the most promising projects in FY 2016 and FY 2017. After meeting with the representatives of nursery industry, APHIS agreed to establish an emerging technology working group and ensure that the team includes subject matter experts who are knowledgeable about issues to the nursery industry. This group will provide essential technical support and industry insight as we adopt new technologies that will affect our customers.

We continue to hear from our stakeholders that the ability to export their products is key to the growth and continued success of U.S. farmers and ranchers and related businesses. According to USDA's Economic Research Service, the value of U.S. agricultural exports has nearly tripled in value since 2000, and they were expected to account for more than 30 percent of farm earnings in 2015. U.S. agricultural exports totaled about \$140 billion in FY 2015. The strong showing demonstrates continuing world-wide demand for high-quality U.S. grown products. I am proud of APHIS' role in continuing to help U.S. farmers and ranchers access new markets. Last January 2015, we reached a historic agreement with China to allow all U.S. grown apples into the Chinese market. Our efforts result in high quality, fresh U.S. apples being available for consumers in China and a significant boost in sales for American apple producers. Exports of U.S. apples to China through November 2015 were valued at nearly \$22 million. Last year, APHIS, in cooperation with other agencies, successfully negotiated and resolved 171 sanitary and phytosanitary trade-related issues involving U.S. agricultural exports, with an estimated market value of more than \$2.5 billion. This includes continuing our efforts to eliminate all remaining bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)-related restrictions on U.S. cattle and beef. Based on our efforts, 14 countries removed all BSE restrictions on U.S. beef and beef products in FY 2015. Together these markets have a potential value of \$180 million for our exporters. We were able to retain important markets for U.S. poultry like the European Union (worth \$111 million) by providing scientifically sound information on our efforts to contain the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza. APHIS also successfully intervened in 293 situations where U.S. cargo was held up at foreign ports-of-entry, which prevented the rejection of shipments worth more than \$25 million. We appreciate the additional resources the Subcommittee has provided for these efforts in FY 2015 and 2016.

Our Animal Welfare program carries out activities designed to ensure the humane care and treatment of animals covered under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) through inspections, enforcement, education, and collaboration with others. In FY 2015, APHIS continued to implement the 2014 final rule that revised the definition of “retail pet store.” This change protects the health of pets sold sight unseen over the Internet and via phone- and mail-based businesses. APHIS has received 333 completed applications since the retail pet store rule went into effect, and there are currently 230 licensees under the rule. APHIS is continuing to evaluate its regulations under the AWA and the Horse Protection Act to ensure that our methods and requirements lead to the best outcomes for the animals protected by those statutes.

FY 2017 Budget

Our FY 2017 budget requests a total of \$904.4 million, including \$3.2 million for our Buildings and Facilities account. This is a net increase of \$6.78 million, or approximately 0.8 percent, from the FY 2016 appropriation of \$897.6 million. Among the proposed increases is \$30 million to improve our animal health readiness capacity to effectively address large animal health events like the FY 2015 avian influenza outbreak. This area of our Agency has been diminished, and we have seen a reduction of more than 200 animal health professionals over the last decade. The need to rebuild our capacity is critical. We will use most of the funds to hire veterinarians and animal health technicians to rebuild our field force. We will also hire more safety and health officers and biosecurity officers. These employees will need training and equipment to be prepared to respond to situations like the 2015 avian influenza outbreak. Another critical need is the development and maintenance of the system we share with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention to manage the registry and inspection of facilities that handle select agents and biological toxins. The animal health readiness proposal includes \$1.5 million for APHIS’ share of the costs for this essential system. It also includes \$1.7 million to keep up with increasing costs to maintain the National Veterinary Stockpile. We are requesting \$9.9 million to implement APHIS’ portion of the \$61 million included in the USDA Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) Action Plan. AMR poses a serious threat to human and animal health, and APHIS will

use the funding requested to enhance on-farm surveillance, providing critical information about the prevalence of AMR and inform government-wide efforts to address it. In another important area, APHIS is requesting a \$4.5 million increase for the Lacey Act program, which is part of a collaborative effort by USDA, the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and others to combat illegal logging on a global scale. According to a study by the U.N. Environmental Program, illegal logging accounts for \$30-\$100 billion annually, and it is linked to a variety of other criminal activities and affects the profitability of legitimate logging enterprises. I would also like to mention our request for a \$1.4 million increase for the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection pre-departure inspection program. We appreciate the increase of \$1 million for this core-mission program in the FY 2016 Appropriations Act. It will allow us to fill longstanding vacancies in the program. However, additional funds are needed so that we can address the continuing need for more inspectors at peak travel times to prevent the spread of damaging pests like exotic fruit flies and scale insects from Hawaii to the mainland United States while also facilitating travel and trade. These pests would put California citrus and other fruit and vegetable crops at risk. Finally, I would like to highlight the \$6.17 million requested to cover pay costs for employees to avoid having to reduce our program spending to cover these truly essential costs.

APHIS is balancing these critical increases by proposing reductions in Federal support in areas where we feel we can reduce efforts without compromising progress towards program goals, such as Cotton Pests, where we are completing surveys to confirm the eradication of the pink bollworm. We continue to stress the importance of a cooperative effort between the Federal government and our public and private partners in responding to several programs in the Specialty Crop Pests, Tree and Wood Pests, and Wildlife Damage Management line items. We urge our State and industry partners to put more resources into these programs that are vital to their interests as well. We are also proposing a decrease in the Wildlife Damage Management line item related to one-time investments in aircraft equipment and a decrease in the Veterinary Diagnostics line item related to the National Animal Health Laboratory Network.

APHIS' mission of safeguarding U.S. agriculture is ever more critical. Agricultural production practices, global trading patterns, and pest and disease threats continue to evolve. But our core objective remains the same. It is simple, but vital: to protect American agriculture and other animal and plant resources. On behalf of APHIS, I appreciate your support and look forward to a continued, productive relationship. I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE**Statement of Elanor Starmer, Acting Administrator
Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am very pleased to have this opportunity to present the fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request on behalf of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). As you know, America's economic vitality depends on competitive, efficient, and productive agricultural markets. AMS has a proud history of administering programs that provide valuable services to farmers, ranchers, and many other participants across the agricultural marketing chain to promote a competitive and efficient marketplace. We work hard to ensure fair and open access to markets and information, deliver the intelligence needed for marketing decisions, and support marketing innovation. This work creates opportunities for a broad range of agricultural stakeholders to advance USDA's goal of creating prosperity in rural communities.

AMS' MISSION

AMS' mission is to facilitate the strategic marketing of agricultural products in domestic and international markets, while ensuring fair trading practices and promoting a competitive and efficient marketplace to benefit producers, traders, and consumers of U.S. food and fiber products. To accomplish our mission, we partner with State agricultural agencies, local and Tribal governments, other Federal agencies, agricultural producers, and others throughout the supply chain.

For FY 2017, we are requesting a total of \$83 million in annual appropriations. This funding will enable AMS to continue delivering the services that U.S. agriculture relies upon. Before I expand on our budget proposal, I would like to briefly highlight a few of our recent accomplishments, focusing on AMS Market News, organic standards, food procurement, market development and grants that support local and regional marketing.

2015 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Market News

Even as USDA Market News program celebrated its 100th birthday last year, we continue updating program services and delivery methods to keep pace with current market information needs. With reports on prices, volume, quality, condition, and other market data about farm products in specific markets and marketing areas, Market News produces information that impacts billions of dollars in agricultural trading each year. It is an information lifeline for the agricultural sector. It provides all stakeholders with timely, reliable, unbiased data that is essential for business decisions.

Market News covers approximately 700 products on a daily basis and issues more than 250,000 unbiased reports per year, attracting more than 53 million views from stakeholders. The reports increase market transparency and help farmers and ranchers identify opportunities by ensuring that all farmers, traders, and agribusinesses have equal access to information. While our traditional price reporting programs continue to serve as a backbone for the industry, we have innovated within the program to include pricing data relevant to small and mid-sized fruit and vegetable producers and participants in emerging sectors such as grass-fed, organic, and local foods.

A range of stakeholders have emphasized the importance of Market News. During the 2013 government shutdown, AMS heard repeatedly of significant market disruptions. Without Market News, it was hard for farmers to determine fair prices, and commodity futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange decreased significantly. Buyers and sellers use Market News prices either to establish contract values or negotiate spot market prices. Small farmers who market their commodities through formula arrangements, in which the determination of price is based on published data, were severely affected because the lack of Market News data put them at a disadvantage in price negotiations. Hog producers were also heavily impacted, as more than 96% of market hogs are priced on a formula arrangement where the base price is determined by

Market News data. There were a number of other impacts caused by the absence of Market News reports:

- Fruit and vegetable markets went through a sharp price escalation and experienced volatility.
- Wholesalers and retailers were more cautious in purchasing, renegotiating contract terms, and slowing forward purchasing in the absence of reliable data about the direction the markets were heading.
- Meat industry commodity traders pulled money out of the market, slowed or halted trading, and adjusted settlement terms.
- The Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which uses a weighted average calculation based on published Market News prices, temporarily suspended both its feeder cattle and lean hog indexes due to the lack of Market News data.
- Cotton futures trading and forward contracting were unable to use Market News, and the Farm Service Agency was missing information for loan calculations.

Market News also plays a key role in supporting the growing sectors of local/regional food – which industry sources estimate may be a \$20 billion market by 2019 – and organic agriculture, which topped \$39 billion in sales nationally in 2014. Beginning last year, AMS established Federal-State cooperative agreements to capture local, farm gate, and retail data and make it available to the public on a regional and national level. In addition, AMS provides approximately 250 reports on organic commodities. This information – about the value of organic products and food in local and regional food systems – helps producers access crop insurance and other resources, such as low cost loans and operating capital, from companies and programs that routinely use data from Market News. AMS also launched new Market News reports about global dairy trade and emerging markets like grass-fed lamb and goats, pasture-raised pork, non-GE/GMO grains, and tribal-produced commodities.

In 2016, Market News plans to expand collection and publication of underserved local and emerging market data from farmers markets, auctions, and farm-to-school programs, as well as begin to collect data from food hubs and foster new cooperative agreements with additional State Departments of Agriculture to initiate local and emerging market reporting activities.

Other Federal programs rely on information from Market News reports to support agricultural producers. For example, the Risk Management Agency insures approximately 256 million acres of crops valued at \$78 billion using Market News information in part to determine price elections and product valuation. AMS Commodity Procurement supports producers and maximizes the value of nutrition assistance program purchases by using Market News data to evaluate markets when buying more than \$2 billion in domestic foods each year. AMS' Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Program uses Market News as a resource to help buyers and sellers of perishable commodities settle financial disputes that totaled almost \$17 million in 2015. Finally, the U.S. International Trade Commission uses Market News information in monitoring North American Free Trade Agreement provisions on tomatoes and peppers.

Transportation and Market Development

AMS' Transportation and Market Development Program supports agricultural infrastructure with technical expertise, grants, informational tools, research, and outreach. In recent years AMS has, consistent with the direction in the 2014 Farm Bill, expanded program activities that strengthen local and regional food systems in order to support the livelihoods of farmers and ranchers, help revitalize rural economies, and meet growing consumer demand for local options. As demand for and sales of local food continue to grow – topping \$11.7 billion in 2014 according to industry estimates – AMS plays a key role in helping stakeholders throughout the supply chain.

In 2015, AMS created three new online local food directories that provide public listings of food hubs, on-farm markets, and community supported agriculture operations. Similar to the National Farmers Market Directory, which now includes about 8,500 market locations, each new directory provides vital information about listed enterprises, including a mapped location, operating hours, months of operation, the types of products available, the number of producers at each market, and the accepted forms of payment. These directories allow household shoppers and wholesale food buyers to quickly identify nearby suppliers of local foods, while producers and distributors of local foods are able to take advantage of emerging opportunities in direct-to-consumer and wholesale markets.

Communities continue to invest in farmers markets as community spaces, opportunities to connect consumers with agriculture, and vehicles to expand access to healthy foods in areas with limited options. After witnessing growing interest in farmers markets by residents on military installations, AMS partnered with the Department of Defense and Wholesome Wave to release a “Guide for Farmers Markets on Military Installations.” This guide provides step-by-step instructions for market managers and military leaders who want to establish farmers markets at military sites. AMS also doubled the number of vendors at the USDA Farmers Market for the market’s 20th season and cultivated partnerships within the Washington, DC metro community to increase opportunities for local food businesses.

To support agricultural transportation, and rural investment, AMS co-hosted the biennial Agricultural Transportation Summit in August 2015 in Rosemont, Illinois. The summit focused on overcoming challenges in transportation capacity by facilitating collaboration between leaders from producer organizations and agribusinesses with representatives from rail companies, shippers, ports, truckers, and government. Discussions centered on the importance of inland waterway, rail, truck, and vessel transportation to the competitiveness and profitability of U.S. agriculture. AMS also co-sponsors Ag Shipper Workshops on exports each fall and winter. The most recent workshops were held from December 2015 through February 2016 in Minneapolis, Portland, Boise, Atlanta, Fresno and Sacramento. These workshops bring shippers and forwarders of agricultural and forest products together to discuss current issues facing exporters and facilitate discussion with representatives from ocean carriers, ports, trucking, and government.

After hearing from many communities that are interested in better understanding the economic impact of local and regional food systems, AMS convened a team of economists and food system specialists to develop a best practice toolkit for evaluating the economic impacts of local food system activities. The team, coordinated by Colorado State University, developed a toolkit that can guide and enhance the capacity of local organizations to make more deliberate and credible measurements of local and small-scale economic activity and other ancillary benefits. In addition, the agency established cooperative agreements to evaluate the potential impact of mobile markets and create guidance for food hubs to help them meet food safety

requirements. AMS responded to approximately 1,000 requests for technical assistance for small and mid-sized agricultural producers, businesses, and underserved communities. Examples of technical assistance range from a food hub that asked for help in finding farmers to supply product for their buyers, to a local government that contacted AMS for assistance with facility design for a new multi-functional farmers market. AMS also participated in five regional meetings with State Departments of Agriculture and led roundtables and stakeholder meetings with farmers and local businesses in New Mexico, New York, and Nebraska, bringing together multiple USDA agencies to talk about the many programs and services available through the Department to support local and regional food systems.

AMS awards Farm Bill funded grants to projects that support direct producer-to-consumer marketing, local food infrastructure, and the competitiveness of U.S. specialty crops. In 2015, AMS funded 324 projects through the Farm Bill funded Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program.

National Organic Program

AMS' National Organic Program facilitates market access for organic agricultural products and conducts compliance and enforcement activities that protect the integrity of the organic label. The National Organic Program develops and enforces clear standards in order to ensure consumer confidence in the label.

AMS establishes national organic regulations and accredits 79 third-party organic certifying agents worldwide. Those certifiers oversee an organic industry that continues to experience double-digit growth, with 21,666 certified organic operations in the U.S. and 31,020 around the world.

To facilitate the international trade of organic products, AMS works with the Foreign Agricultural Service and Office of the United States Trade Representative to establish equivalency arrangements. Over the last five years, AMS has established five such arrangements that make it easier for U.S. organic businesses to access a \$65 billion global organic market.

In July 2015, AMS signed the fifth organic equivalency arrangement with Switzerland to streamline access for American producers. In addition, AMS continues to lead discussions on potential equivalency arrangements with Mexico, Taiwan, Costa Rica, Peru, and Chile. For 2016, AMS is working on a new equivalency arrangement with Mexico, while supporting existing agreements with Canada, the European Union, South Korea, Japan, and Switzerland.

In 2015, AMS also conducted outreach to a wide range of stakeholders, including members of the National Organic Standards Board; accredited certifying agents; producers, processors, and handlers; and consumers. As part of this outreach, AMS developed a comprehensive series of videos, tip sheets, and training materials to support accessible, affordable certification across the county, including technical assistance resources designed to support underserved farmers.

In terms of rulemaking, AMS has worked on a number of proposed rules related to organic aquaculture, origin of livestock, and animal welfare practices for livestock and poultry. As the rulemaking process moves forward, AMS will make sure that there is ample opportunity for interested parties to comment. AMS conducted two web-based public comment sessions, and established a hydroponic taskforce that reports to the National Organic Standards Board to evaluate current hydroponic production methods and assess their alignment with organic regulations.

To meet the data needs of organic stakeholders and provide information that supports the development of new markets, AMS launched the first release of the Organic INTEGRITY database at the end of 2015. Developed with funding from the 2014 Farm Bill, this database is a major upgrade that provides more current information on certified operations, deters fraud, and increases market and supply chain connections.

Commodity Procurement

AMS purchases a variety of domestically produced and processed foods, providing an outlet for surplus products, and supporting American agriculture. Annually, AMS purchases about two billion pounds of domestic foods with funding from Section 32 and the Food and

Nutrition Service (FNS) program funds. These purchases are an important outlet for surplus products and provide the National School Lunch Program with food for 31 million school children daily, in addition to making available 930 million pounds of food for food banks, disaster relief, and soup kitchens.

Of the 2.1 billion pounds of 100-percent domestically-produced and processed foods distributed, 274 million pounds were surplus removal purchases designed to provide market support during times of depressed market conditions. These purchases supported eleven different commodities, helping to bolster processor and producer purchasing power and prices while providing high-quality, nutritious food to program recipients.

USDA food purchases are a coordinated effort between AMS and FNS. AMS develops products and purchase program technical requirements, manages the Web-Based Supply Chain Management System, and conducts the procurements in accordance with federal regulations and USDA policy. FNS manages the food and nutrition assistance programs, including the National School Lunch Program and The Emergency Food Assistance Program, by generating orders from qualified recipients for various USDA Foods and coordinating with AMS on the purchase planning and scheduling.

The Commodity Purchase Program works with FNS to support the dietary initiatives and specific nutritional needs of program recipients. For 2015, AMS helped to better meet the needs of program recipients by expanding purchases of kosher foods and purchasing traditional foods for the Food Distribution Programs on Indian Reservations.

In 2015, AMS conducted significant outreach to small business entities, in particular minority-owned, service-disabled veteran owned, and women-owned small businesses, as well as those operating in historically underutilized business zones, to let them know about opportunities to sell to USDA. AMS approved 20 new vendor applications, and the program attained a small business contracting rate of more than 38 percent, for over \$1 billion in purchases.

To expand participation and provide business opportunities for fruit and vegetable vendors to supply fresh fruits and vegetables for schools, AMS and FNS developed and

implemented the Unprocessed Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program, as called for in the 2014 Farm Bill. To encourage vendor participation in the program, AMS offered six webinars, plus conference calls and presentations.

During 2016 and 2017, AMS will conduct a joint review with FNS, including all external stakeholders in the supply chain, to evaluate USDA Foods and domestic procurement processes. The goal of the review is to redesign business processes to emulate commercial practices in order to meet the Agencies' missions more efficiently and effectively. AMS will manage a similar process for the Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, and U.S. Agency for International Development as they review and redesign the international food aid programs' business practices.

Finally, USDA consolidated all domestic food procurement activities within AMS in 2015 in order to improve efficiency and reduce operational costs. AMS welcomed 22 commodity procurement staff members from USDA's Farm Service Agency. The consolidation of policies, procedures, and activities will continue in 2016.

FY 2017 BUDGET PROPOSALS

For FY 2017, AMS proposes \$81.933 million for Marketing Services activities and \$1.235 million for Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program grants, for a discretionary appropriation of \$83.168 million. In total, our Marketing Services request reflects an increase of \$0.7 million above the 2016 budget for the proposed pay increase. This funding level will enable us to continue to facilitate effective and efficient markets for agricultural products.

CONCLUSION

Moving agricultural products from farm to table takes coordination throughout the supply chain. In 2015, AMS cultivated partnerships and built stronger and more efficient marketing support programs. By helping agricultural producers, processors, handlers, shippers, and sellers succeed, AMS supports rural communities across the country. We will continue to meet evolving market demands by working with our stakeholders and ensuring that our programs are relevant and valuable to the businesses and customers we serve directly, and to consumers across

the nation. The allocation of resources proposed in the 2017 budget represents effective use of available funding to advance AMS' important mission. Thank you for this opportunity to present our budget proposal.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

Statement of Larry Mitchell, Administrator Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Introduction

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to share with you the accomplishments of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA), and discuss with you GIPSA's fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget proposal.

GIPSA plays an integral role in ensuring the economic viability of America's farmers and livestock producers, and, in turn, of rural America. GIPSA programs impact the livestock, poultry, and grain markets directly and GIPSA's work in the three key sectors of American agriculture ensures fair-trade practices and financial integrity for competitive markets, and promotes equitable and efficient marketing across the nation and around the world.

GIPSA administers two programs that are very important to American agriculture: the Packers and Stockyards Program (P&SP) and the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS). P&SP protects fair trade practices, financial integrity, and competitive markets for livestock, meat, and poultry. FGIS facilitates the marketing of U.S. grains, oilseeds, and related agricultural products through a world-renowned grain inspection and weighing system. Moreover, FGIS maintains the integrity of the grain marketing system by developing unbiased grading standards and methods for assessing grain quality.

GIPSA's organizational structure is reflective of and is designed to support the fulfillment of its mission, goals, and initiatives. P&SP is headquartered in Washington, D.C., has staff in three regional offices located in Atlanta, Georgia; Denver, Colorado; and Des Moines, Iowa; and 54 front-line resident employees located throughout the United States who are the eyes and ears for our compliance and regulatory presence on the ground.

FGIS is also headquartered in Washington, D.C., with its National Grain Center located in Kansas City, Missouri. FGIS has seven field offices, three sub offices, and one Federal/State

office. These field offices are located in Grand Forks, North Dakota; Kansas City, Missouri; League City, Texas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Portland, Oregon; Stuttgart, Arkansas; and, Toledo, Ohio. The Federal/State office is located in Olympia, Washington. FGIS delivers official inspection and weighing services via a national inspection system, a unique public-private partnership of Federal, State, and private inspection personnel. Our partners include 50 State and private agencies authorized by the Secretary to provide official inspection and weighing services on GIPSA's behalf.

In addition to GIPSA's two program areas, three Washington D.C.-based units, the Civil Rights Staff, Information Technology Staff, and Management and Budget Services, provide the agency with management and technical support, as well as the leadership of key initiatives, such as Cultural Transformation, Employee Engagement, and Outreach.

Packers and Stockyards Program

Under the Packers and Stockyards Act (P&S Act), GIPSA's P&SP regulates businesses that market livestock, poultry, and meat. Enacted in 1921, the P&S Act promotes fair and competitive marketing in livestock, meat, and poultry for the benefit of American consumers and producers. Under the P&S Act, P&SP fosters fair competition, provides payment protection, and guards against deceptive and fraudulent trade practices in the livestock, meat, and poultry markets. By protecting fair-trade practices, financial integrity, and competitive markets, GIPSA promotes marketplace fairness for livestock producers, buyers, sellers, swine contract growers, and poultry growers, for the benefit of all market participants.

In carrying out our work, GIPSA works cooperatively with our sister agencies within USDA, particularly with the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Economic Research Service, the National Agricultural Statistics Service, and the Food Safety and Inspection Service; and, with the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of the Chief Economist, and the Office of Inspector General. We also collaborate regularly with the Department of Justice, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and other State and local law enforcement agencies with their investigations.

P&SP regional offices initiate investigations when GIPSA receives information that a violation of the P&S Act is occurring or has occurred. The information may come from a complaint or from routine regulatory activity. For example, in December 2014, a P&SP agent

conducting a follow-up investigation at a livestock market, discovered scale tickets that appeared to have been altered. The P&SP agent alerted the state livestock board, and within weeks, a task force of law enforcement personnel from the livestock board, the district attorney's office, and P&SP agents executed a search warrant on the premises of the livestock market. The county grand jury indicted two of the individuals involved on 139 criminal charges including forgery, fraud, conspiracy, and racketeering. The Assistant U.S. Attorney brought federal charges that resulted in the federal magistrate finding that the market had "engaged in egregious, systematic violations of the [P&S Act] to such an extent that [the owner] and [the two individuals charged in state court] cannot be allowed to independently run the business."

Although fraud and deceit in the livestock industries are more common than we would prefer, more frequently, P&SP investigators find minor violations. In these instances, P&SP regional office employees work with the regulated entities to resolve compliance issues. When the violations are more serious, the regional offices issue a Notice of Violation. If the regulated entity fails to correct identified violations, the regional office refers the matter to P&SP's Litigation and Economic Analysis Division (LEAD) in Washington, D.C. LEAD may offer the entity the opportunity to stipulate to the violation and resolve the matter by paying a modest penalty. In FY 2015, 68 entities stipulated to penalties totaling \$158,950.

P&SP refers more serious violations and violations by repeat offenders to USDA's Office of the General Counsel (OGC) for hearing before a USDA Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). Last year, ALJ's levied \$499,300 in penalties for violations of the P&S Act. OGC refers matters that must be litigated in Federal Court to the Department of Justice (DOJ). Last year, DOJ attorneys obtained civil penalties totaling \$299,360.

GIPSA's P&SP has improved its operational performance over the last several years. A significant component to that improvement has been a business process re-engineering effort initiated in 2006 and subsequent management follow-up and refinement that continues today. P&SP developed processes and incorporated those processes into an electronic case management system that provides agents and auditors throughout the program consistent direction on the necessary steps to complete investigations successfully.

For example, in 2000, P&SP had 188 full-time employees, who closed a total of 579 investigations, resulting in 14 formal complaints decided by an ALJ. By comparison, at the end of 2015, P&SP had 141 full-time employees who closed 1,974 investigative files, more than

three times the number of cases closed in 2000. P&SP categorizes investigations as competition, financial, or trade practices. The competition category includes preferential treatment and restriction of competition. The financial category includes bond activities, solvency, custodial accounts, and failure to pay. Trade practices include registration, weighing practices, and unfair or deceptive practices.

As mentioned previously, most investigations uncover minor violations. P&SP works with the regulated entity to help them understand how to correct their procedures to bring their operation into compliance with the P&S Act and regulations. By investigating and reviewing the operations of regulated entities, P&SP is able to instill an expectation of compliance.

In addition to the cases closed by P&SP without referral, P&SP closed 57 cases that had been referred to OGC, including 14 that had been further referred to DOJ.

GIPSA works to maintain an effective presence at livestock markets around the country. GIPSA ensures that packers compete for slaughter animals. GIPSA reviews the records and contracts of live poultry dealers to ensure that the contracts with poultry growers comply with the P&S Act and that the weights of feed and birds that are used to calculate grower compensation are accurate.

GIPSA supplements the presence in the countryside with a toll-free hotline (800-998-3447) to receive complaints and other communications from livestock producers, poultry growers, and other members of the industry or general public. Hotline callers can voice concerns or file a complaint anonymously. The information obtained from hotline callers often alerts GIPSA to emerging issues. The sooner GIPSA is aware of an issue, the greater the probability of avoiding financial loss for producers.

Federal Grain Inspection Service

GIPSA's grain inspection program facilitates the marketing of U.S. grain, oilseeds, and related agricultural products by providing the market with the official U.S. grading standards, as well as methods to assess product quality; maintaining the integrity of the marketing system by enforcing the United States Grain Standards Act (USGSA) and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (AMA). The program also provides for America's national inspection system, a network of third-party Federal, State, and private laboratories that provide impartial, user-fee funded official inspection and weighing services under the authority of the USGSA and the AMA. In

2015, the national inspection system provided over 3.45 million inspections on 305.3 million metric tons of grain with a value of over \$100 billion.

GIPSA's grading standards help buyers and sellers efficiently identify the quality of grain and grain products and provide a common language for the trade. To ensure that U.S. standards for grain remain relevant, GIPSA regularly reviews the standards and seeks public input. In 2017, GIPSA will continue with its review of the barley standards, which were originally promulgated in 1926. Through a *Federal Register* notice of proposed rulemaking in 2014, GIPSA solicited barley stakeholder comments, which will be used as the basis for a final rule in the near future. In 2016, GIPSA has published Request for Information notices in the *Federal Register* asking stakeholders for comment on the United States standards for flaxseed, triticale, mixed grain, oats, rye, sorghum, and rice. GIPSA also published a Request for Information notice asking stakeholders what additional services or tests GIPSA should provide such as co-products of ethanol production, commonly referred to as distillers' grains.

FGIS supports the market development activities of U.S. grain trade associations to grow the international demand for U.S. grains. FGIS currently coordinates with representatives of the U.S. Wheat Associates and the U.S. Grains Council to conduct export wheat and corn surveys. FGIS assists with the wheat survey by collecting samples, providing inspection results, and performing additional tests for pesticide residues and heavy metals. FGIS has assisted with the wheat survey for over 30 years; 2012 was the first year of the corn survey. The two trade associations use the data to support their market development activities, advise importers worldwide on what is available for sale and its cost, and demonstrate the advantages of U.S. wheat and corn over the competition.

FGIS continues to support the grain industry's need for fast, reliable testing for mycotoxins in grains and oilseeds through the rapid test kit evaluation program. Since the program's inception, the needs of the industry have changed and the evaluation program has expanded to include additional mycotoxins as well as biotechnology-derived traits. Through this program, FGIS verifies the performance claims of test kit manufacturers and issues certificates for test kits meeting the performance claims. A recent innovation in this arena is the development of water-based test kits that are environmentally friendly and increase employee safety, as compared to traditional solvent-based kits.

FGIS is evaluating the use of LED lights for use in official inspection labs. There is great interest in converting to LED lights to take advantage of energy cost savings over time and to qualify as LEAD or “green” building status for energy efficiency. The type of light used for inspection is critical to receiving accurate results for the grade determining and other factors that assist our customers in evaluating grain quality. The color of the light and how color is perceived under different lighting conditions can impact the accuracy of determinations. FGIS has verified that LED lights can be created to meet inspection lighting requirements and is working with suppliers for options.

To better serve the dynamic grain marketing system, GIPSA remains attuned to changes in movement of U.S. grain and related products. The U.S. grain industry has experienced a significant increase in the demand for grain exported in shipping containers. A surplus of empty containers allows grain exporters to capitalize on opportunities to ship grain at a lower freight rate and deliver grain to small business entities around the world. Expansion of the containerized grain export market has exceeded most forecasts and has increased from 0.1 percent of total grain exported (metric tons) in 2002 to 3.3 percent of total grain exported (metric tons) in 2015.

GIPSA also continues to work with exporters, importers, and other end-users of U.S. grain around the world to facilitate the marketing of U.S. grain in global markets. GIPSA helps resolve grain quality and weight discrepancies, helps other countries develop domestic grain and commodity standards and marketing infrastructures, assists importers in developing quality specifications, and, to harmonize international trade, trains foreign inspectors in U.S. inspection methods and procedures. These activities foster a better understanding of the entire U.S. grain marketing system and serve to enhance purchasers’ confidence in U.S. grain. Ultimately, these efforts help move our nation’s harvest to end-users around the globe. During 2015, FGIS personnel briefed 74 teams from 43 countries.

FGIS’s continued success in fulfilling its mission of facilitating the marketing of U.S. grain is directly attributable to its exceptionally skilled, experienced, and dedicated workforce. With many of the original inspectors who were hired in the late 1970’s and early 1980’s retiring, succession planning is critical. FY 2014 was the first year for an FGIS Agricultural Commodity Grader Pathway Program. The Pathway Program recruits recent college graduates into the agricultural commodity grader positions. The recent graduates participate in an intensive six month training program conducted by FGIS field offices. During this training period, the

participants are paired with more experienced employees for the purpose of grain grading training and sharing knowledge of practices, policies and organizational culture. Upon successful completion of the training, the participants are relocated and assigned to field offices to begin their career in grain inspection. In FY 2016, FGIS already conducted targeted outreach for commodity graders under the Pathway Program at the Tuskegee University in Alabama and the University of Puerto Rico. In addition, in the very near future, FGIS's Science and Technology Division (TSD), located at GIPSA's National Grain Center in Kansas City, Missouri, plans to announce a Pathways position for engineers nationwide. The Pathway Program is a strong component for FGIS's succession planning to ensure that experienced staff are in place as more senior staff retire. FGIS's TSD also plans to have a strong presence at the Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences conference scheduled in Florida from March 31 – April 2 as our next special emphasis recruitment event. FGIS intends to use all hiring avenues in order to maintain an educated and well-trained workforce in order to provide the highest quality services to the grain industry.

2017 Budget Request

To fund important initiatives and address GIPSA's core mission responsibilities, GIPSA requests \$43,482,000 for salaries and expenses for FY 2017. The budget includes additional funding to cover salary costs for the Packers and Stockyards Program and for the Grain Program. Maintaining base funding at this level is crucial to ensuring the continued success of the P&SP's and Grain Program's activities.

GIPSA's funding level request will enable the P&SP to enforce and promote compliance with the P&S Act. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service reported that in calendar year 2014, U.S. packers and live poultry dealers produced over 106 billion pounds of meat and poultry. P&SP ensured competitive markets, fair practices and prompt payment at a cost to U.S. taxpayers of about two one-hundredths of a cent per pound.

P&SP relies on 54 resident employees -- agents, auditors, market inspectors, and supervisors-- with assigned duty stations in their homes across the United States to conduct a large percentage of its front line regulatory inspections and investigations. These resident employees must travel to conduct regulatory and investigative field work. In addition to funding for salaries, benefits, and travel expenses, GIPSA must also furnish the necessary equipment and

supplies, such as computers and high speed scanners, to enable employees to successfully perform their jobs. By providing staff with resources to travel and the tools needed to successfully conduct their work, GIPSA expects to achieve a level of 83 percent industry compliance with the P&S Act in FY 2017.

GIPSA funding level request for the Grain Regulatory Program permits the exploration of new processes and technology to provide customers with information about the quality of all the grains and commodities tested within the national inspection system. In 2014, FGIS facilitated the export of approximately one out of every four rows of corn raised in the U.S.; one out of every two rows of soybeans; and, two out of every five truckloads of wheat. FGIS provides all of its services nationwide at a cost of just about a penny per bushel.

The requested funding for the Grain Regulatory Program will be used for the information technology support and equipment needed to ensure the seamless flow and capture of data within the national inspection system. Currently, individual test results are determined via analytical instruments or electronic scales; the new equipment, including barcode scanners, printers and computers, will capture information on the individual test results, who performed the test, equipment used on sample, as well as time and location of analysis. These enhancements will ensure that the results reported on FGIS inspection certificates for all commodities and grain tested are more accurate and the results (i.e., certificates) are available to customers in a more expeditious manner.

Finally, the President's budget request will contain legislative proposals to collect fees for the development of grain standards and to amend the P&S Act to provide authority to collect license fees to cover the cost of the program. These proposals are consistent with the overall effort to shift funding for programs to identifiable beneficiaries. The President's budget request will also propose the elimination of the obligation limitation on fees collected from inspection and weighing services, which will allow GIPSA to fully support FGIS' inspection and weighing program. It is important to note that GIPSA has executed various cost containment initiatives to limit obligations while meeting increased demand for services. GIPSA has limited supply and equipment purchases and changed hiring practices to optimize cost-efficient use of intermittent, part-time, and full-time employees to minimize overtime. Pursuant to the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended by the Agricultural Reauthorizations Act of 2015, GIPSA will annually adjust its export inspection fees based on a rolling 5-year average of the volume of

grain exports beginning in FY 2016. With such a cost-control mechanism in place, the elimination of the cap will provide GIPSA with the flexibility needed to respond to variations in market needs.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to share some of the accomplishments of our dedicated staff and to highlight our plans to continue to facilitate the marketing of U.S. agricultural products and to promote fair and competitive trading practices for the overall benefit of consumers and American agriculture.

I would be pleased to address any issues or answer any questions that you may have.

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Avalos, and we appreciate, again, each of you being here today and for helping us get through a few questions that we wanted to pose to the panel.

I wanted to start with the discussion of highly pathogenic avian influenza. I first want to say thanks to all the folks at APHIS who really have done a tremendous job working on that program to try to combat highly pathogenic avian influenza over the past few months and working with the states and the poultry and layer industries to not only prevent but to combat and contain the disease.

As I mentioned in my opening statement, there are a lot of poultry growers and producers in the district down in Northern Alabama. So we have been closely watching the Department's response on this disease.

Second, I want to hear your thoughts on the Secretary's use of emergency authority to access \$1 billion to respond to this outbreak. Previously the funds covered indemnity payments for producers as well as cleaning and disinfecting the birdhouses.

Lastly, I would like to hear from you on the lessons learned and how the fiscal year 2017 budget can help prevent future outbreaks.

My first question would be regarding the Nation's poultry sector having lost nearly 50 million birds last year. Between the Federal dollars and the losses in the private sector, this outbreak will cost well over \$1 billion.

What could USDA have done differently to either identify the virus or contain the virus earlier?

Mr. AVALOS. Mr. Chairman, as you mentioned this was a devastating, devastating outbreak. Under the direction of Mr. Shea and his people at APHIS, we were able to rapidly address what I would call the worst animal disease outbreak in the history of our country.

I want to ask Mr. Shea to talk a little bit about the lessons learned, talk about his emergency response plan and other work that is being done at APHIS to address highly pathogenic avian influenza.

Mr. SHEA. Thank you, Mr. Avalos.

Mr. Chairman, there are a number of lessons we learned. Probably the most important lesson is that we and the industry need to really do a better job with biosecurity. The level of biosecurity in the poultry industry was good, but it was good for an ordinary time, not good for a time of an extraordinary disease like high path avian influenza. So we really need to do a better job with biosecurity.

We need to be able to respond faster and with more people, and indeed, that is one of the primary increases we are asking for in our budget this year, is to add as many as 80 first responders. If we could have had more trained veterinarians and animal health technicians on the ground faster, I think we would have had a better outcome or a quicker outcome.

We also learned that we need to rapidly depopulate poultry houses when they become infected. The longer the poultry houses sit there infected, the level of infection rises, can spread easily. So we really need to depopulate quickly.

We need to make sure that we are working very closely with the producers to get them compensation quickly so they can get back in business as soon as possible and also to encourage them to report the disease as soon as possible.

I think also we learned that we need consistency of message when we are on the farm. By not really being fully staffed with emergency responders, we had to rely probably more than we would have liked on contractors, which led to some inconsistency in message from farm to farm about what they should do. So I think that was important.

I think we also learned that we need to know what to do with the carcasses once they are put down. The very best thing to do is to compost them right on the farm, but if that is not possible, they need to be sent somewhere else. We need to make sure there are disposal facilities available.

What we found last year was that many landfills simply would not take the carcasses. So we need to be better prepared to deal with that.

We also need to make sure we are working better around the world for an understanding of this disease, and what we are doing to deal with it. A few countries cut off all U.S. poultry from Alabama to California because of poultry diseases in Iowa and Minnesota, and we think that we can do a better job working with our partners around the world to understand that they should draw restriction lines on a much more narrow basis going forward.

So all of those are things we have learned.

Mr. ADERHOLT. All right. In keeping with the five minute rule, I am about down so I am going to go ahead and recognize Mr. Farr.

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH (LBAM)

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Talking about specialty crop pests and combatting those pests with all of the input from transportation hubs and international hubs, both land and sea and air, there are always pests coming in unexpectedly and creating outbreaks of non-native threats.

And one of those was the light brown apple moth, and we kind of hoisted our own petard because we told countries that if they had any light brown apple moth, we were not going to allow any of their produce into our country and then, lo and behold, we have it, and in order to export our product we have to certify that every crate essentially has to be inspected, hand inspected, and including all foreign exports.

So I want the Department to tell me that it will direct adequate resources to ensure that the agricultural export markets impacted by LBAM quarantines will be protected going forward.

And how does the USDA plan to balance the competing regulatory needs for the nursery industry while providing sufficient resources and infrastructure for the core regulatory program for exports?

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman——

MARKET NEWS LOCAL FOOD DATA

Mr. FARR. Quickly. Why do I not ask my questions and then you can answer them, and if not we can get them back?

The other was many parts of the country and in my district more and more producers are differentiating their products as locally grown, organic or grass fed or other ways to tap into the rapidly growing markets that everybody wants, you know, local and fresh. It is important for the industry to have up to date information on changes in the market so that they can adapt quickly and make informed business decisions.

So this question really goes to the work of going through the market news to track and report these growing markets so that farmers, buyers, aggregators, sellers and others will have information that they need.

Are we paying attention to that?

Just a nod, that is good. I am going to have to be careful of time because I run over more than anybody does.

NATIONAL ORGANIC PROGRAM (NOP)

The National Organic Program is charged with regulating, enforcing organic regulations as well as ensuring that they evolve to keep pace with consumer expectations. They asked for a small increase. As the organic sector grows, the job of NOP grows.

Does the small request for the increase in NOP keep pace with what is happening with the farm, ranch and consumer needs in organic?

Do I have any time left?

ORGANIC AQUACULTURE RULE

The other question I have is, and this is one that I am really kind of ticked that I never can get a hard answer for, and it has to do with the organic aquaculture rule. So many people in our area are interested in organic aquaculture. Certainly we cannot just keep hauling everything out of the wild ocean and expect it to be sustainable. We have got to start shifting and growing our fish and shellfish in an organic way in aquaculture.

I know that the USDA has got a proposed rule to OMB last August. They were supposed to have 90 days to review it, and it is really held up. But as I understand it is held up by National Oceanic Atmospheric administration (NOAA) now, but it is your rule. So who takes the lead to get it out of NOAA and get it adopted?

And that is the last question I will ask for this round.

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, just to save time, I know how important this aquaculture rule is. I am going to give it to Ms. Starmer. She is also going to answer your NOP question.

And Market News, I just want to put a plug in for Market News. It is so important to the large and small producers and so important to other stakeholders.

Mr. FARR. We understand that.

Mr. AVALOS. So I will not take up any more time. I want to let Elanor talk a little bit about some of the other things that we are doing to address Market News in local and regional.

Mr. FARR. In about a minute.

MARKET NEWS LOCAL FOOD DATA

Ms. STARMER. Yes. Thank you, Congressman.

Market News, as you know, provides critical information for the industry that can impact billions of dollars of trades each year, and we have worked very hard to ensure that that program innovates with new needs in the marketplace.

So we now have over 270 organic price reporting programs through Market News. We have developed a Market News program for local food prices, which includes farmer's markets, farm-to-school activities, and food hubs, and we have a grass-fed beef Market News price reporting service as well as one for non-GMO products.

Mr. FARR. How are we doing in creating that grass-fed as an organic meat? Because, you know, that is the process that is so costly. You have to have your slaughter certified and everything and then keep it identified as organic, and a lot of people want to create smaller slaughtering centers.

Does the newsletter keep that information?

Ms. STARMER. It certainly helps provide price transparency across the whole supply chain, yes, but I think this gets to your other question about how we are supporting the organic industry overall.

We have certainly made great strides within AMS in that, but we also have a full-time employee who works across USDA to ensure that things like our Credit Programs, our Crop Insurance Programs, and our research agenda are adequately meeting the needs of the organic industry.

So our budget request really reflects, I think, a growing capacity across the institution to support this market.

Mr. FARR. I would like some copies of that.

Ms. STARMER. Absolutely.

And finally, sir, on aquaculture, we are working very hard to address the questions that we are getting out of OMB. I know they are very complex. We are working diligently on that.

[The information follows:]

Local and Regional Reporting by AMS Market News

The growth in local and regional markets has been significant in recent years. Farm operations with direct-to-consumer sales of food for human consumption increased about 24 percent, from 116,733 to 144,530, between 2002 and 2012. Consumers have more opportunities to purchase local and regional foods, with 8,268 farmers' markets operating in 2014, up 180 percent since 2006. Their financial impact on rural America and small to mid-sized farmers also is substantial: in 2012, 163,675, or 7.8 percent, of U.S. farms sold an estimated \$6.1 billion in locally marketed foods. These emerging markets need clear, timely market news to make accurate, profit growing, buying, and selling decisions. AMS Market News worked to build the technical, informational technology, and logistical infrastructure to support new reporting on commodities bought and sold at regional and local markets throughout the United States. This included establishing cooperative agreements with 12 State Departments of Agriculture and building new partnerships with local and regional food systems to gather and provide data on prices, volume, and other market attributes; refining an existing information technology (IT) system to handle the new reporting segments for retail reporting; and, preparing existing staff to cover these additional markets.

Market News personnel worked closely with partners and stakeholders in the states, as well as with IT specialists both within and outside the Agency. This type of broad collaboration and cooperation helps AMS fulfill its mission. The extensive collaboration between the commodity programs and the IT staff resulted in decreased program redundancy, and enabled existing structures to support retail reporting focused on local commodities. And, working together as a team, and with State Departments of Agriculture, market representatives, and Market News stakeholders, the Initiative's members collaborated to enhance, expand, and improve the Agency's Market News service, a program that is integrally important to American agriculture's ability to effectively market our Nation's agricultural products with a particular focus on local and regional food systems.

The Initiative's work directly supports AMS' mission of facilitating the marketing of American agricultural products. Market News provides the data the market needs to timely and accurately compare prices, supply, and demand from day to day and market to market across the country. The Market News service is evolving with American agriculture to ensure its relevance and value. Participants in the developing local, regional, and organic supply chains, from farm to retail, need this data to make planting, buying, selling, and marketing decisions. And, Market News information helps keep marketing channels flowing, preventing excesses and shortages, ultimately providing consumers with a reliable and reasonably priced food supply.

The local, regional, and organic market reporting effort is aligned with the Blueprint for Stronger Service goal of improving management processes and maximizing the efficiency of reporting efforts within the Agency. Finally, the Initiative's work provides data for and supports the USDA Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food (KYF2) initiative; meets new 2014 Farm Bill requirements; and helps America's small and mid-sized producers effectively market their products.

Market News staff presented at numerous state Farmers Market Association annual meetings, attended local commodity workshop days, and met with state Department of Agriculture employees throughout the U.S. to promote Market News local and regional commodity price reporting initiatives and build the baseline to develop contacts and create new Farm-to-School, direct-to-consumer, and other local and regional reports.

In February, 2016, a new Farm-to-School report from Arkansas will be issued on the AMS Market News Local and Regional webpage. The Arkansas report joins reports from Colorado, Iowa, and North Carolina while Market News continues its initiative to establish farm-to-school price reporting in more states this year.

Also in February, Market News staff joined the National Organic Program at the Midwest Organic & Sustainable Education Service (MOSES) Organic Farming Conference in Wisconsin; attended a local meeting in Pennsylvania to develop contacts for a possible new local beef report; and presented at the Iowa Farmers Market Association Annual Workshop in Des Moines, the North Dakota Farmers Market Association, and the Local Foods Conference in Mandan. Market News staff also met with Illinois State Department of Agriculture representatives to foster support and develop relationships in order to create an Illinois Farm-to-School report.

In March, Market News staff will present at the Maryland Farmers Market Conference in Annapolis, the Vermont Farmers Market Conference in South Royalton, and the Midwest Farm-to-School Conference in Nebraska about the USDA initiative to report local and regional food market reporting.

As a result of these extensive efforts, Market News now covers farmers' markets in 17 states, eight farmers' auctions in six states and Farm to School reports for four states, and local ads in supermarkets across the entire nation, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Yoder.

VETERINARY BIOLOGICS

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome to the committee, everyone. It is good to see Mr. Young back for a fifth time now maybe.

I want to associate myself with the comments of our Chairman and the concerns that he has raised related to threats to the food supply, and he brought up avian issues.

You know, in general, I think we all have to be certainly concerned about threats from terrorism, you know, in Kansas obviously, and in Manhattan they are building NBAF, National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. So it is an issue that is important to my state, important to producers, but it is ultimately going to be important to every American if the food supply gets disrupted. And so I just want to associate myself with those comments.

And I am interested, in particular, related to vaccines and how that relates to this. As we know, animal vaccines are critical to protecting America's flocks, herds, and pets from domestic and foreign animal diseases.

What improvements have been made to speed up the approval process for new veterinarian biologics?

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, I am going to ask Mr. Shea to answer.

Mr. SHEA. Thank you, Mr. Under Secretary.

Yes, we made great progress on veterinary biologics. We entered into a business process improvement process four years ago, and we have dramatically reduced the amount of time it takes to get something on the market from the day it is first brought to us for approval.

And just this last year we approved a single claim label, which will also speed up the process, because before a label would have many claims which took us much longer to approve for each claim. By just approving the single claim, which is the most important that producers will need, we have dramatically reduced the time.

So we are making great progress.

BIOTECHNOLOGY REGULATIONS

Mr. YODER. Well, that is great to hear, and that is obviously a bottleneck on the ability to solve this if we do not have the vaccines moving quickly. So I am glad to hear that.

I want to turn your attention to some comments that Secretary Vilsack made when he was before the committee a few weeks ago. I asked him about any new regulations that were coming forward that we ought to be concerned about or that producers and farmers should be aware of.

You know, in the last year of an administration, Republican or Democrat, frankly, there is sometimes a flood of last minute regulations that come forward, and I have had some producers in Kansas raise some concerns about the modifications and regulations in Part 340, and I wondered if you could speak to that.

What I hear from my folks is that it would represent a significant increase in what could be regulated. USDA authority would no longer be limited in many areas, and I think we all want smart

regulations, just not over-regulations that are costly and burdensome, and we have to always remember that for the producers that have to implement these regulations, it is expensive for them. Ultimately it hits the cost of groceries for everyone.

So we need greater efficiency and new technologies available to farmers, but not to increase the regulatory burden making it more difficult, and I thought you could speak to how you are balancing that and ensuring that we are keeping that in mind.

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, I appreciate your question and your comments because I can relate to them.

We are considering changing the biotech regulations. They have not been updated in over two decades. I am going to ask Mr. Shea to tell you a little bit about where we are on this.

Mr. YODER. Sure.

Mr. SHEA. It is certainly not our intention to make it more difficult for new technology to get to market, and in fact, some of the possibilities are that we are regulating more things than we need to be regulating now.

So that is why we put out a notice of intent to do an environmental impact statement, and the comment period, by the way, has been extended for 75 more days. So there will be lots of time for folks to comment on this, but we are looking at all possibilities.

One would be for us to entirely get out of the regulation business. One would be for us to do nothing different at all, and then there is a regulation or option that would have some more regulation, and then there is another option that we think may be the best one, but we need to get comment on this and analyze those comments, and that is to have a method where things that are proven safe, have been approved before and simply and extension of an early approval, that we do not spend a lot of time on those so we can move more quickly and get those to market.

So we certainly understand your concerns, share those, and believe me, it is not our intention to make the process more difficult but rather streamline it as we go forward.

GIPSA INSPECTION AND WEIGHING USER FEE CAP

Mr. YODER. I appreciate your comments.

Lastly, in looking at the proposed budget for GIPSA, I noticed there is a proposition to remove the cap on user fees that your agency is allowed to collect. Given the current budgetary constraints felt by everyone, I would like to hear the justification for increasing these fees, and if we are taking into account the impact on the producers.

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, let me ask Mr. Mitchell to answer your question.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would be glad to, Congressman.

The cap is on using our user fee account. That cap is there whether we are having a good year or a bad year on our exports. So there are some years where we have a very high level of grain exports. We bring in the revenue from the user fees, but we are capped on how much of those fees we may utilize to ensure we have the proper staff in place.

As a provision of the Reauthorization Act of last September, we now have a system that will be in place that requires us to adjust our user fees each year so that we carry a window of between 3 and 6 months' reserve in that account, and so we should be able to deal with things a little bit better.

Now, like I say, in a strong year, such as last year, we had record grain exports. It got pretty thin at times on how we could make sure we had the proper people in the proper place at the right time. But with this new three to six-month cap or a calculation on what the user fees will actually be, I think that is an additional place where we will keep this as inexpensive as possible.

We are currently doing the entire service for exporting grain. It is weighed and inspected. Almost everything that goes out of this country, it is well under a penny a bushel, is the total cost. That is a pretty good bargain for producers who deal with risk mitigation in many, many levels. It is probably one of the least expensive places that they are allowed to buy that risk mitigation to ensure that our overseas buyers continue to buy from us and that our grain exports continue.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Pingree.

MARKET NEWS LOCAL FOOD DATA

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

Thank you everyone for being here today and for the work you do.

I will just throw a couple of quick questions out in the interest of time. First, for Ms. Starmer, thank you, and I appreciate the Ranking Member's questions.

I think I got my first question answered, but maybe if you are going to follow up with him, I would be interested in some of the same things about the local food data. I know that it's a relatively new expansion, and I am interested in how you go about collecting the data, and I would like to see some of the results. I know you said you were already doing it, but just anything about how you are moving forward and expanding your capacity because that has got to be one of the trickier things, to get the right kind of data.

I was actually thrilled to hear that you have a full-time employee working across all of those sectors because I do think that this is such a great economic opportunity for agricultural sector, and there are a lot of pitfalls along the way.

So maybe sometime, not in the committee, but we could just hear a little more about how that is working on that one.

FOOD SAFETY MODERNIZATION ACT (FSMA)

The other question for you is around FSMA, which of course is an enormous rule. FDA has finished a lot of work on it, and probably the biggest question I get from farmers in my state is just how the implementation will work out.

And I think for a lot of the small and medium size farmers, there are a lot of issues there.

So I know you are launching the GroupGAP in April, and I am interested a little bit in how that is going to be there to help small and midsize farmers as they tackle the implementation and just want more assistance in doing that.

And I will stop there because I hear our buzzers are ringing.

Ms. STARMER. I thank you, Congresswoman. Thank you for your leadership on all of these issues.

Quickly on the local food data, we are working through cooperative agreements with states to gather data. They may go out to the farmer's markets. The farmer's markets may report it, and they are looking, as I mentioned, at farm-to-school activities as well.

Ms. PINGREE. Great.

Ms. STARMER. So all of that data is then going to flow into a number of our other programs and hopefully influence their effectiveness for that sector.

On your question about FSMA, and I do want to say on a personal note that many of the producers in my home state of New Hampshire look quite a bit like some of the folks in your district. So this is something that I am personally very committed to ensuring we figure out.

Ms. PINGREE. Great.

Ms. STARMER. Although the main responsibility for food safety is obviously lying with FDA, AMS has worked for a long time to try to bridge agricultural producers' needs in ensuring food safety verification in the marketplace through the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Program.

And as you mentioned, we have developed GroupGAP. We will launch that in April. It helps smaller groups of producers share the cost of certification and audits across that whole group. So the burden is less for them, and then there are spot audits to ensure accountability.

So we are very pleased with how our three-year pilot for that program has gone, and we are really looking forward to rolling that out in April.

In addition to that, we do have a full-time employee who works with FDA on FSMA, who has been able to bring the perspective of the agricultural industry to those discussions, and she will continue to do that work.

We jointly fund the Produce Safety Alliance with FDA, which is a Cornell University-based outreach and education program.

We also fund through our Specialty Crop Block Grants Program and now through the new Specialty Crop Multi-State Program. We expect to fund a number of food safety-related projects there. I do know in Maine over the last few years, I think, since 2009 the state has been able to make about 12 grants specifically targeted to small and organic producers around food safety education.

So that is a really important program as well for that work. So there are lots of tools in the toolbox, but it is very important that we make sure this works for everyone.

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Ms. PINGREE. Well, we will certainly look forward to working with you on that as this progresses and as people start to implement this in the field.

I will just throw one quick question in there for APHIS, Mr. Shea. I know you know antimicrobial resistance is a huge concern, and I think last year you said APHIS would gather on-farm data on antibiotic use.

Unfortunately, I know you did not receive the funding you requested, but can you give me just a little bit of an update?

Are you currently doing any data collection? I know you have requested \$10 million again, which would be very helpful. How would you use that funding if you are able to procure it?

Mr. SHEA. Unfortunately we will not be able to do anything without the funding, and so we are asking for that funding again.

We really want to gather that data so there can be a fair and reasoned discussion about antimicrobials.

Ms. PINGREE. Right.

Mr. SHEA. There are those who believe that farming is all of the problem. We do not think that is probably the case, and so we think it would be very helpful to have that data so there can be a real science discussion here.

Ms. PINGREE. Great. Well, we will hope that you are able to receive the funding this year. It is an important conversation to have.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. Thank you, Ms. Pingree.

The bells have rung. We have got a couple of votes coming up. So I think we will have time to go to Mr. Valadao and then we will come back and try to make sure everybody gets at least one round.

So, Mr. Valadao, you are recognized.

WILDLIFE SERVICES

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you, Chairman, and I will be brief.

Thank you, Under Secretary and fellow guests.

Mr. Shea, I understand that some federal programs are administered by the USDA and APHIS through cooperative agreements directly with the counties in California. One of those programs is the Wildlife Services Program. I know that counties in California are under increasingly intense legal challenges and financial pressures.

Can you please explain how APHIS distributes funds to states like California for this program?

And I would also like to better understand how the cost share for Wildlife Services is split between APHIS and county cooperators in their cooperative agreements.

Mr. SHEA. Mr. Congressman, we spend about \$2.5 million on wildlife services' work in California. The counties and other co-operators put in about \$2.2 million. Unfortunately the state does not really put much money into wildlife services' work in California. At one time the ratio was about one-third, one-third, one-third, but then the state pretty much stopped doing that.

We are very aware of some of the legal challenges underway that the counties are dealing with, and we really tried to help with that. One thing we did was put a full-time National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) coordinator in California to help with all of the counties, and particularly the counties in litigation now, to develop the data needed to respond.

We also added another \$200,000 to what we allocate to the counties from what we did the previous year to also help defray the costs that they are encountering in these cases.

But we believe we are putting a pretty fair amount of money into California as a whole and certainly understand the need that exists

in many counties throughout California, but we do look for more cooperation from the state.

Mr. VALADAO. Yes, and I apologize. Time is running short. I know we have got to go vote because they will cut us off.

But that is an important issue in some of our counties facing these legal challenges and fighting it out in court is something that we do need to address quickly.

I will see if I can come back and continue this conversation.

Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. We will adjourn for votes. If you all will just bear with us for a few minutes, we will probably be back in ten or 20 minutes.

Mr. AVALOS. OK. Thank you.

[Recess.]

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. subcommittee, come back to order. We'll recognize now Ms. DeLauro.

POULTRY PRODUCTS FROM CHINA

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Welcome to everyone here today.

Mr. Avalos, the USDA Office of Inspector General, they issued a report, and it was entitled, "AMS Procurement and Inspection of Fruits and Vegetables," in which it found fault with the agency's track record on closing out contracts and for not tracing back the source of the produce it was purchasing to ensure that it was from domestic sources.

As you know, the Sacramento Bee revealed that some school districts in California were purchasing canned peaches from China in violation of the Buy American requirements for the National School Lunch Program.

But as part of the 2017 USDA budget submission, the administration is recommending the elimination of Section 730 of the 2016 Omnibus that would prohibit the purchase of poultry product from China for the various nutrition programs USDA administers because there is already a Buy American provision for food purchased by USDA.

In light of the agency's track record on closing out contracts and tracing back the source of food purchases, tell me why we should drop that provision in future appropriations bills.

Mr. AVALOS. Congresswoman, first I want to applaud your efforts to promote America—

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you.

Mr. AVALOS [continuing]. Promote American products. It is so important to our rural communities, so important to our farmers and ranchers. To answer your question, I'm going to ask our administrator to answer.

Ms. DELAURO. OK.

Ms. STARMER. Thank you, Congresswoman, and thank you for your leadership on these issues. We did appreciate the OIG report and the recommendations that it put forth. We do have a timeline for addressing those, and we're ahead of schedule on all of them.

They raise procedural and documentation issues, not—nothing that raised any concerns about food safety or other issues of non-conformance. And I can say that we are required by statute to pur-

chase a hundred percent domestic products. So, even if the general provision were removed, that would not affect our purchase of a hundred percent domestic. That's governed by a separate part of the statute.

SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMS

Ms. DELAURO. Well, but as to that point, just let me say that that's correct. But the majority of the food used in the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program does not come from USDA commodities. It comes instead from private vendors. Under the USDA regulations, the vendors must use only 51 percent domestic ingredients, meaning that items like chicken burritos or chicken soup may contain Chinese processed chicken at up to 49 percent of the finished product.

Moreover, under the School Lunch/School Breakfast Program, the 51 percent rule may be waived entirely if bids reveal that a domestic product costs significantly more than a foreign product. And there is no 51 percent requirement at all in the child and adult care food program or the Summer Food Service Program.

So, that while that is there, the fact of the matter is that it is—quite frankly, it's meaningless. There are so many ways in which to avoid purchasing American products—and this Section 730 was all about prohibiting the purchase of poultry products from the People's Republic of China, a country that doesn't have exactly a stellar record on food safety. So, there was agreement that we would do this.

Now, to remove that while it is in the Omnibus bill seems to me that why are we trying to do that when we both have a situation of canned fruit from China, and we have a law now that is—you can drive a Mack truck through it.

Ms. STARMER. Yes, Congresswoman, and you've identified the distinction between the different programs that are at play there. The AMS Commodity Purchasing Program is required to be a hundred percent domestic. The other issues are covered by FNS, so I can't speak to them.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, but the AMS purchased products for the school lunch program.

Ms. STARMER. We purchase commodities, and those must be a hundred percent domestic.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, I'm sorry. I don't know—then, I will double-check.

Ms. STARMER. The other ones are Food Nutrition Service Purchase.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, then it—

Ms. STARMER. Or—excuse me—the schools purchasing directly using funding from the other agency. So, our commodity purchases for school lunches are governed by statute that requires them to be a hundred percent domestic.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, what I would just say is I don't see then—while you are trying to do what has been asked of you with regard to the canned fruit—incidentally from China as well, I might add.

There seems to be a great interest in purchasing products from China overall when we know what the safety record has been on those, and we know that we have no ability, no ability whatsoever,

to oversee what is happening in China when they process chicken. We don't know what goes into what. We don't know at what temperature it's done. We have none of that information because we are not overseeing that process.

So, it would seem to me that that section 730 would be a safeguard and that it ought to stay there. And I think you understand that—and especially when we just put it in the Omnibus, overwhelmingly budget deal, budget agreement, etcetera. And now, it's the administration that wants to pull that piece out. I find that very, very troubling, and you can be sure that I will do my best to keep us from turning this around for the safety of the product that we feed our kids in a school lunch program or in a school breakfast program.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Rooney.

CITRUS HEALTH RESPONSE PROGRAM

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good to see you all.

I wanted to talk about citrus funding today. The FY 2017 budget cuts funding the Citrus Health Response Program or CHRP by adjusting the federal cost share rate from 94 percent to 80 percent. Your budget requests an overall decrease to the Specialty Crop Pest Program, including a reduction of \$7.2 million to the CHRP program.

I understand USDA has a lot of factors to consider when determining what the federal portion of that tab is going to be. You all have indicated that—to take into consideration whether it's a new threat or a longstanding program effort, whether the pest or disease spreads quickly, and what the commercial interests are at stake.

I would argue that the current Huanglongbing (HLB) challenge more than addresses these qualifications. The President's budget request reduces the federal cost rate, again, from 94 to 80 percent. This might not seem like that much, but at this critical time, we need all the help that we can get.

Last year you indicated that USDA had not conducted an analysis to determine whether or not state and local entities would be able to increase their portion of the cost share. And I don't need to remind you of the important stake agriculture has to our economy in Florida and the fears of how deeply aggressively dropping citrus production will impact our state. We have shown that we do have skin in the game in Florida, but the industry is getting to the point where it can't support a lot of the systems it used to rely on.

A very prominent group of companies involved with the citrus industry recently suggested that our State Department of Citrus needs to reduce their budget by 70 percent. "The impact of citrus greening has been overwhelming and unprecedented. And it is not an exaggeration to state that we are in a struggle for our very survival."

The letter said, "This challenge has dictated a need to change and adapt, and the undersigned believe that the industry makes a dramatic change. It's prudent to consider significant modifications to the Department of Citrus to adapt the crisis and give the industry the best chance of survival and rebuild."

My question is, if the growers are unable to support their in-state organization, the Department of Citrus, how can you expect that a reduction in the federal investment is appropriate? And in the event that the states cannot afford an increase in the cost share rate, will this result in your overall decrease in CHRP funding? What CHRP activities would be impacted? If you can provide specifics, that would be great.

I just want to editorialize at the end of my statement there. These growers are at the end of their rope. It is a critical time in Florida for us to be able to defeat greening and move forward. So, I appreciate your answer.

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, we understand very well how devastating citrus greening has been to the growers. And I want to show you that we're not going to abandon the growers. We're still looking for solutions, looking for tools to help them overcome this devastating disease.

I'm going to ask Mr. Shea to talk a little bit more on your statement and your question.

Mr. SHEA. Mr. Congressman, we are certainly devoted to this cause, and I know Secretary Vilsack is as well. And we are hoping that some of the tools that we've been able to develop over the last few years, thanks to the funding provided by this committee, will make a big difference.

Thermotherapy, Dr. Ehsani at University of Florida has done great research there, and it looks like you can indeed provide protection for a tree for four years, treating the tree at a cost of about \$1.56 a tree with thermotherapy. We think that might help.

We think the use of antimicrobials will help. And currently the state has a pending Section 18 exemption request with EPA, which they believe they will receive this year or this month, that will allow the use of these under foliar spray. And we believe that can provide indefinite protection to a tree. So, that's another tool that we put into the hands of the growers that they didn't really have a couple of years ago.

And also the use of biocontrol using parasitic wasps, they had great success so far in Texas, an 85 percent reduction in the number of silletes in Texas where we've used these, and we think that can have good success in Florida as well and California too for that matter.

And of course, another big issue in Florida, as you're well aware, is how do we manage abandoned groves. And I know that the state has done some good work on that with private landowners. So, we think we have more tools available than we did before and that these maybe have some effect coming forward.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Valadao is back, so I'm going to go ahead and—you only used about half of your time, so I'm going to go ahead and give you the rest of your time on this first round.

SPECIALTY CROP PESTS

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you, Chairman. And I'm back. So, took a second there. I apologize.

But the 2017 budget proposal Specialty Crops Program—Pest Programs to be funded at \$146 million. However, the estimated

2016 budget is \$164 million. Given that we are seeing an increase in fruit fly, HLB, Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) and other pest and disease outbreaks in specialty crops, this \$18 million decrease in funding seems inadequate.

In California, Florida, Texas, and other citrus-producing states, ACP and the devastating disease HLB continue to spread.

Can you please give the committee a breakdown of what programs you anticipate will be cut, and what is your plan to continue to combat these pests and diseases while cutting the budget so dramatically?

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, I'm going to ask Mr. Shea to answer your question. I still want to talk about wildlife services.

Mr. VALADAO. All right.

Mr. AVALOS. I thought we were going to come back. But I just wanted to make a statement about wildlife services, that it's so important a program to our farmers, our ranchers—not just to rural communities but to citizens all over the country that so many people don't realize. I wanted to say that, but I knew you were going to break to go vote, so I just wanted to get it in.

Mr. VALADAO. And yeah, it was a little more just a statement of how important the program was. And some of our counties are facing lawsuits, and they continue to be sued. Some settled and actually came back to second round of lawsuits, and so it is something that we are obviously paying attention to. And I wanted to make sure that was on your radar, so thank you for that.

But back to that question if you don't mind.

Mr. SHEA. Yeah, Mr. Congressman. On this specialty crop issue, we hope there is no reduction whatsoever in those programs. We hope that the states will step in and pick up a bigger share of the program than they have in the past. Now, we were just talking about the Citrus Health Program where the Federal Government has been paying 94 percent and we think the states could pay a little more there and the same with the other programs, glassy-winged Sharpshooter, all the programs. Same goes with the Tree and Wood pest programs. We are simply—

Mr. FARR. How much is the state paying?

Mr. SHEA. Well, for the glassy-winged sharpshooter, the breakout is about 53 percent federal and 47 percent state, and we would kind of like to reverse that. And for glassy-winged—or I'm sorry—for the light brown apple moth, the state actually puts no money into it, and we are paying a hundred percent of the cost.

And if I could very quickly—I didn't get a chance to answer your question about that. OK. I'm sorry.

Mr. VALADAO. I'll be happy to yield a little bit of time if you want to add to that.

Mr. FARR. No, I'm interested in what we do. Usually the first money comes from the growers themselves, you know, through their association marketing orders. But I think the question is, will you sustain it. And if not, I mean, is there a standard? I mean, disaster assistance, 75 federal and 25 local. That's sort of the standard. Is that the standard in matching these outbreaks?

Mr. SHEA. I think that's a good example. In an emergency situation early on, we think a very high Federal percentage is appropriate. But for long-term sustained management programs like

glassy-winged Sharpshooter and Light-Brown Apple Moth, we think that the states should bring up—pick up more of the cost than they have been. I might add that producers themselves are picking up quite a bit of the cost.

And on light brown apple moth, I just want to give you the firm commitment you asked for earlier. We will not back away from what's needed to keep trade moving. And we also have something in mind that will help the nursery people, and that is getting away from inspecting every plant that leaves and, instead treating. And doing that would remove that need, we hope, going forward.

I apologize for taking some of the time to answer the light brown apple moth question.

Mr. VALADAO. No, I'm fine. I think my time is up, so—

Mr. ADERHOLT. You still have a little time. Go ahead if you've got—you need anything else?

Mr. VALADAO. No, I'm good. Thanks.

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK.

PORK INDUSTRY LAWSUIT

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Acting Administrator Starmer, I want to thank you for allowing Arthur Neal to come out a few weeks ago to the Third District and participate in an agriculture transportation roundtable. He's a great representative for the USDA and the AMS.

Two thoughts here, one, Pork the Other White Meat lawsuit. I hope the USDA is working with the pork producers on this ongoing suit. My understanding is a settlement is being discussed. And I'm not sure who in the industry is speaking for the pork industry, but I'm hearing a lot of voices back home that their voices aren't being heard. And so, I just want to make sure that you're reaching out to the pork producers to be part of the settlement discussions at least.

Ms. STARMER. Yes, sir, we do to the degree that we are able to, given that there is pending litigation. So, we aren't really able to talk about it, but we have certainly worked as hard as we can to bring the parties together on this.

Mr. YOUNG. OK, because many of the producers are wondering who is representing them in this settlement, in this lawsuit and who is speaking for them because they do not feel like their voice is heard.

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA

Second issue here—and the Chairman touched on this—and that's about the avian influenza, the bird flu. In Iowa it was 31 million chickens, turkeys, backyard flocks. And we had some lessons learned about how we go forward to address these and put them into action.

One thing that was very concerning to folks on the ground in Iowa was the lack of communication and the length of time it took to dispose of birds; and the reimbursement process, they said, was slow. How are you working to implement the lessons learned. This was one of the biggest viral outbreaks in livestock to date that we really know of.

How do we go forward with this and streamline the communication problems and put those lessons learned into action? What are you doing to help rectify this?

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, again, I want to reinforce that it was the largest single disease, animal disease outbreak in the history of this country. Mr. Shea spoke to that a while ago.

And maybe I'll ask you to go ahead and repeat some of the stuff you said.

Mr. SHEA. Mr. Congressman, specifically on the things that you mentioned, we have a request to add about 80 emergency responders in the animal health area. If we would have had trained APHIS veterinarians to dispatch and stay on site for the entire time, I think we would have overcome a lot of those communication issues.

When we had to rotate people in and out, that led to some inconsistency in message. So, if we had the emergency responders in place who could stay there, I think we would have been better off.

In terms of compensation, we've streamlined that process already so that we can make the calculation of indemnity based on paperwork that the owners already have rather than do some other kind of inventory later. So, I think we made great progress on that as well.

And in terms of rapid depopulation, you're absolutely correct. If we can do that in 24 hours, we help that producer get back in business sooner, which is important. But more important, if we can knock that virus load down, there's less virus to spread around. So, 24 hours is our standard that we want to apply. And that's certainly a big lesson we learned.

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASES

Mr. YOUNG. One final note. The Homeland Security subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness recently had a hearing on agro-terrorism. Witnesses called for increased scrutiny of imports to prevent diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease or African Swine Fever from entering the country.

Can you talk about how APHIS determines whether a foreign site visit is warranted?

Mr. SHEA. Well, we start with a presumption, if a disease is present in another country, that we will not accept products from that country, whether it's beef, pork, what have you. When another country makes a request of us to allow their product to be imported, that's when we would do a risk assessment. And certainly, a risk assessment almost always entails a site visit, an in-country site visit. Certainly, any country that has major diseases in the past like foot-and-mouth disease or classical swine fever, we would indeed do an in-country visit to help with that risk assessment.

Mr. YOUNG. And do you work in partnership with the FDA these risk assessments and these inspections abroad?

Mr. SHEA. We tend not to because these requests are only on the animal health side of it.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you for your testimony and coming for us today and your service. I yield back.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMO) LABELING

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. I want to ask a little bit about GMO labeling. And Mr. Avalos, and of course, anybody on the panel, I certainly need your input on this. Secretary Vilsack and the Acting Commissioner of the FDA were both here before the subcommittee. And I asked both of their opinions on the safety of genetically modified organisms, GMOs. Both of those individuals, Acting Commissioner and the Secretary, clearly stated that the science behind these products supported the federal government's position that these products are safe for planting and safe for human consumption.

He and I also spoke about the lack of information out in the public. And as you know, has been the case that we've been dealing with, regarding GMOs. And a great deal of the misinformation that is relayed in the public realm. Your mission area plays a lead role in the regulation of genetically engineered organisms, as it relates to agriculture. Correct me if I'm wrong on this, but essentially, APHIS will decide if a seed can be sold in interstate commerce, planted in the ground, or allowed to go to the market. How many years has the federal government been studying GMO products?

Mr. AVALOS. First off, Mr. Chairman, I know that there's been considerable discussion on this topic. And I know that the House and the Senate continue to work on the subject. And, this mission area, we do provide technical support. But to answer your question on the deregulation of GMO products at USDA, I'm going to ask Kevin to respond.

Mr. SHEA. Mr. Chairman, of course, we're a part of the federal framework. The EPA has a role in this. The FDA has a role in this. Our role is rather limited, really. We only determine whether or not a proposed event, as they call it in that business, would pose a plant health threat. That is our role. So we don't really address the human health angles. Someone else does that. Or even other environmental angles. Now, certainly they are part of the overall rulemaking. As, because any rulemaking has to have some economic and environmental analysis to it. But the bottom line for us is, is a new biotech proposal, proposed item, a plant-pest or not? Will it cause harm to plant health? That is our only role in it. And it's the role we've had in this framework, federal framework now, since 1987. It's why I mentioned earlier, we put that framework together and our rules together based on the technology of the day, which has changed pretty dramatically.

And in terms of improving products, I will say, we've kept our commitment to you. The backlog has essentially been eliminated. We had 23 products in the backlog four years ago. All but one of those have been deregulated. And the only one that hasn't is involved in a very complex environmental impact statement. Since then, 16 more have come in. Eleven have already been deregulated and four are on the quick path towards deregulation.

Mr. ADERHOLT. But you are responsible to go through and approve if different seeds or products can get approval, is that correct?

Mr. SHEA. Yeah, but only for the plant health angle. We can approve that. But if EPA hasn't done its part of it, the products still couldn't be used.

Mr. ADERHOLT. As far as what your role has been, in that limited role that you mentioned, do you have a rough estimate of how many different seeds or products have been approved by APHIS?

Mr. SHEA. We'll get that for the record. But I think it's probably hundreds.

[The information follows:]

GENETICALLY ENGINEERED ORGANISMS

APHIS has made 122 determinations of nonregulated status for genetically engineered organisms. A current list of all determinations of nonregulated/regulated status can be found in the biotechnology section of our APHIS website at:
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/biotechnology/petitions_table_pending.shtml.
A copy of the list is provided for the record.



You are here: [Home](#) > [Biotechnology](#) > [Petitions Table](#)

Biotechnology

Petitions for Determination of Nonregulated Status

The table below shows all **pending** petitions that have been deemed complete and previously made available for public comment. To view all petitions for which a **determination of nonregulated status** has been reached, click [here](#).

Key:

Click to access documents

The following petitions are proceeding through our enhanced petition review process:

	Petition No.	Applicant	Crop	Phenotype/Event	Petition	Preliminary Assessment	Final Assessment and Decision
1	15-300-01p	Scotts/Monsanto	Creeping Bentgrass	Glyphosate-Resistant/ASR366			

APHIS is preparing Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for the following petitions:

	Petition No.	Applicant	Crop	Phenotype/Event	Petition	Preliminary Assessment	Final Assessment and Decision
1	11-019-01p	ArborGen	Eucalyptus	Freeze Tolerant/427 and 435			

Determinations of Nonregulated Status

	Petition No.	Applicant	Crop	Phenotype/Event	Petition and Preliminary Assessment	Final Assessment and Decision	Effective Date of Determination
123	15-218-01p Extension of 11-244-01p	Syngenta	Corn	Insect and Glufosinate-Resistant/SYN-00098-3			March 23, 2016
122	15-140-01p Extension of 13-022-01p	J.R. Simplot	Potato	Low-Acrylamide Potential, Reduced Black Spot Bruise/SPS-00V11-6			January 13, 2016
121	15-124-01p Extension of 11-244-01p and 11-342-01p	Syngenta	Corn	Glufosinate and Glyphosate Tolerant/MZHGJG			November 30, 2015
120	15-113-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Dicamba and Glufosinate Resistant/MON-87419-3			March 23, 2016
119	14-213-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Increased Ear Biomass/MON-87403-1			December 6, 2015
118	14-093-01p	J.R. Simplot	Potato	Late Blight Resistant, Low-Acrylamide Potential, Reduced Black Spot Bruise, Lowered Reducing Sugars/Russet Burbank Event W8			September 2, 2015

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117	13-290-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Rootworm-Resistant/Glyphosate-Tolerant/MON-87411-9	☺	☺	October 27, 2015
116	13-337-01p Extension of 09-082-01p	Monsanto	Soybean	Lepidopteran-Resistant Soybean/MON 87751	☺	☺	October 17, 2014
115	13-262-01p	Dow	Cotton	2,4-D and Glufosinate-Tolerant/DAS-81910-7	☺	☺	July 23, 2015
114	13-022-01p	J.R. Simplot	Potato	Low-Acrylamide Potential, Reduced Black Spot Bruise/E12, E24, F10, F37, J3, J55, J78, G11, H37, H50	☺	☺	November 10, 2014
113	12-321-01p	Monsanto/Forage Genetics	Alfalfa	Reduced Lignin/ KK179	☺	☺	November 10, 2014
112	12-185-01p	Monsanto	Cotton	Dicamba and Glufosinate Tolerant/ MON-88701-3	☺	☺	January 20, 2015
111	12-272-01p	Dow	Soybean	Insect Resistant/ DAS-81419-2	☺	☺	April 17, 2014
110	12-215-01p	Bayer/Syngenta	Soybean	HPPD and Glufosinate Tolerant/ SYHT0H2	☺	☺	July 18, 2014
109	12-033-01p Extension of 08-340-01p	Bayer	Cotton	Glufosinate Tolerant, Lepidopteran Resistant/ T303-3	☺	☺	February 22, 2013
108	11-342-01p	Bayer/Genective	Corn	Glyphosate Tolerant/ VCO-01981-5	☺	☺	September 25, 2013
107	11-244-01p	Pioneer	Corn	Insect Resistant and Glufosinate Tolerant/ DP-004114-3	☺	☺	June 20, 2013
106	11-234-01p	Dow	Soybean	2, 4-D, Glyphosate and Glufosinate Tolerant/ DAS-44406-6	☺	☺	September 22, 2014
105	11-202-01p	Monsanto	Soybean	Increased Yield/ MON 87712	☺	☺	November 7, 2013
104	11-188-01p	Monsanto	Cancola	Glyphosate Tolerant/ MON 88302	☺	☺	September 25, 2013
103	11-063-01p	Pioneer	Cancola	Glyphosate Tolerant/ 73496	☺	☺	July 18, 2013
102	10-338-01p	Syngenta	Corn	Rootworm Resistant/ 5307	☺	☺	February 27, 2013
101	10-281-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Male Sterile/ MON 87427	☺	☺	September 25, 2013
100	10-188-01p	Monsanto	Soybean	Dicamba Tolerant/ MON 87708	☺	☺	January 20, 2015
99	10-161-01p	Okanagan	Apple	Non-Browning/ GD743, GS784	☺	☺	February 18, 2015
98	09-349-01p	Dow	Soybean	2,4-D and Glufosinate Tolerant/ DAS-88416-4	☺	☺	September 22, 2014
97	09-328-01p	Bayer and M.S. Technologies	Soybean	Glyphosate and Isoxaflutole Tolerant/FG72	☺	☺	August 21, 2013
96	09-233-01p	Dow	Corn	2,4-D and ACCase-Inhibitor Tolerant/ DAS-40278-9	☺	☺	September 22, 2014
95	09-201-01p	Monsanto	Soybean	Improved Fatty Acid Profile/ MON 87705	☺	☺	December 16, 2011
94	09-183-01p	Monsanto	Soybean	Stearidonic Acid Produced/ MON 87769	☺	☺	July 13, 2012
93	09-082-01p	Monsanto	Soybean	Insect Resistant/ MON 87701	☺	☺	October 12, 2011
92	09-063-01p Extension of 97-099-01p	Stine Seed	Corn	Glyphosate Tolerant/ HC3M495	☺	☺	May 3, 2013
91	09-056-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Drought Tolerant/ MON 87460	☺	☺	December 27, 2011
90	09-015-01p	BASF	Soybean	Imidazolinone Tolerant/ BPS-CV127-9	☺	☺	March 18, 2014
89	08-340-01p	Bayer	Cotton	Glufosinate Tolerant, Lepidopteran Resistant/ T304-40 x GH8119	☺	☺	October 12, 2011
88	08-338-01p	Pioneer	Corn	Male Sterile, Fertility Restored, Visual Marker/ DP-32138-1	☺	☺	June 28, 2011
87	08-315-01p	Florigene	Rose	Altered Flower Color/ IFD-52401-4, IFD-52901-9	☺	☺	September 29, 2011
86	07-253-01p	Syngenta	Corn	Lepidopteran Resistant/ MIR 162	☺	☺	April 20, 2010
85	07-152-01p	Pioneer	Corn	Glyphosate & Imidazolinone Tolerant/ 98140	☺	☺	December 9, 2009
84	07-108-01p	Syngenta	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant/ COT67B	☺	☺	September 29, 2011
83	06-354-01p	Pioneer	Soybean	High Oleic Acid/ Event 305423	☺	☺	June 6, 2010
82	06-332-01p	Bayer CropScience	Cotton	Glyphosate Tolerant/ GHB614	☺	☺	May 22, 2009
81	06-298-01p	Monsanto	Corn	European Corn Borer Resistant/ MON 89034	☺	☺	July 24, 2008

80	06-271-01p	Pioneer	Soybean	Glyphosate & Acetolactate Synthase Tolerant/ DP-356043-5			July 24, 2008
79	06-234-01p Extension of 98-329-01p	Bayer CropScience	Rice	Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ LLRICE601			November 24, 2006
78	06-178-01p	Monsanto	Soybean	Glyphosate Tolerant/ MON 89788			July 23, 2007
77	05-280-01p	Syngenta	Corn	Thermostable Alpha-amylase/ 3272			February 15, 2011
76	04-362-01p	Syngenta	Corn	Corn Rootworm Protected/ MIR604			March 16, 2007
75	04-337-01p	University of Florida	Papaya	Papaya Ringspot Virus Resistant/ X17-2			September 1, 2009
74	04-264-01p	ARS	Plum	Plum Pox Virus Resistant/ C5			June 27, 2007
73	04-229-01p	Monsanto	Corn	High Lysine/ LY038			January 23, 2006
72	04-125-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Corn Rootworm Resistant/ MON 88017			December 14, 2005
71, 70	04-110-01p_a1 04-110-01p	Monsanto & Forage Genetics	Alfalfa	Glyphosate Tolerant/ J101, J163			*January 28, 2011, June 14, 2005
69	04-086-01p	Monsanto	Cotton	Glyphosate Tolerant/ MON 88913			December 20, 2004
68	03-353-01p	Dow	Corn	Corn Rootworm Resistant/ 59122			September 23, 2005
67, 66, 65	03-323-01p_a1 03-323-01p	Monsanto and KWS SAAT AG	Sugar Beet	Glyphosate Tolerant/ H7-1			July 20, 2012, February 8, 2011 (Partial), March 4, 2005
64	03-181-01p Extension of 00-136-01p	Dow	Corn	Lepidopteran Resistant & Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ 6275			October 20, 2004
63	03-155-01p	Syngenta	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant/ COT102			July 6, 2005
62	03-036-02p	Mycogen/Dow	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant/ 3006-210-23			July 15, 2004
61	03-036-01p	Mycogen/Dow	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant/ 281-24-236			July 15, 2004
60	02-042-01p	Aventis	Cotton	Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ LLCotton25			March 10, 2003
59	01-324-01p Extension of 98-216-01p	Monsanto	Rapeseed	Glyphosate tolerant/ GT200			January 2, 2003
58	01-208-02p Extension of 97-205-01p	Aventis	Rapeseed	Phosphinothricin Tolerant & Pollination Control/ Topas 19/2			December 23, 2002
57	01-208-01p Extension of 98-278-01p	Aventis	Rapeseed	Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ MS1			December 23, 2002
56	01-137-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Corn Rootworm Resistant/ MON 863			October 8, 2002
55	01-121-01p	Vector	Tobacco	Reduced Nicotine/ Vector 21-41			September 16, 2002
54	00-342-01p	Monsanto	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant/ 15985			November 5, 2002
53	00-136-01p	Mycogen c/o Dow & Pioneer	Corn	Lepidopteran Resistant/ Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ 1507			June 14, 2001
52	00-011-01p Extension of 97-099-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Glyphosate Tolerant/ NK603			September 29, 2000
51	99-173-01p Extension of 97-204-01p	Monsanto	Potato	Potato Leafroll Virus & Colorado Potato Beetle Resistant/ RBMT22-62			July 17, 2000
50	98-349-01p Extension of 95-228-01p	AgriEvo	Corn	Phosphinothricin Tolerant and Male Sterile/ MS6			March 16, 1999
49	96-335-01p	U. of Saskatchewan	Flax	Tolerant to Soil Residues of Sulfonylurea Herbicide/ CDC Triflirid			May 19, 1999
48	98-329-01p	AgriEvo	Rice	Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ LLRICE06, LLRICE62			April 15, 1999
47	98-278-01p	AgriEvo	Rapeseed	Phosphinothricin Tolerant and Pollination Control/ MS8, RF3			March 22, 1999
46	98-238-01p	AgriEvo	Soybean	Phosphinothricin Tolerant/			November 23, 1998

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45	98-216-01p	Monsanto	Rapeseed	Glyphosate Tolerant/ RT73	☺	☺	January 27, 1999
44	98-173-01p	Novartis Seeds & Monsanto	Beet	Glyphosate Tolerant/ GTSB77	☺	☺	December 23, 1998
43	98-014-01p Extension of 96-068-01p	AgrEvo	Soybean	Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ A5547-127	☺	☺	June 8, 1998
42	97-342-01p	Pioneer	Corn	Male Sterile and Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ 876, 678, 680	☺	☺	May 14, 1998
41	97-339-01p	Monsanto	Potato	Colorado Potato Beetle and Potato Virus Y Resistant/ RBMT15-101, SEMT15-02, SEMT15-15	☺	☺	February 25, 1999
40	97-326-01p	AgrEvo	Beet	Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ T120-7	☺	☺	April 28, 1998
39	97-287-01p	Monsanto	Tomato	Lepidopteran Resistant/ 5345	☺	☺	March 26, 1998
38	97-265-01p	AgrEvo	Corn	Phosphinothricin Tolerant and Lepidopteran Resistant/ CBH-351	☺	☺	May 8, 1998
37	97-205-01p	AgrEvo	Rapeseed	Phosphinothricin Tolerant/ T45	☺	☺	January 29, 1998
36	97-204-01p	Monsanto	Potato	Potato Leafroll Virus & Colorado Potato Beetle Resistant/ RBMT21-129, RBMT21-350	☺	☺	December 3, 1996
35	97-148-01p	Bejo	Cichorium intybus	Male Sterile/ RM3-3, RM3-4, RM3-6	☺	☺	November 7, 1997
34	97-099-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Glyphosate Tolerant/ GA21	☺	☺	November 18, 1997
33	97-013-01p	Calgene	Cotton	Bromoxynil Tolerant and Lepidopteran Resistant/ 31807, 31808	☺	☺	April 30, 1997
32	97-008-01p	Du Pont	Soybean	High Oleic Acid Oil/ G94-1, G94-19, G-168	☺	☺	May 7, 1997
31	96-317-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Glyphosate Tolerant and European Corn Borer Resistant/ MON 602	☺	☺	May 27, 1997
30	96-291-01p	DeKalb	Corn	European Corn Borer Resistant/ DBT418	☺	☺	March 28, 1997
29	96-248-01p Extension of 92-196-01p	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit Ripening Altered/ 532A 4109e 5168	☺	☺	October 4, 1996
28	96-068-01p	AgrEvo	Soybean	Glufosinate Tolerant/ W62, W95, A2704-12, A2704-21, A5547-35	☺	☺	July 31, 1996
27	96-051-01p	Cornell U	Papaya	Papaya Ringspot Virus Resistant/ 55-1, 63-1	☺	☺	September 5, 1996
26	96-017-01p Extension of 95-093-01p	Monsanto	Corn	European Corn Borer Resistant/ MON 809, MON 810	☺	☺	March 11, 1996
25	95-352-01p	Asgrow	Squash	Cucumber Mosaic Virus, Watermelon Mosaic Virus 2, and Zucchini Yellow Mosaic Virus Resistant/ CZW-3	☺	☺	June 14, 1996
24	95-338-01p	Monsanto	Potato	Colorado Potato Beetle Resistant/ SPBT02-5, SPBT02-7, ATBT04-6, ATBT04-27, ATBT04-30, ATBT04- 31, ATBT04-36	☺	☺	May 3, 1996
23	95-324-01p	AgriPrope	Tomato	Fruit Ripening Altered/ 35-1-N	☺	☺	March 27, 1996
22	95-256-01p	Du Pont	Cotton	Sulfonylurea Tolerant/ 19-51A	☺	☺	January 25, 1996
21	95-228-01p	Plant Genetic Systems	Corn	Male Sterile/MS3	☺	☺	February 22, 1996
20	95-195-01p	Northrup King	Corn	European Corn Borer Resistant/ BT11	☺	☺	July 18, 1996
19	95-179-01p Extension of 92-196-01p	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit Ripening Altered/ 519a 4109a-4645, 540a 4109a-1023	☺	☺	July 18, 1995
18	95-145-01p	DeKalb	Corn	Glufosinate Tolerant/ P16	☺	☺	December 19, 1995
17	95-093-01p	Monsanto	Corn	Lepidopteran Resistant/ MON 80100	☺	☺	August 22, 1995
16	95-053-01p	Monsanto	Tomato	Fruit Ripening Altered/ 8338	☺	☺	September 27, 1995
15	95-045-01p	Monsanto	Cotton	Glyphosate Tolerant/ 1445, 1698	☺	☺	July 11, 1995
				Fruit Ripening Altered/ 			

14	95-030-01p Extension of 92-196-01p	Calgene	Tomato	105F 1436 2018, 105F 1436 2035, 105F 1436 2049, 35F 4109a 3023, 94F 4109a 148, 89F 4109a 2797, 121F 4109a 333, 121F 4109a 1071, 121F 4109a 1126, 137F 4109a 71, 138F 4109a 164, 519A 4109a 4527, 519A 4109a 4521, 519A 4109a 4676, 521A 4109a 2105, 531A 4109a 2270, 532A 4109a 5097, 540A 4109a 1736, 585A 4109a 3604, 585A 4109a 3530	☞	☞	March 15, 1995
13	94-357-01p	AgriEvo	Corn	Glucoamylase Tolerant/ T14, T25	☞	☞	June 22, 1995
12	94-319-01p	Ciba Seeds	Corn	Lepidopteran Resistant/ 176	☞	☞	May 17, 1995
11	94-308-01p	Monsanto	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant/ 531, 757, 1076	☞	☞	June 22, 1995
10	94-290-01p	Zeneca & Petoseed	Tomato	Fruit Polygalacturonase Level Decreased/ B, Da, F	☞	☞	June 6, 1995
9	94-257-01p	Monsanto	Potato	Coleopteran Resistant/ BT6, BT10, BT12, BT16, BT17, BT18, BT23	☞	☞	March 2, 1995
8	94-230-01p Extension of 92-196-01p	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit Ripening Altered/ 114F 4109a 26, 114F 4109a 61	☞	☞	November 14, 1994
7	94-228-01p	DNA Plant Tech	Tomato	Fruit Ripening Altered/ 1345-4	☞	☞	January 17, 1995
6	94-227-01p Extension of 92-196-01p	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit Ripening Altered/ pCGN1436, pCGN4109	☞	☞	September 27, 1994
5	94-090-01p	Calgene	Rapeseed	Oil Profile Altered/ pCGN3828-212/86-18, pCGN3828-212/86-23	☞	☞	October 31, 1994
4	93-258-01p	Monsanto	Soybean	Glyphosate Tolerant/ 40-3-2	☞	☞	May 18, 1994
3	93-196-01p	Calgene	Cotton	Bromoxynil Tolerant/ BXN	☞	☞	February 15, 1994
2	92-204-01p	Upjohn	Squash	Watermelon Mosaic Virus and Zucchini Yellow Mosaic Virus Resistant/ 2W-20	☞	☞	December 7, 1994
1	92-196-01p	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit Ripening Altered/ pCGN1547, pCGN1548, pCGN1557, pCGN1559, pCGN1578	☞	☞	October 19, 1992

*There were multiple determinations of nonregulated status for this petition.

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ORGANIC EGG STANDARDS

Mr. ADERHOLT. Let me start out, let me go ahead and ask about one other issue that I'm aware that there are concerns from the organic egg producers about some of the requirements the National Organic Standards Board has recommended in regards to organic egg production. If implemented by USDA's National Organic Program, these recommendations would effectively ban the use of endorsed outdoor access areas that are called porches. It's already been said, and you know that we've just faced one of the largest or maybe the largest animal health event, with the outbreak of the highly pathogenic avian influenza. It could cost over a billion dollars and result in the depopulation of nearly 50 million birds.

The egg laying industry has significantly been impacted by this. And a question, birds that are exposed to the outdoors run a much greater risk of being infected with avian influenza. Yet it sounds like the proposal would require organic layer hens to be outdoors. Has APHIS been consulted about this potential requirement, as they may have different thoughts on exposing all organic layer hens to outdoor elements?

Mr. SHEA. We're working very closely with our colleagues in the Agricultural Marketing Service on it, yes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. So certainly that possibility is being looked at then? You're saying that they stand a much greater risk there for that to occur?

Mr. SHEA. Well, I think that there are mitigations that can take place. And that rule is still under development as I understand it. I'll defer to Ms. Starmer. But I think that rule is still under development and we're still working closely with our colleagues on it.

Ms. STARMER. Yes, that's correct, sir. The rule, the proposed rule is currently over in OMB. As you mentioned, it did grow out of recommendations from the National Organic Standards Board, as well as from OIG and some statutory requirements that we create clear standards for organic producers. And so we have attempted to do that. We have certainly met with stakeholders from across the industry and we believe the proposal incorporates their feedback. And there will also be ample opportunity for public comment when the proposal comes out. But right now it is, it is with OMB for review.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Yeah. Well, our hope, or my hope is that as you move forward, you would certainly carefully consider the threat of avian influenza and the devastation that banning porches could bring upon the organic egg layer industry as we move forward. So, Mr. Farr.

ORGANIC AQUACULTURE RULE

Mr. FARR. Well, thank you very much. On the hot seat. You said you're working on the organic aquaculture rule?

Ms. STARMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FARR. But I want a hard answer, because everybody's been working on it for a long time.

Ms. STARMER. Yes. I have in my limited amount of time here in the agency, I have learned about the rule as well as about how important it is to you, sir. So I appreciate that.

Mr. FARR. Now, when?

Ms. STARMER. I cannot give you a firm timeframe. It is with OMB. As I mentioned, we do continue to receive questions that we are working to respond to as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. FARR. Tell me what some of that is. Because I understood that they sort of flipped it over to NOAA.

Ms. STARMER. Well, there is an inter-agency review process that happens. That's standard for this type of process. And so there have been a number of agencies that have reviewed it. I don't think I can go into the specifics, given that the rule is still under review. But I can say that we're working as quickly as we can to address those questions, so that we can move it forward.

Mr. FARR. Well, it was submitted in August, so——

Ms. STARMER. That's right, sir.

Mr. FARR [continuing]. Is there a time frame?

Ms. STARMER. We are working as quickly as possible.

Mr. FARR. I know. I don't want a specific date. I just want like, you know, months or, before the end of the like, summer, or.

Ms. STARMER. I wish that I could give you a firm time frame. I can't. I apologize. But we are working as quickly as we can to address—it's, I think, reflective of the complexity of the rule and the equities that our federal partners have in it.

Mr. FARR. You don't know how many times that's the answer we've gotten this year on these questions of rules and time, and studies and everything.

Ms. STARMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FARR. But it's really not fair to the consumer, just to, you know, pay—we have our process, and we say it's going to take 90 days or take whatever it is. I mean, we in government. And then the government can't give us an answer. I think you got to—you've got to put the time frame that's allowed in law, we've exhausted. So we keep delaying it, because we're getting more and more questions. But you got to take some leadership on this and just jam this thing through.

Ms. STARMER. We are doing everything that we can to move it, sir.

Mr. FARR. Well, I'd kind of like to know what those things are. Can you give us a letter or whatever it is, or talk to my staff about it?

Ms. STARMER. Absolutely.

[The information follows:]

ORGANIC AQUACULTURE RULE

As of February 2016, the Aquaculture rule is with OMB. USDA staff followed up with Congressional staff and will make themselves available to discuss all matters and questions related to the Aquaculture rule.

Mr. FARR. We get a call a day from our constituents on this. This is how important it is. They worked years putting the proposed suggestions together.

Ms. STARMER. Mm-hmm.

Mr. FARR. And they can't just understand why government hasn't accepted their suggestions. They're all professionals. They're in the industry.

Ms. STARMER. Of course. Yes, we would be happy to follow up with your office on this.

HORSE PROTECTION

Mr. FARR. All right. Well, let's get it done. Thank you. I've never been able to get a hard answer on that. In 2012, the GAO Horse Welfare Report made some recommendations regarding inspections, especially to improve completion and oversight of travel certificates for horses crossing the Canadian and Mexican borders. My own daughter, you know, in shipping her horse to Canada for a horse show, landed in all kinds of problems. So just getting across the Canadian border, proving ownership and all that, and health records. So I really experienced that. Because she called me at three in the morning, wanting to know if I could help. Can you provide some follow up on any changes that have come from these recommendations?

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, I don't know of any changes pertaining to horses going into Canada or Mexico or coming back from those countries. Mr. Shea, do you have any information on this?

Mr. FARR. Well, there were, in 2011. The GAO Horse Welfare Report made some recommendations regarding inspections. And especially improved completion and oversight of these travel certificates for horses crossing the borders. And you were supposed to, the agency, well, you are probably supposed to get back to, what those improvements were. Or where they are.

Mr. SHEA. We'll have to look into that and get back to you.

[The information follows:]

HORSE PROTECTION

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) included four recommendations in their 2011 audit for APHIS to better protect the welfare of horses transported to slaughter. APHIS provided a final response to this audit in September 2015, and the GAO has closed it.

The first recommendation was for APHIS to issue as final a proposed rule to amend the Commercial Transportation of Equines to Slaughter regulation to define "equines for slaughter" so that USDA's oversight and the regulation's protections extend to more of the transportation chain. This rule took effect on October 7, 2011. The changes in the rule extended protections to equines that are bound for slaughter but are delivered first to an assembly point, feedlot, or stockyard. This action will further ensure the humane treatment of such equines by helping to ensure that the unique and special needs of equines in commercial transportation to slaughter are met.

The second recommendation was to leverage other agency resources to better ensure the completion, return and evaluation of owner/shipper certificates needed for enforcement purposes, such as using other APHIS staff to assist with compliance activities and automating certificate data to identify potential problems requiring management actions. This recommendation was made in consideration of the transport program's limited staff and funding. In FY 2011, we responded that we were training additional personnel in enforcement activities at the Texas ports of embarkation, and that we would expand this effort in FY 2012. We also reported that we were training administrative personnel to evaluate certificates for enforcement purposes. We had stopped entering information into a database in 2005 because the process was labor-intensive and costly. In FY 2011, we reported that we would evaluate whether the new technologies that had been implemented since 2005 were making the process more efficient and effective. In FY 2012, we began offering expanded training opportunities in several States for USDA personnel, States, and owners/shippers who transport horses for slaughter. In FY 2016, the Omnibus Appropriations bill prohibited the Agency from expending funds to inspect horses for slaughter for human consumption; as a result, APHIS activities are now limited to compliance activities related to the inspection of conveyances and documentation.

The third recommendation was for us to revisit our cooperative agreement with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) to better ensure that the two agencies have a mutual understanding of the assistance APHIS seeks from CFIA on the inspection of U.S. horses intended for slaughter at Canadian slaughtering facilities, including the completion and return of owner/shipper certificates from these facilities. In FY 2011, we discussed the agreement with CFIA and determined that it met our respective program needs to monitor horse welfare. We continue to collaborate effectively with CFIA on enforcing slaughter horse transport regulations. The existing memorandum of understanding has resulted in excellent cooperation between APHIS and CFIA.

The fourth recommendation was for APHIS to seek a cooperative agreement with SAGARPA, Mexico's agriculture ministry, to document the assistance that APHIS seeks from SAGARPA concerning the inspection of U.S. horses intended for slaughter at Mexican border crossings and slaughtering facilities and the completion and return of owner/shipper certificates from these facilities. In October 2011, APHIS and SAGARPA signed a cooperative agreement regarding the completion and return of owner-shipper certificates from border crossing points. We continue to receive regular and timely copies of these documents.

APHIS OPERATIONAL AIRCRAFT

Mr. FARR. All right. According to another report, you're, this year's budget, you're currently, you currently own 41 operational aircraft, that you use by the Wildlife Services. And the budget this year is asking for \$8 million more, to expand the fleet. I presume that's the aircraft fleet. Apart from aerial gutting, what other activities are carried out by these aircraft? And given the high cost of aerial gutting operations and human risks involved, what are the alternatives that have been looked at by the research arm?

Mr. SHEA. Mr. Congressman, we are not asking for \$8 million this year. There were \$8 million in the Fiscal Year 2016 Omnibus to purchase two helicopters and two fixed wing aircraft, but we are not requesting anymore funding for anymore aircraft, for Wildlife Services, in 2017.

Mr. FARR. So what are the activities that are being conducted out of those aircraft, and what are the alternatives to guiding operations from the air?

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, the helicopters, there's one being placed in Alabama. There's one being placed in Mississippi. They'll be used for feral swine control. The airplanes, one being placed in New Mexico and one being placed in Wyoming, would be used for, on a regular predator control. Alternatives?

Mr. FARR. Can we get any other bang for the buck? I mean, from just, from use of those aircraft? Or is it just used for aerial—

Mr. AVALOS. They're strictly for feral swine control and predator control. And it's not—they don't just stay in that one state where they're placed. They work a whole region.

Mr. FARR. Are there any alternatives to that? It's expensive—

Mr. AVALOS. We do have—I want to ask Mr. Shea.

Mr. FARR [continuing]. Predator control.

Mr. AVALOS. But I just wanted to touch on one alternative that I really, really promote and I really, really like. It's the Protection Dog Program. It's an alternative that we use primarily out west. And it's primarily to address the issue of grizzly bears and wolves. And I'll never forget, Congressman, Mr. Chairman. I'll never forget. I was in Montana. We had a roundtable. And there was the leader for the Hunter Right Colony. And he was complaining about the grizzly bears and the wolves. And when I brought up the Protection Dogs, he said, "I want to tell you, Mr. Under Secretary, that we really appreciate the Protection Dogs. So once we got the three dogs, our wives, our children, could take their afternoon walks without fearing the grizzly bear and the wolf." So I think that the Protection Dog Program has a lot of merit. And that it's something that can be used in the future as a non-lethal weapon.

Mr. FARR. Well, those are alternatives. And I think that's a good idea. Are your ideas, is there any money in your budget for that? It's certainly cheaper than helicopters.

Mr. SHEA. We're certainly pursuing non-lethal methods. And in fact what we've begun the last year is having non-lethal workshops where we bring producers in to inform them about new methods. And in fact, we're even working with the Natural Resources Defense Council, which is not a fan of Wildlife Services generally speaking, on some projects out west as well. So we are pursuing

those. We are developing non-lethal methods through our Methods Development Program in Wildlife Services. So we continue to pursue non-lethal methods for sure.

Mr. FARR. Well, I appreciate that. Particularly for the compound 1080 Livestock Protection. I know that there have been protracted deaths and unintended non-predators from consumption of 1080. So.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Valadao.

Mr. FARR. My time's up.

BIOTECHNOLOGY REGULATIONS

Mr. VALADAO. So Biotech is the next one for me. I'm hearing concerns about implementation of USDA's proposed rewrite of the biotech regulations. I understand the 30 day comment period was recently extended another 45 days. And I want to stress how important it is to ensure the department gets this done right. Many groups representing production and agriculture asked for the extension, because some of the concepts USDA is considering in its proposed alternatives appear to be significantly different from the way USDA has regulated Biotech crops in the past.

For example, the new terms defined in the Notice of Intent (NOI) would bring under the scope of the USDA's regulations on products developed using newer breeding methods, as well as potentially including products like seedless watermelon, that have been safely consumed for years, or even breeding methods used in organic production. Can you assure this committee that you will carefully consider the potential negative impacts of any new proposals on the ability of our farmers to produce an adequate and wholesome economic food supply and compete in a world or a global marketplace? And that's basically a yes or no question.

Mr. AVALOS. Yes.

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you. What specific problem with the current regulation are you trying to address?

Mr. AVALOS. You made it easy.

Mr. VALADAO. Well, I've got follow ups. What specific problem with the current regulations are you trying to address, and how does your current thinking address this problem? Further, how will you ensure that it addresses the perceived problems without causing more? That's not a yes or no question.

Mr. AVALOS. Congressman, I'm going to give that part of your question to Mr. Shea.

Mr. SHEA. I think the basic problem we're trying to address is that the regulations are nearly 30 years old. And the technology has changed. So we may very well be putting products through a regulatory process that don't need to be anymore. And there may be some others that we probably should be looking at. So we're trying to get it right for 2016. And it's certainly not our intention to make it more difficult to get these products to market. As I mentioned earlier, we've completely eliminated the backlog that we had been dealing with, in deregulation. So we don't want to get into another backlog situation. And that's what we're trying to do though, is make these regulations current. Because we're operating under a 1987 kind of paradigm.

BIOTECHNOLOGY REGULATORY SERVICES

Mr. VALADAO. All right. And then the budget requests for Biotechnology Regulatory Services Program for Fiscal Year 2017 is less than a 1 percent increase. If the USDA intends to complete its update within this administration, does the request for a nominal increase provide any indication about how the USDA is thinking of changing the scope of regulation?

Mr. SHEA. Well, I would say that perhaps it indicates that we don't intend to have a massively larger regulatory structure in place. That's not where we see this going. Of course I hasten to add, there's, as you mentioned, a total of 75 day comment period. We added 45 to the original 30. So we need to hear from everyone. So we haven't made up our minds for sure. But we don't want to be headed toward a greater regulatory structure.

Mr. VALADAO. All right.

Mr. SHEA. So I think the funding that's requested is certainly adequate.

PRODUCE SAFETY

Mr. VALADAO. And Ms. Starmer, in 2009, you authored a report on Produce Safety. In the report, you recommended that policy makers must avoid taking a one size fits all approach to produce safety. Recommended practices and record keeping mechanisms must be adaptable to a range of farms and supply chains. As an employee of AMS, you work closely with the FDA in developing the FSMA regulations. How would you grade FDA's regulations in terms of providing flexibility for producers in different regions, of different sizes and different products?

Ms. STARMER. I would say—and thank you for the question, Congressman. In my time as a Senior Advisor to the Secretary, I was the liaison to FDA from the Office of the Secretary. And we did provide significant technical assistance in the drafting of those rules, and now in implementation. I think my point then, and this is still something that I feel very strongly about now, is that it is critical that we have robust food safety standards that everyone is held to. There are going to be different needs, depending on the type of operation and the size of that operation. And I think that FDA has done a very good job of being responsive to the range of industry perspectives on this during the rulemaking process, and that the technical assistance opportunities that are available for the industry are reflective of that diversity. So everything from the Produce Safety Alliance, which AMS helps support with FDA, to some of the cooperative agreements that FDA is putting out to provide technical assistance to special groups such as tribal producers and others. We are responsible for ensuring that the produce industry can make these rules work regardless of their size or where they're located.

Mr. VALADAO. I think my time is up. Thank you. Thank you, Chairman.

USDA REGULATORY AGENDA

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. I think Mr. Farr and I may have a couple of more questions as we close out. We've seen situations in

the past where administrations have decided to release some controversial or more unpopular regulations in the last few months of the administration,—especially those that are not returning to power. Are there any regulations that are a priority within your mission area, that may be released before President Obama leaves office? And even if there's no particular plans to release, for release of regulations, what will be on your agenda for the end of the year?

Mr. AVALOS. Mr. Chairman, I'm trying to think. The first rule that came in mind is something that's been pending for a long time. It's the Scrapie rule, to help the sheep industry in this country finally eradicate Scrapie and be able to trade with our foreign partners. And Mr. Shea, Ms. Starmer, Mr. Mitchell, are there others that come to mind? That's the first one that came to my mind. And we can always get back to you on your question. But that's the only one that I can think of at this time.

Mr. SHEA. I think we'd probably like to conclude the Marine Mammals Rule that has been pending for so long. So that is one we'd like to finish.

Mr. AVALOS. Mr. Chairman, if you allow us to put more thought into this, then we can, we can send it in for the record.

[The information follows:]

Department of Agriculture - Fall 2015 Semiannual Regulatory Agenda												
Marketing and Regulatory Programs												
PAM BILL RMs IN GREEN												
MRP Top Regulatory Priority												
Sequence	New Entry	Mission Area	Agency	RIN	Title:	Stage	Designation	Regulatory Plan	AMPR	Proposed Rule	Interim Final Rule	Final Rule
62	No	MRP	AMS	0581-AD08	National Organic Program, Origin of Livestock	PR	2-S	✓		4/28/2015		May-16
63	No	MRP	AMS	0581-AD20	NOP, Organic Pet Food Standards	PR	2-S	✓		Apr-16		Nov-16
64	No	MRP	AMS	0581-AD31	National Organic Program, Organic Apiculture Practice Standard	PR	2-S			May-16		
65	No	MRP	AMS	0581-AD34	National Organic Program, Organic Aquaculture Standards	PR	2-S	✓		Nov-15		Jul-16
66	Yes	MRP	AMS	0581-AD38	AMS Competitive and Non-Competitive Federal Assistance Program Procedures	FR	3-NS					Nov-15
67	Yes	MRP	AMS	0581-AD39	National Organic Program - Sunset 2015 Amendments to the National List	PR	3-NS			7/30/2015		12/14/2015
68	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AD24	Animal Welfare: Marine Mammals, Nonconsensus Language and Interactive Programs	PR	2-S		5/30/2002	2/3/2016		
69	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AC60	National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures	PR	2-S			Mar-16		
70	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AC92	Scrapie in Sheep and Goats	FR	2-S			9/10/2015		Jul-16
71	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AD10	Bovine Encephalopathy and Scrapie; Importation of Small Ruminants and their Germplasm, Products and Byproducts	PR	2-S			Mar-16		
72	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AC98	Plant Pest Regulations: Update of General Provisions	PR	2-S			Apr-16		
73	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AD28	Importation of Wood Packaging Material from Canada	PR	2-S			12/2/2010		Mar-16
74	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AD60	Treatment of Firewood and Spruce Logs Imported from Canada	IFR	2-S				Feb-16	
75	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AD65	Brucellosis and Bovine Tuberculosis; Update of General Provisions	PR	2-S	✓		12/16/2015		
76	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AD71	Establishing a Performance Standard for Authorizing the Importation and Interstate Movement of Fruits and Vegetables	PR	2-S	✓		9/9/2014		Mar-16
77	No	MRP	APHIS	0579-AD99	Animal Welfare; Establishing De Minimis Exemptions from Licensing	PR	2-S	✓		Mar-16		
78	Yes	MRP	APHIS	0579-AD14	Conditions for Payment of Highly Pathogenic	IFR	2-S				2/9/2016	
79	Yes	MRP	APHIS	0579-AD15	OS Organism Regulations	PR	2-S			Jul-16		

CERVID HEALTH

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. All right. Cervid health. As you know, in FY 2016, the Approps bill provided APHIS with no less than \$3 million for cervid health activities and gave consideration to indemnity payments if warranted. Can you tell us how this funding is being spent and how much is being planned for indemnification?

Mr. SHEA. As in the previous two years, we would allocate about \$1 million of that \$3 million for indemnification. We allocate about \$200,000 for research into live animal testing. Because right now we can't determine whether the animal is diseased until it's dead. And the rest of the money goes into our work in the Voluntary Certification Program.

GRAIN INSPECTION AND WEIGHING USER FEE CAP

Mr. ADERHOLT. Anything else that anyone wants to add to that? Regarding GIPSA, as your testimony notes, the budget includes a request to eliminate the limitation on inspection and weighing services. It's my understanding that this limitation has been in place for a number of years. Has the Federal Grain Inspection Service had to deny any requests for services under the limitation?

Mr. AVALOS. I want to ask Mr. Mitchell to answer your question.

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir. We've asked to eliminate the cap on what we can spend out of the user fee funds. One of the main reasons is the recently enacted reauthorization of the U.S. Grain Standards Act. It provides, or requires us to establish a mechanism for determining our user fees on an annual basis, to ensure that we have a three to six month reserve on hand. We believe that first off, we have cut back a lot of our spending. We've got it to—we're very economical in what we're doing. But with this provision, that's in the reauthorization, we believe that that mechanism will help us and future administrators deal with this issue better.

One of the reasons that we asked to remove the cap is the cap isn't related to appropriated funds. Of course, it's user fee funds. A year like last year, last marketing year, we had record bulk grain exports. Grains, oils, seeds. That means a lot more activity for us. It means actually a lot more revenue coming in through the user fees. But it also means increased expenses for making sure that job gets done. And we got very close to breaching last year's user fee cap. So I think that we have the mechanism in place to ensure that we continue to do a very efficient job with the funds to keep those user fees as low as we possibly can, without the cap.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Without the limitation in place, how much funding would be available for grain inspection and weighing activities?

Mr. MITCHELL. For user fees, it would probably still be in that \$50 million range. Are you asking—we do get appropriated funds for a couple of other issues dealing with the Federal Grain Inspection Service. That's what you're asking about?

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, either way. But you said \$50 million would be—in the neighborhood of \$50 million?

Mr. MITCHELL. \$50 to \$55 million is our expectation. It might actually be a little lower this year. Our exports are down a bit from last year. Of course last year being a record. You usually don't win

the Super Bowl every year. So we're spending a little bit less this year. But that is our best estimate at this time.

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. Mr. Farr.

U.S. MEAT ANIMAL RESEARCH CENTER

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just want to state I think that the Chair is sort of precautionary, in rulemaking. But, look, we're all hired, or elected to do a job up until we're not doing it. So you have to carry out your responsibilities in law to do everything that you're responsible for doing. And I don't think you ought to hold back. I mean, we're not a lame duck until after November 8th. That's when new President will be President Elect and will be putting in their administration. And we'll know who won the Congressional seats.

But as long as we're in Congressional offices or Senate Offices, they ought to be doing their job. And the President ought to nominate people for the appointments that he's Constitutionally responsible to do. And Congress should do its job by confirming or rejecting him. But I just, this idea that there's going to be a new administration next year, and that we ought to just stop government right now is ridiculous. I wouldn't be here. Because why should any Member of Congress show up to any meeting or introduce any legislation or have ideas? So I feel very strongly, we're all hired to do our job responsibly. And if it takes making rules to address concerns, then make them.

One of the things that the Chairman and I are very concerned about is that we directed the ARS to execute an agreement with APHIS within 90 days of enactment, to deal with the U.S. Meat and Animal Research Center (MARC). With great concern to the subcommittee after the *New York Times* story alleged animal mistreatment. And you were—the inspections that were supposed to be consistent with the Animal Welfare Act, at each ARS research facility that uses animals in research. That directive was reaffirmed in the conference report that both houses adopted, and the President signed.

For the benefit of the public and our Members, will you give us a status report on this timetable? And I understand you are currently doing pre-compliance inspections of all ARS facilities. Are these just a walkthrough, or can they uncover issues that need to be address? And have any issues of concern been found? And if so, what are they? And as a follow up, because of the information we received, it's really unclear that you in fact do unannounced inspections on all your facilities following the pre-compliance inspections. And we actually got a copy of one of the inspection reports. It's one page. It seems to be a little flimsy on what actually was done. How can we be sure that you're doing your job as requested by Congress?

Mr. SHEA. Mr. Congressman, we have entered into that agreement. I personally signed that agreement just a few weeks ago. We have done the pre-compliance inspections already at 13 facilities. And we will have completed 21 of the pre-compliance inspections by May 1. So we're making great progress there, and we'll do them all by the end of the year.

Mr. FARR. But the question is, how thorough are these inspections? Are you discovering things, and are they then addressing what you're discovering?

Mr. SHEA. Yes. We're addressing this just like we would any other new licensee. We go in, look at the facility. Just as we do with private or university facilities. And help them find what violations might exist now and what they need to do to improve. So we've done that already at 13 of the facilities. And we actually are going to begin unannounced inspections at some of those by May 1st. So we're moving expeditiously to do this. I think we've got a really good process in place, with my counterpart, Dr. Jacobs-Young, in the Agricultural Research Service. And we will do our best, our inspections just like we do for everybody else. We will post those inspections on the internet, just like we do for every other inspection we do. And if there are serious violations found that aren't corrected quickly, then there's commitment from ARS leadership that the local IACUC, which is the Institutional Animal Care and Use committee, will stop research until those things are fixed. So I think we're in a good place with this. We have great cooperation from the leadership of the Agricultural Research Service. And I think this program will work well.

Mr. FARR. Are you going to do unannounced inspections at all of your—

Mr. SHEA. Yes, yes. Once we've done the pre-compliance inspections, we'll then go back and start doing unannounced inspections.

Mr. FARR. And those as you said are online, then, the findings?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, we will post those online.

Mr. FARR. OK. Because I think that's going to reestablish some confidence in our government responsibilities.

Mr. SHEA. Mm-hmm.

Mr. FARR. I appreciate that. Thank you for taking it up. I thought I would get you the answers for our rulemaking. I'm going to find out when the unannounced—Chairman, I have no further questions. And we're breaking for 10 days. And so have a nice break.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Farr. Well, thank you all for being here today and for your testimony. And we look forward to continuing to work with you as we work on the FY 17 budget. So the hearing is adjourned.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS MISSION AREA
QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD
HOUSE AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING
MARCH 3, 2016

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAM MISSION AREA

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a total cost of legal fees incurred across any part of the MRP Mission Area over the past three fiscal years and provide a detailed list of the source of the costs and respective amounts, including the cost of settlements associated with employee grievances, complaints, etc.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[Information as follows:]

APHIS Legal Fees FY 2014 - FY 2016						
Agency	Awardee	Amount Paid in 2014	Amount Paid in 2015	Amount Paid to date in 2016	Description of the Issue	Source of Funds
APHIS	Advocates for the West	0	0	\$10,000	FOIA Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	Center for Food Safety	0	\$10,000	0	FOIA Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	Friends of Animals Inc	0	16,000	0	FOIA Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	KATZ AHERN HERDMAN & MACGILLIVRAY	0	6,000	0	FOIA Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	STEVEN C SUGARMAN PC	\$31,000	7,000	0	FOIA Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CENTER	14,000	0	0	FOIA Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	ALFREDO PARRISH PLLC	0	74,000	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	BELL LAW GROUP PLLC	0	0	15,000	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	BERTELSON LAW OFFICES P A	45,000	0	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	CROSS LIECHTY LANE PC	0	5,000	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	DAVIS LAW PLLC	16,000	0	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	JOHN P MAHONEY ATTORNEY AT LAW	0	0	35,000	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	JULIO E GIL DE LAMADRID ESQ	0	2,000	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	KALIJARVI, CHUZI & NEWMAN, P.C.	21,000	25,000	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	LAW OFFICES OF GINA MENDOLA LONGARZ	0	6,000	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	PASSMAN & KAPLAN PC	6,000	0	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	STEVEN E BROWN, A PROFESSIONAL LAW	0	0	18,000	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	SUSAN TYLAR ESQ LAW OFFICES OF	0	0	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
APHIS	THE ABRAHAM LAW FIRM LLC	2,000	0	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation

APHIS Legal Fees FY 2014 - FY 2016						
Agency	Awardee	Amount Paid in 2014	Amount Paid in 2015	Amount Paid to date in 2016	Description of the Issue	Source of Funds
APHIS	TULLY RINCKEY P.L.L.C.	0	4,000	0	EEO Settlement	APHIS S&E Appropriation
Total, APHIS		135,000	155,000	78,000		

AMS Legal Fees FY 2014 - FY 2016						
Agency	Awardee	Amount Paid in 2014	Amount Paid in 2015	Amount Paid in 2016	Description of the Issue	Source of Funds
AMS	Paul V Bennett	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	Litigation Fees Awarded	Marketing Services, Section 32 & Trust-Fund Grading of Farm Products
AMS	Leroy A Proctor	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	Litigation Fees Awarded	Marketing Services, Section 32 & Trust-Fund Grading of Farm Products
Total, AMS		\$0	\$15,000	\$0		

GIPSA Legal Fees FY 2014 - FY 2016		FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Settlement Costs				
Litigation Fees and Awards		\$35,719	\$31,419	\$2,900
Settlement Costs Subtotal		\$35,719	\$31,419	\$2,900
Legal Fees				
Law Judges - Packers and Stockyards Agreement		\$0	\$1,535	\$0
OGC GIPSA User Fee Legal Services		\$8,880	\$33,957	\$14,000
OPM Federal Employee & Administrative Law Judge Services		\$0	\$219	\$0
Legal Fees Subtotal		\$8,880	\$35,711	\$14,000
Total		\$44,599	\$67,130	\$16,900

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a full list of positions and costs of all non-GS employees in the MRP Mission Area over the past 3 fiscal years by agency and the Office of the Under Secretary.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[Information as follows:]

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0303	00	MIS DATA TECHNICIAN OA	40,997.00
AD	0303	00	OFF SUPPRT ASST OA	36,812.00
AD	0303	00	OFF SUPPRT ASST OA	31,315.00
AD	0303	00	MIS DATA TECHNICIAN OA	40,084.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPPORT ASSISTANT OA	31,315.00
AD	0303	00	MIS DATA TECHNICIAN OA	43,456.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPRT ASST OA	35,642.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPRT ASST	32,359.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPRT ASST OA	35,344.00
AD	0318	00	SECY	46,551.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION ASST	35,489.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION ASST	40,723.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	31,403.52
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	26,134.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	32,943.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	33,586.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,907.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	20,324.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	20,324.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,907.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	35,489.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	42,508.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	40,084.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	45,258.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,458.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,113.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,289.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,642.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,642.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,569.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	37,576.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	37,576.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,286.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	40,723.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,445.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,445.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	35,853.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	35,375.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,598.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,397.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	33,402.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,047.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,922.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,028.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,855.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	49,138.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	44,213.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	45,376.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	35,489.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,397.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	41,886.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	41,101.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,610.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	41,886.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	40,779.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	40,779.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,657.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	41,770.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	89,824.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	39,239.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,470.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,518.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,518.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,566.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,422.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,422.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,000.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,187.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,422.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,155.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,373.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,422.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,155.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,518.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,414.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,589.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,219.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,310.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,518.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,189.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,219.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,000.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,219.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,090.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,187.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,749.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,155.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,812.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,155.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,155.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,936.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,155.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,349.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,561.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,155.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,090.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,489.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,532.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,489.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,723.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,723.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	40,723.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,445.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	LEAD BIO SCI TCHNCN (CANINE)	46,551.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	45,258.00
AD	0404	00	LEAD BIO SCI TCHNCN (CANINE)	47,844.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	33,402.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	36,532.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,619.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	43,050.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	35,489.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,445.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	39,560.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	37,576.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	35,489.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	41,886.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	37,576.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	36,532.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	43,050.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	39,663.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	37,576.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	40,723.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,445.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,445.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	45,258.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,619.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,397.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,720.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	35,489.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,397.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	33,402.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	36,532.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	36,070.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,907.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,305.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,906.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,915.88
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,110.48
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,064.96
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,403.52
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,677.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,906.16
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,906.16
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,551.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,744.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,033.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,840.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,262.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,033.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,937.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	26,134.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,455.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,358.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,033.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,447.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,744.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,551.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,970.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,455.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,998.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,874.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,093.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,998.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	26,134.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,648.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,447.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,781.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	26,595.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,907.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	26,595.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	26,595.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,797.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,748.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	31,748.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	25,797.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	29,824.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	25,797.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	38,135.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	28,862.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	36,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	28,862.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	30,786.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	31,748.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	25,797.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	32,710.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	31,748.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	33,671.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	32,710.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	32,710.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	40,519.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	31,748.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	31,748.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	31,748.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	32,710.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	38,616.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	32,047.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	32,047.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	32,047.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	35,774.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	41,472.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	32,047.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	32,047.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	38,616.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	30,093.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	42,644.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	43,715.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	43,715.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	36,173.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	43,740.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	46,004.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	34,441.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	46,004.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	40,475.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	40,475.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	42,644.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WLDLF)	40,475.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,411.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,411.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,715.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,644.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,220.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,336.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,173.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,256.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,715.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,715.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,256.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,715.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,475.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,715.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,715.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,376.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,551.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,671.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,723.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,213.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,551.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,281.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,704.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,311.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,498.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,608.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,263.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,856.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,923.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	27,990.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,923.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,399.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,923.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	43,055.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,923.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,923.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,923.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,399.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	24,933.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,923.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,055.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,923.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,856.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,856.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,891.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,764.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	27,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	24,933.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,055.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,666.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,590.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,323.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	48,020.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,781.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,624.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,609.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,232.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,204.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,194.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	29,956.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	29,956.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,524.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,647.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,232.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,647.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,590.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,607.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,484.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,571.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,214.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,865.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,667.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,563.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	48,424.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,528.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,212.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,857.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,055.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,182.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,891.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,246.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,383.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	26,134.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,489.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	52,852.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	52,192.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0486	00	WDLF BIOLGST	43,731.00
AD	0486	00	WDLF BIOLGST	45,189.00
AD	0486	00	WDLF BIOLGST	63,006.00
AD	0486	00	WDLF BIOLGST	53,497.00
AD	0486	00	WDLF BIOLGST	51,120.00
AD	0486	00	WDLF BIOLGST	51,120.00
AD	0561	00	BUDG TECHNCN	42,671.00
AD	0561	00	BUDG TECHNCN	34,055.28
AD	1106	00	PROCUR TECHNCN	40,098.00
AD	1702	00	TRAINING TECHNICIAN (CANINE)	43,964.00
AD	1712	00	TRNG INSTRU (CANINE)	42,671.00
AD	1712	00	TRNG INSTRU (CANINE)	43,964.00
AD	2005	00	SUPP TECHNCN	45,258.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	71,102.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	68,809.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	70,915.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	68,628.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	70,915.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	75,689.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	75,689.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	73,529.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	61,271.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	69,439.00
ES	0201	00	HUMAN RESOURCES OFFCR	164,846.00
ES	0301	00	ADMINISTRATOR, APHS	179,700.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR POLICY AND PROGRAM DEV	167,926.00
ES	0301	00	DIR, INVESTIGATIVE & ENFORCEMENT SVCS	157,090.00
ES	0301	00	CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER	165,300.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	165,300.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINSTRTR INTERNATIONAL SRVCS	179,700.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	165,300.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, ANIMAL CARE	179,700.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	179,700.00
ES	0340	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, BIOTECH REGLTRY SERV	179,700.00
ES	0341	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	174,730.00
ES	0341	00	ASSOC DEPUTY ADMR, MRPBS	172,500.00
ES	0401	00	CHIEF ADVISOR	179,700.00
ES	0401	00	SENIOR INVASIVE SPECIES COORD	179,700.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	172,500.00
ES	0401	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	176,337.00
ES	0401	00	ASSISTANT DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, PPQ	172,500.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, PLANT HEALTH	155,935.00
ES	0401	00	ASST DEP ADMR, EMER & DOMESTIC PRGRMS	170,178.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR CPHST	169,449.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, PPQ WESTERN REGION	164,830.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, EASTERN REG PPQ	179,700.00
ES	0401	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	179,700.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOC DEPUTY ADMIN FOR REGIONAL PROG	179,700.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOC DEP ADMR NTAL AH POLCY PROGS	162,236.00
ES	0401	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	179,700.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	179,700.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, NWRC	157,283.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR EASTERN REGION	179,700.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOC DPTY ADMR FOR EMERG & INTER PROG	167,940.00
ES	0501	00	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	166,331.00
ES	0701	00	DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR VET BIOLOGICS	168,417.00
ES	0701	00	DIRECTOR, NAT VETERINARY SERVLS LABS	179,700.00
ES	0701	00	DIR, CENTER FOR EPID & ANIMAL HEALTH	178,267.00
ES	0701	00	DIRECTOR, EASTERN REGION	163,296.00
ES	0701	00	DIRECTOR, WESTERN REGION	153,801.00
ES	1035	00	DEP ADMIN, LEGISLATIVE & PUBLIC AFF	146,916.00
FE	0401	03	SENIOR AG SCIENCE OFFICER	170,540.00
FE	0401	02	SENIOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	165,300.00
FE	0401	02	SUPVY REGNL DIR	166,178.00
FE	0401	01	SUPVY REGNL DIR	179,700.00
FE	0401	01	SENIOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIST	179,655.00
FP	0341	04	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	73,743.00
FP	0341	04	MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS OFFICER	88,054.00
FP	0341	02	MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS OFFICER	147,265.00
FP	0341	02	MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS OFFICER	102,787.00
FP	0343	03	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	88,359.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURIST	96,552.00
FP	0401	03	REGULATORY PROGRAM ADVISOR	93,740.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	96,552.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	108,670.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURIST	85,786.00
FP	0401	03	SUPVRY AGRICULTURALIST	91,010.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SPECIALIST	119,739.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	134,113.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	126,415.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	102,787.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER (VMO)	102,787.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	119,158.00
FP	0401	02	REGULATORY PROGRAM ADVISOR	126,415.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	122,733.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	126,415.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	119,158.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFCR	122,733.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFCR	122,733.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFCR	96,886.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	134,113.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SPECIALIST	138,137.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFCR	112,317.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	112,317.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURAL SPECIALIST	155,500.00
FP	0401	01	LEAD TECHNICAL DIRECTOR	155,500.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	155,500.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER (VMO)	150,913.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFCR	150,913.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	150,913.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	142,772.00
FP	0401	01	AGR SCIENCE OFFICER- (ASST TO DEP ADMIN)	134,576.00
GM	0301	15	SUPVY POLICY ANALYST	155,500.00
GM	0301	13	SUPVY INF MGMT SPECLST	112,774.00
GM	0401	15	SUPVRY AGRICULTURALIST	155,500.00
GM	0401	14	SUPVY BIOLCL SCNTST	136,771.00
GM	0486	14	SUPVY RES WLDLF BIOLGST	125,695.00
GM	0701	15	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	155,500.00
GM	0701	14	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	125,695.00
GM	0701	14	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	125,695.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	125,695.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	125,695.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	125,695.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	125,695.00
GM	0701	13	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	106,369.00
GM	0701	13	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	116,282.00
GM	0701	13	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	103,641.00
GM	0701	13	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	106,369.00
GM	0701	13	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	106,369.00
GM	0701	13	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	109,611.00
GM	0701	13	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	106,369.00
SL	0401	00	SCNTFC ADVSR, EMER MGMT SYS	170,259.00
SL	0401	00	SENIOR ADVISOR	179,700.00
SL	0401	00	CHIEF EPIDEMIOLOGIST	158,248.00
SL	0401	00	SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR	167,640.00
SL	0401	00	SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR	170,259.00

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	2805	10	ELCTRCN	28.46
WG	2805	10	ELCTRCN	29.57
WG	2805	10	ELCTRCN	29.49
WG	3414	10	MCHNST	28.46
WG	3414	05	MCHNST HELPR	20.83
WG	3502	06	LABORER (TRACTOR OPERATING)	21.40
WG	3502	06	LABORER (TRACTOR OPERATING)	21.40
WG	3502	03	LBRER	16.23
WG	3502	02	LBRER	16.57
WG	3502	02	LBRER	14.80
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.29
WG	3502	01	LBRER	15.39
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	15.46
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	17.29
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	17.29
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	17.29
WG	3511	03	LAB WRKR	15.87
WG	3511	03	LAB WRKR	15.87
WG	3511	02	LAB WRKR	12.41
WG	3511	02	LAB WRKR	12.93
WG	3566	02	CUSTDL WRKR	13.43
WG	3703	10	WELDER	29.49
WG	4206	09	PLMBR	28.22
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	27.81
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	28.92
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	27.81
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	31.11
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	31.11
WG	4742	10	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	29.49
WG	4742	09	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	24.37
WG	4742	07	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	20.88
WG	4742	06	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	20.47
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	26.40
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	29.57
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	27.36
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	26.31
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	29.49
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	22.97
WG	4749	09	MTNCE MECH	15.93
WG	4749	09	MTNCE MECH	21.52
WG	4749	08	MTNCE WRKR	29.07
WG	4749	08	MAINTENANCE WORKER	20.57
WG	4749	08	MTNCE WRKR	24.59

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	4749	07	MTNCE WRKR	22.94
WG	4749	07	MTNCE WRKR	22.01
WG	4749	07	MTNCE WRKR	24.36
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	20.47
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	20.66
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	22.25
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	17.00
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	19.92
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	19.20
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	19.20
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	19.20
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	19.92
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	22.19
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	22.19
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	20.57
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	20.57
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	23.02
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	22.19
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	22.19
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	17.87
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	20.86
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	18.63
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.02
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.02
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.42
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.61
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.42
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.83
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.42
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.02
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.02
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.02
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.02
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.42
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.24
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.83
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.83
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.42
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.83
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.83
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.83
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.42
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.83

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.83
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.42
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.02
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.42
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.83
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.42
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.42
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.10
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.83
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.70
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.10
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.83
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	13.88
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.10
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.24
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.24
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.24
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	12.98
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.10
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.24
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.24
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	13.53
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.24
WG	5003	06	GRDNR (MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR)	21.93
WG	5003	06	GRDNR (MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR)	21.93
WG	5003	06	GRDNR (MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR)	22.75
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	19.15
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	14.71
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.47
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.47
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.47
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.47
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	15.29
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	14.71
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.77
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.09
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.77
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.77
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	18.45
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.09
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.09
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	16.40

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.43
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.90
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.90
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.91
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.91
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.43
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.39
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.43
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.43
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.38
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.43
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.38
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.90
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.93
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.44
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.93
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.93
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.41
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.93
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.13
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.52
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.52
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.13
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.13
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.30
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.69
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.13
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	21.31
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	21.31
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	21.31
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.73
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.73
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.73
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.73
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	21.24
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.73
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.87
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.87
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.68
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.68
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.71
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	17.99
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.71
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.06
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.06
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.06
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	17.33
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	15.41
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.06
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	17.33
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.71
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	15.41
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.06
WG	5301	10	INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT MECHANIC	25.46
WG	5301	10	INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT MECHANIC	28.53
WG	5401	05	INCINERATOR OPERATOR	18.99

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5409	10	WATER TRTMTNT PLANT OPERTR	28.46
WG	5703	08	MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR	26.80
WG	5703	07	MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR	21.61
WG	5705	05	TRCTR OPERTR	17.36
WG	5803	10	HV MBL EQUIP MECH	27.88
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	22.75
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.47
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	18.00
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.16
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	18.72
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.16
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	18.72
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	17.28
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.16
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.16
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.16
WG	6907	05	MTRLS HNDLR (FORK LIFT)	22.20
WG	6907	05	MTRLS HNDLR (FORK LIFT)	22.20
WG	6907	05	MTRLS HNDLR (FORK LIFT)	19.82
WG	8852	10	AIRCR MECH	27.36
WL	3414	10	MCHNST LEADR	32.45
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	20.32
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	23.51
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	24.41
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	23.51
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	19.67
WL	5001	03	LEAD INS CNTRLR	15.68
WL	5001	03	LEAD INS CNTRLR	16.32
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.32
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.96
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	18.26
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.32
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.96
WL	5001	03	LEAD INS CNTRLR	16.32
WL	5001	03	LEAD INS CNTRLR	16.32
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	18.26
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.32
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.68
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.96
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.32
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.32
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.96

FISCAL YEAR 2013				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.32
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.32
WL	5001	03	LEAD INS CNTRLR	16.61
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.61
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.61
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.96
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.61
WL	5001	03	LEAD INS CNTRLR	16.61
WL	5001	03	LEAD INS CNTRLR	16.61
WL	5031	04	INSECT PRODUCTION LEADER	21.06
WL	5048	06	ANML CARTKR LEADR	23.44
WL	5048	06	ANML CARTKR LEADR	23.44
WL	5048	05	LEAD ANML CARTKR	19.77
WL	5301	10	INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT MECHANIC LEADR	31.35
WL	6907	06	LEAD MTRLS HNDLR	20.59
WS	4749	07	SUPVY MTNCE MECH	37.24
WS	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER SUPERVISOR	27.90
WS	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER SUPERVISOR	32.08
WS	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER SUPERVISOR	29.68
WS	5031	04	SUPVY INS PRODN WRKR	23.24
WS	5031	04	SUPVY INS PRODN WRKR	24.14
WS	5031	04	SUPVY INS PRODN WRKR	25.02
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	26.30
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	28.34
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	28.34
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	25.29
WS	5031	03	INSECT PRODUCTION WORKER SUPERVISOR	26.30
WS	5048	06	SUPVY ANML CARTKR	31.87
WS	6907	07	MATERIALS HANDLER SUPERVISOR	29.43
WS	6907	04	MTRLS HNDLR SUPVR	28.67

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0303	00	OFF SUPPRT ASST OA	38,380.00
AD	0303	00	OFF SUPPRT ASST OA	32,683.00
AD	0303	00	MGMT INF TECHNCN	43,889.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPRT ASST OA	38,873.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPRT ASST OA	36,851.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPRT ASST	32,683.00
AD	0303	00	MIS DATA TECHNICIAN OA OA	42,742.00
AD	0303	00	MIS DATA TECHNICIAN OA	43,907.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPPORT ASSISTANT (OA) OA	32,683.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0318	00	SECY	48,321.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION ASST	42,304.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	31,403.52
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION ASST	29,288.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION ASST	33,272.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	28,269.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	34,862.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,907.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,375.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,576.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,397.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	20,324.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	20,527.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,907.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,709.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,777.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,256.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,179.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	27,569.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,630.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,747.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,957.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,957.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,683.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,886.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,431.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,431.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,304.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,402.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,403.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,902.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,012.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,957.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,304.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,902.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,957.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,012.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,780.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,957.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	LEAD LEAD BIO SCI TCHNCN (CANINE)	48,321.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,957.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,479.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,122.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,015.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,780.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,902.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,304.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,304.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,015.00
AD	0404	00	LEAD LEAD BIO SCI TCHNCN (CANINE)	48,321.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,479.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,902.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,955.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,304.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,979.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,578.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,657.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,851.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,279.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,578.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,509.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,585.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,982.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,585.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,374.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,851.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,976.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,509.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,735.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,774.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,696.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,774.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,815.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,318.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,735.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,984.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,585.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,774.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,696.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,735.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,509.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,772.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,662.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,578.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,585.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,175.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,585.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,256.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	26,860.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,022.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,906.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,877.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,777.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	48,500.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	30,255.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	33,964.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,504.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	47,073.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	30,255.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,906.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	41,974.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,993.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,504.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,993.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,906.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,004.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	30,877.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	43,889.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	41,131.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	48,905.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	37,619.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	33,738.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,169.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	41,629.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	33,179.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	43,481.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	47,651.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	33,747.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	43,481.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	38,873.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	45,831.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,095.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI LAB TECHNCN (FISH)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI LAB TECHNCN (FISH)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI LAB TECHNCN (FISH)	25,181.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,956.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,683.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI LAB TECHNCN (FISH)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,656.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,683.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,781.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,153.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,481.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,153.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,153.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,153.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,306.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	26,020.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,698.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,481.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,445.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,840.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,683.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,654.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,828.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,427.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,095.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	49,626.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,479.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,780.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,254.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,304.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,769.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,920.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,927.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	28,538.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,927.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	31,045.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,997.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,187.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,997.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	90,722.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,909.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	33,783.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,906.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,064.96
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,055.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,677.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,239.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,024.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	26,395.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,288.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,453.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,346.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,288.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,702.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,453.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,346.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,453.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,239.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,917.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,280.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	26,395.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,809.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,284.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,564.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	26,395.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	26,395.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,024.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,882.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	26,395.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,183.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,431.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	32,683.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	36,431.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	36,431.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	40,485.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	33,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	36,902.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	36,902.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	32,359.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	44,403.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	41,791.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	32,367.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	39,002.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	37,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	44,152.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	37,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	39,598.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	38,719.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	44,152.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	39,002.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	37,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	30,394.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	41,980.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	44,152.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	44,152.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	44,152.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	44,152.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	40,880.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	41,887.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHN CN (WDLDF)	32,367.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,178.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,464.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,464.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,394.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,980.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,880.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,367.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,331.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,880.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,331.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,071.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,880.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,880.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,152.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,152.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,692.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,367.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,719.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,015.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,403.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,828.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,304.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,828.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,015.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,109.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,179.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,605.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	48,321.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,431.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,403.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	46,382.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	43,640.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	54,312.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	47,923.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	45,189.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	63,636.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	52,715.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0486	00	WLDLF BIOLGST	52,715.00
AD	0561	00	BUDG TECHNCN	43,097.00
AD	0561	00	BUDG TECHNCN	35,475.00
AD	1106	00	PROCUR TECHNCN	38,251.00
AD	1702	00	TRAINING TECHNICIAN (CANINE)	44,403.00
AD	1712	00	TRNG INSTRU (CANINE)	45,709.00
AD	1712	00	TRNG INSTRU (CANINE)	44,403.00
AD	2005	00	SUPP TECHNCN	45,709.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	74,130.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	69,497.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	68,809.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	73,934.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	71,624.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	78,762.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	69,497.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	78,762.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	76,446.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	69,497.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	71,813.00
ES	0201	00	HUMAN RESOURCES OFFCR	169,791.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOC ADMR	181,500.00
ES	0301	00	ADMINISTRATOR, APHIS	181,500.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOC ADMR	181,500.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR POLICY AND PROGRAM DEV	172,964.00
ES	0301	00	DIR, INVESTIGATIVE & ENFORCEMENT SVCS	160,232.00
ES	0301	00	CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER	168,606.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	168,606.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINSTRTR INTERNATIONAL SRVCS	181,500.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	168,606.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	167,701.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, ANIMAL CARE	181,500.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	181,500.00
ES	0341	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	179,972.00
ES	0341	00	ASSOC DEPUTY ADMR, MRPBS	177,675.00
ES	0401	00	CHIEF ADVISOR	181,500.00
ES	0401	00	SENIOR INVASIVE SPECIES COORD	181,500.00
ES	0401	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	181,500.00
ES	0401	00	ASSISTANT DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, PPQ	175,950.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, PLANT HEALTH	159,054.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR CPHST	172,838.00
ES	0401	00	ASST DIR	167,735.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, PPQ WESTERN REGION	168,127.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, EASTERN REG PPQ	181,500.00
ES	0401	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	181,500.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOC DIRECTOR FOR PROGRAMS	171,460.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOC DEP ADMR NTAL AH POLCY PROGS	167,103.00
ES	0401	00	DEP ADMR	181,500.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	181,500.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR EASTERN REGION	181,500.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, NWRC	160,429.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOC DPTY ADMR FOR EMERG & INTER PROG	167,001.00
ES	0401	00	DEP ADMR	172,978.00
ES	0501	00	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	169,658.00
ES	0701	00	DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR VET BIOLOGICS	171,785.00
ES	0701	00	DIRECTOR, WESTERN REGION	158,415.00
ES	0701	00	DIRECTOR, NAT VETERINARY SERVS LABS	181,500.00
ES	1035	00	DEP ADMIN: LEGISLATIVE & PUBLIC AFF	167,001.00
FE	0401	03	SENIOR AG SCIENCE OFFICER	172,245.00
FE	0401	02	SENIOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	166,953.00
FE	0401	02	SUPVY REGNL DIR	167,840.00
FE	0401	01	SUPVY REGNL DIR	179,700.00
FE	0401	01	SENIOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIST	181,500.00
FP	0341	04	ADMV OFFCR	76,467.00
FP	0341	02	MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS OFFICER	148,737.00
FP	0341	02	ADMV OFFCR	109,777.00
FP	0343	02	MGMT ANAL	100,461.00
FP	0401	03	AGRLST	100,115.00
FP	0401	03	REGULATORY PROGRAM ADVISOR	100,115.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	100,115.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	112,681.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURIST	94,368.00
FP	0401	02	AGRL SPECLST	124,565.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	139,063.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	106,579.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER (VMO)	106,579.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	123,556.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	123,556.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	123,556.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFCR	127,262.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	139,063.00
FP	0401	02	AGRL SPECLST	139,063.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	100,461.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFCR	116,463.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	94,695.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	116,463.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	144,405.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	127,262.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	127,262.00
FP	0401	01	AGRL SPECLST	157,100.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	157,100.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER (VMO)	151,923.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	148,040.00
FP	0401	01	AGRIULTURAL SCIENCE OFFCR	151,923.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	135,478.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	139,542.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	151,923.00
GM	0301	15	SUPVY PLCY ANAL	157,100.00
GM	0301	13	SUPVY INF MGMT SPECLST	113,904.00
GM	0401	15	SUPVY AGRIST	157,100.00
GM	0486	14	SUPVY RES WLDLF BIOLGST	126,949.00
GM	0701	14	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	138,136.00
GM	0701	14	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	126,949.00
GM	0701	14	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	126,949.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	126,949.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	126,949.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	126,949.00
GM	0701	13	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	107,434.00
GM	0701	13	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	107,434.00
GM	0701	13	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	110,709.00
GM	0701	13	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	107,434.00
SL	0401	00	SENIOR ADVISOR	181,500.00
SL	0401	00	SCNTFC ADVSR, EMER MGMT SYS	173,664.00
SL	0401	00	CHIEF EPIDEMIOLOGIST	161,413.00
SL	0401	00	SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR	172,669.00
SL	0401	00	SCNTFC ADVSR	175,367.00
SL	0701	00	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	181,500.00

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	2805	10	ELCTRCN	28.75
WG	2805	10	ELCTRCN	29.87
WG	2805	10	ELCTRCN	29.79
WG	3414	10	MCHNST	29.79
WG	3414	05	MCHNST HELPR	20.23
WG	3502	06	LABORER (TRACTOR OPERATING)	22.49
WG	3502	06	LABORER (TRACTOR OPERATING)	22.49
WG	3502	03	LBRER	16.40
WG	3502	02	LBRER	16.74
WG	3502	02	LBRER	14.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	15.55
WG	3502	01	LBRER	15.55
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	15.62
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	17.47
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	17.47
WG	3511	03	LAB WRKR	16.03
WG	3511	03	LAB WRKR	16.03
WG	3511	02	LAB WRKR	13.06
WG	3511	02	LAB WRKR	13.06
WG	3566	02	CUSTDL WRKR	13.57
WG	3703	10	WELDER	29.79
WG	3806	09	SHEET MTL MECH	25.42
WG	3806	05	SHEET MTL WRKR HELPR	20.23
WG	4206	09	PLMBR	28.51
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	29.21
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	30.34
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	28.09
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	31.43
WG	4742	10	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	29.79
WG	4742	10	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	24.14
WG	4742	07	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	21.09
WG	4742	06	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	20.68
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	27.75
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	29.87
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	27.64
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	27.64
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	29.79
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	24.14
WG	4749	09	MTNCE MECH	16.09

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	4749	09	MTNCE MECH	22.65
WG	4749	08	MTNCE WRKR	29.37
WG	4749	08	MTNCE WRKR	24.84
WG	4749	07	MTNCE WRKR	23.17
WG	4749	07	MTNCE WRKR	24.61
WG	4749	07	MTNCE WRKR	22.24
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	20.68
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	20.66
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	22.48
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	20.12
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	19.40
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	17.95
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	20.12
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	23.26
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	23.26
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	20.78
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	23.26
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	20.78
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	22.42
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	20.78
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	20.78
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	21.07
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	18.82
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	18.82
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	19.57
WG	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER	18.82
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.19
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.19
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.58
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.78
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.58
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.98
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.58
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.78
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.19
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.19
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.19
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.58
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.98

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.98
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.98
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.58
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.98
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	14.98
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.98
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.58
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.58
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.98
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.58
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.19
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.58
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.98
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.58
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.58
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.26
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.98
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.86
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.26
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.98
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	17.08
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.26
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.39
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.39
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.39
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.39
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	13.11
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.26
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.39
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.39
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	13.67
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	14.39
WG	5003	06	GRDNR (MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR)	22.15
WG	5003	06	GRDNR (MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR)	22.98
WG	5003	06	GRDNR (MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR)	22.98
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	19.35
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	15.45
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.64
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.64
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.64

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.64
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.64
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	15.45
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	14.86
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.95
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.27
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.95
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.95
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	19.34
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.27
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	16.57
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.27
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.58
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.53
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.03
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.05
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.58
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.58
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.05
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.05
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.58
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.58
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.58
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.58
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.03
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.53
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.06
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.58
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.06
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.06
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.54
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.06
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.84
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.84
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.07
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.07
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.84

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.07
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.84
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.84
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.07
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.84
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.07
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.31
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.31
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.07
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.84
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.84
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.84
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.46
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.31
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.31
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.31
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.31
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.07
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.31
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	20.77
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	21.53
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	21.53
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	21.53
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	20.77
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.93
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	20.69
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	18.38
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	21.46

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.17
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	20.69
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	17.76
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	17.76
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.88
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.23
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	15.57
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	18.17
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	18.17
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.23
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.88
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.23
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.23
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	18.17
WG	5401	05	INCINERATOR OPERATOR	19.88
WG	5409	10	WATER TRTMNT PLANT OPERTR	29.79
WG	5703	08	MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR	27.07
WG	5703	07	MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR	21.83
WG	5705	05	TRCTR OPERTR	17.54
WG	5803	10	HV MBL EQUIP MECH	28.16
WG	6907	08	MTRLS HNDLR	23.83
WG	6907	08	MTRLS HNDLR	23.83
WG	6907	08	MTRLS HNDLR	20.44
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	22.98
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.68
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	18.18
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.37
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	18.91
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.37
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	18.91
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	18.18
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.37
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.37
WG	6907	05	MTRLS HNDLR (FORK LIFT)	22.43
WG	6907	05	MTRLS HNDLR (FORK LIFT)	20.81
WG	8852	10	AIRCR MECH	27.64
WL	3414	10	MCHNST LEADR	32.78
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	19.75

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	20.53
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	24.66
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	24.66
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	24.66
WL	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER LEADER	20.69
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.84
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.49
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.49
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	18.45
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.49
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.13
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.13
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.49
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	18.45
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.13
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	15.84
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.13
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.49
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.49
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.13
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.49
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.49
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.78
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.78
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.13
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.78
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.44
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.44
WL	5031	04	INSECT PRODUCTION LEADER	21.28
WL	5048	06	ANML CARTKR LEADR	23.68
WL	5048	06	ANML CARTKR LEADR	23.68
WL	5048	05	LEAD ANML CARTKR	19.97
WL	5301	10	INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT MECHANIC LEADR	31.67
WS	4749	07	SUPVY MNCN MECH	37.62
WS	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER SUPERVISOR	28.18
WS	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER SUPERVISOR	32.41
WS	5001	05	TREE CLIMBER SUPERVISOR	29.98
WS	5031	04	SUPVY INS PRODN WRKR	23.48
WS	5031	04	SUPVY INS PRODN WRKR	24.39

Fiscal Year 2014				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WS	5031	04	SUPVY INS PRODN WRKR	25.28
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	26.57
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	28.63
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	28.63
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	25.55
WS	5031	03	INSECT PRODUCTION WORKER SUPERVISOR	26.57
WS	6907	07	MATERIALS HANDLER SUPERVISOR	29.73

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0303	00	OFF SUPPRT ASST OA	39,977.00
AD	0303	00	OFF SUPPRT ASST OA	35,609.00
AD	0303	00	MGMT INF TECHNCN	45,597.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPRT ASST OA	40,529.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPRT ASST OA	38,383.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPRT ASST	34,074.00
AD	0303	00	MIS DATA TECHNICIAN OA OA	44,517.00
AD	0303	00	MGMT INF TECHNCN	31,192.00
AD	0303	00	MGMT INF TECHNCN	31,628.00
AD	0303	00	OFFICE SUPPORT ASSISTANT (OA) OA	34,074.00
AD	0318	00	SECY	48,800.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION ASST	42,732.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	28,553.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	31,403.52
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	27,187.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION ASST	35,296.00
AD	0326	00	OFF AUTOMATION CLK	35,217.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,907.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,074.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	36,205.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	12.19
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	35,375.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,214.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,214.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,576.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,397.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	20,527.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,907.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,533.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,163.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,983.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	27,569.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,315.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,512.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,009.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,335.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,335.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,683.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,886.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,983.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,983.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,304.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,270.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,844.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,335.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,400.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,400.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,920.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,335.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,400.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,400.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,385.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,457.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,335.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,270.00
AD	0404	00	LEAD LEAD BIO SCI TCHNCN (CANINE)	48,800.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,107.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,335.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,107.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,530.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,205.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,481.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,270.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,358.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,335.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,732.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,732.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,481.00
AD	0404	00	LEAD LEAD BIO SCI TCHNCN (CANINE)	48,800.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,270.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,545.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,270.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,732.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,205.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,457.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,313.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,189.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,950.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,602.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,689.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,977.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,950.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,037.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	48,459.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,950.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,824.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,140.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,602.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,612.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,950.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,055.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,602.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,027.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,055.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,211.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,076.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,027.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,866.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,950.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,211.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,055.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,027.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	28,544.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,027.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,247.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,037.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,076.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,037.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,612.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,950.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,609.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,130.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,426.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,266.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,800.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,126.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,993.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	50,420.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	30,558.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,306.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,780.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,891.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,993.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,226.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,540.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,226.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	53,383.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	30,558.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,266.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,807.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,346.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,386.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,226.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,186.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,330.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,544.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	49,398.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,085.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,262.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,139.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,085.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,173.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,514.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,105.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	49,398.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,221.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,918.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,529.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,085.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	31,409.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI LAB TECHNCN (FISH)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI LAB TECHNCN (FISH)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI LAB TECHNCN (FISH)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	40,357.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	34,074.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WLDLF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WLDLF)	28,553.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,009.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,105.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,074.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,457.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,105.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,457.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,457.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,731.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,505.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	27,978.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,457.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,009.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,270.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,944.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,294.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,294.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,270.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,553.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,761.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,409.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	50,119.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,644.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,920.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	34,127.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,169.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,385.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,929.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,732.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,200.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,205.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	28,827.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	34,127.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,184.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,361.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,205.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,601.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,168.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,612.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,904.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,612.00
AD	0404	00	SUPVY BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	94,181.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,612.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	29,064.96
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,475.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,677.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,639.20
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,446.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,165.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,727.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,727.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,192.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,884.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,727.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,727.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,727.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,446.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,165.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,218.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,166.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,024.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,166.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	33,462.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	48,990.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,166.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,166.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,305.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,462.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	30,166.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,192.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,179.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,683.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	28,269.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,847.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,179.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,179.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,485.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	31,628.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	33,738.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,902.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,902.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	32,683.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,403.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,791.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	34,793.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,674.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,392.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,106.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,788.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,594.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,788.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,004.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,106.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,594.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,392.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	38,004.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,594.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,594.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,594.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,594.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,289.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,171.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,451.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,493.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,691.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	45,783.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,493.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,493.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,929.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	35,788.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	36,493.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,929.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,400.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,691.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,674.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,400.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	43,502.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,400.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	41,289.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,594.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,594.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	49,418.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	34,674.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	32,691.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,204.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	49,374.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,844.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,294.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI AID (WDLDF)	25,434.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	42,732.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	46,294.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	47,481.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,358.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	40,889.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	37,983.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	48,800.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	39,570.00
AD	0404	00	BIOLCL SCI TECHNCN (WDLDF)	44,844.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	57,302.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	46,846.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	46,846.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	45,383.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	54,855.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	47,923.00
AD	0486	00	WDLDF BIOLGST	45,189.00
AD	0561	00	BUDG TECHNCN	44,844.00
AD	0561	00	BUDG TECHNCN	34,085.00
AD	0561	00	BUDG TECHNCN	40,358.00
AD	0561	00	BUDG TECHNCN	43,920.00
AD	1106	00	PROCUR TECHNCN	40,529.00
AD	1702	00	TRAINING TECHNICIAN (CANINE)	46,163.00
AD	1712	00	TRNG INSTRU (CANINE)	46,163.00
AD	1712	00	TRNG INSTRU (CANINE)	44,844.00
AD	2005	00	SUPP TECHNCN	47,481.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	74,873.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	70,192.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	75,689.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	74,673.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	72,340.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	81,894.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	69,497.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	81,894.00
AD	2181	00	HLCPTR PILOT	72,533.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	72,533.00
AD	2181	00	AIRPL PILOT	69,497.00
ES	0201	00	HUMAN RESOURCES OFFCR	176,583.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOC ADMR	183,300.00
ES	0301	00	ADMINISTRATOR, APHIS	183,300.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOC ADMR	183,300.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR POLICY AND PROGRAM DEV	178,153.00
ES	0301	00	DIR, INVESTIGATIVE & ENFORCEMENT SVCS	165,039.00
ES	0301	00	CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER	173,664.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	173,664.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINSTRTR INTERNATIONAL SRVCS	183,300.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	173,664.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	172,732.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, ANIMAL CARE	183,300.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	183,300.00
ES	0341	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	183,300.00
ES	0341	00	ASSOC DEPUTY ADMR, MRPBS	181,229.00
ES	0401	00	SENIOR INVASIVE SPECIES COORD	183,300.00
ES	0401	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	183,300.00
ES	0401	00	ASSISTANT DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, PPQ	181,229.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, POLICY MANAGEMENT	171,396.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	168,671.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR CPHST	179,752.00
ES	0401	00	ASST DIR	167,735.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, PPQ WESTERN REGION	171,490.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, EASTERN REG PPQ	183,300.00
ES	0401	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	183,300.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOC DIRECTOR FOR PROGRAMS	174,889.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOC DEP ADMR NTAL AH POLCY PROGS	172,116.00
ES	0401	00	DEP ADMR	183,300.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	183,300.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR EASTERN REGION	183,300.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, NWRC	165,242.00
ES	0401	00	DIRECTOR, WESTERN REGION	132,055.00
ES	0401	00	ASSOC DPTY ADMR FOR EMERG & INTER PROG	172,011.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
ES	0401	00	DEP ADMR	178,167.00
ES	0501	00	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	174,748.00
ES	0701	00	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	168,671.00
ES	0701	00	DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR VET BIOLOGICS	175,221.00
ES	0701	00	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	166,336.00
ES	0701	00	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, STAS	175,967.00
ES	0701	00	DIRECTOR, NAT VETERINARY SERVS LABS	183,300.00
ES	1035	00	DEP ADMIN: LEGISLATIVE & PUBLIC AFF	173,681.00
FE	0401	03	AGRICULTURIST	172,245.00
FE	0401	03	AGRICULTURIST	172,074.00
FE	0401	02	SENIOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OF	168,700.00
FE	0401	02	SUPVY REGNL DIR	170,358.00
FE	0401	01	SUPVY REGNL DIR	183,300.00
FE	0401	01	SENIOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIST	183,300.00
FP	0341	03	ADMV OFFCR	84,683.00
FP	0341	02	ADMV OFFCR	125,810.00
FP	0343	02	MGMT ANAL	107,646.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURIST	101,117.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURIST	107,275.00
FP	0401	03	AGRICULTURIST	98,172.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	140,453.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	110,874.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	107,646.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	124,790.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	128,534.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	128,534.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFCR	132,390.00
FP	0401	02	AGRL SPECLST	140,453.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	104,510.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	136,361.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	98,511.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	132,390.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	121,156.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICER	124,790.00
FP	0401	02	AGRICULTURIST	128,534.00
FP	0401	01	AGRL SPECLST	137,951.00
FP	0401	01	AGRL SPECLST	158,700.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	158,700.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	153,446.00

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	140,938.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	118,033.00
FP	0401	01	AGRICULTURIST	145,166.00
FP	0701	02	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	128,534.00
GM	0343	15	PROG ANAL	158,700.00
GM	0401	15	SUPVY AGRIST	158,700.00
GM	0701	14	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	139,523.00
GM	0701	14	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	128,223.00
GM	0701	14	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	128,223.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	128,223.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	128,223.00
GM	0701	14	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	128,223.00
GM	0701	13	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	108,507.00
GM	0701	13	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	109,781.00
GM	0701	13	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	111,814.00
GM	0701	13	SUPVY VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	108,507.00
SL	0401	00	SENIOR ADVISOR	183,300.00
SL	0401	00	SCNTFC ADVSR, EMER MGMT SYS	177,137.00
SL	0401	00	SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR	177,849.00
SL	0401	00	SCNTFC ADVSR	180,628.00
SL	0701	00	VETNRY MEDCL OFFCR	183,300.00
WG	2805	10	ELCTRCN	30.09
WG	2805	10	ELCTRCN	30.17
WG	2805	10	ELCTRCN	30.09
WG	3414	10	MCHNST	30.09
WG	3414	05	MCHNST HELPR	20.44
WG	3502	06	LABORER (TRACTOR OPERATING)	22.72
WG	3502	06	LABORER (TRACTOR OPERATING)	21.84
WG	3502	06	LABORER (TRACTOR OPERATING)	20.95
WG	3502	03	LBREER	16.57
WG	3502	02	LBREER	16.91
WG	3502	02	LBREER	15.10
WG	3502	01	LBREER	15.71
WG	3502	01	LBREER	15.71
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	16.41
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	17.89
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	15.14
WG	3511	04	LAB WRKR	17.65
WG	3511	03	LAB WRKR	16.20

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	3511	03	LAB WRKR	16.42
WG	3511	02	LAB WRKR	13.89
WG	3511	02	LAB WRKR	13.89
WG	3566	02	CUSTDL WRKR	14.24
WG	3703	10	WELDER	30.09
WG	3806	10	SHEET MTL MECH	26.85
WG	3806	05	SHEET MTL WRKR HELPR	20.44
WG	4206	09	PLMBR	28.80
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	29.51
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	30.65
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	29.51
WG	4742	11	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	29.51
WG	4742	10	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	30.09
WG	4742	07	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	22.14
WG	4742	06	UTIL SYS RPRER OPERTR	20.89
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	30.17
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	29.04
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	25.74
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	30.09
WG	4749	10	MTNCE MECH	25.37
WG	4749	09	MTNCE MECH	16.91
WG	4749	09	MTNCE MECH	23.79
WG	4749	08	MTNCE WRKR	30.81
WG	4749	08	MTNCE WRKR	20.19
WG	4749	08	MTNCE WRKR	25.09
WG	4749	07	MTNCE WRKR	23.41
WG	4749	07	MTNCE WRKR	24.86
WG	4749	07	MTNCE WRKR	22.47
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	20.89
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	22.71
WG	4749	06	MTNCE WRKR	18.07
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	19.67
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	21.26
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	19.67
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	19.67
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	22.66
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	24.56
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	22.66
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	22.66

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	22.66
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	24.56
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	22.66
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	24.56
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	22.66
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	22.66
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	22.66
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	22.68
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	20.93
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	20.93
WG	5001	07	TREE CLIMBER	20.93
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.95
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.36
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.74
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.95
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.74
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.13
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.74
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.95
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.36
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.36
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	16.36
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.74
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.13
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.13
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.13
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.74
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.13
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.13
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.13
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.74
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.74
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.13
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.74
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.36
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.74
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.13
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.74
WG	5001	03	INS CNTRLR	15.74

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.02
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.42
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	17.26
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.02
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	13.81
WG	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	15.42
WG	5003	06	GRDNR (MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR)	23.21
WG	5003	06	GRDNR (MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR)	23.21
WG	5003	06	GRDNR (MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR)	23.21
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	15.61
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.81
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.81
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.81
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.81
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	16.81
WG	5031	04	INS PRODN WRKR	15.01
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	18.13
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.45
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	18.13
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	18.13
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	19.54
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.45
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.45
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	17.45
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.67
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.67
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.73
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.73
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.73
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.73
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.73
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.73
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.73
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.67
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.67
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	14.73
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.72

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	13.20
WG	5031	03	INS PRODN WRKR	12.67
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.99
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.49
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.99
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.99
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.99
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.99
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.99
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.49
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	15.62
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.49
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.49
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	17.49
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	16.24
WG	5031	02	INS PRODN WRKR	14.99
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	20.98
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	21.75
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	21.75

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	21.75
WG	5048	06	ANML CARTKR	20.98
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	20.90
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	20.90
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.37
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	21.68
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	20.13
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	19.37
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	20.90
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	18.65
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	18.65
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	15.73
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.40
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	15.73
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	18.36
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.40
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	17.69
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.40
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	18.36
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	18.36
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	16.40
WG	5048	05	ANML CARTKR	17.05
WG	5301	08	INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT MECHANIC	22.33
WG	5401	05	INCINERATOR OPERATOR	20.08
WG	5703	07	MOTOR VEHCL OPERTR	22.35
WG	5705	05	TRCTR OPERTR	17.72
WG	5803	10	HV MBL EQUIP MECH	28.45
WG	6907	08	MTRLS HNDLR	24.07
WG	6907	08	MTRLS HNDLR	24.07
WG	6907	08	MTRLS HNDLR	21.52
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	23.21
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.95
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.89
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	19.36
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.86
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.11
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.86
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.86
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	18.62

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.86
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.86
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	20.86
WG	6907	06	MTRLS HNDLR	18.62
WG	6907	05	MTRLS HNDLR	22.66
WG	6907	05	MTRLS HNDLR (FORK LIFT)	21.02
WL	5001	07	LEAD TREE CLIMBER	22.48
WL	5001	07	LEAD TREE CLIMBER	25.97
WL	5001	07	LEAD TREE CLIMBER	27.01
WL	5001	07	LEAD TREE CLIMBER	25.97
WL	5001	07	LEAD TREE CLIMBER	23.03
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.00
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.66
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.66
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	18.64
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.66
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.31
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.31
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.66
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	18.64
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.31
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.00
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.31
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.66
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.66
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.31
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.66
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.66
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	16.95
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	16.95
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	17.31
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	17.62
WL	5001	03	LEAD INSECT CONTROLLER	17.62
WL	5001	03	INSECT CONTROLLER	17.62
WL	5031	04	INSECT PRODUCTION LEADER	21.50
WL	5048	06	ANML CARTKR LEADR	23.92
WL	5048	06	ANML CARTKR LEADR	23.92
WL	5048	05	LEAD ANML CARTKR	20.17
WL	5301	10	INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT MECHANIC LEADR	31.99

Fiscal Year 2015				
Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
WL	6907	06	LEAD MTRLS HNDLR	20.49
WS	4749	07	SUPVY MTNCE MECH	38.00
WS	5001	07	SUPVY TREE CLIMBER	26.33
WS	5001	07	SUPVY TREE CLIMBER	34.44
WS	5001	07	SUPVY TREE CLIMBER	34.44
WS	5001	07	SUPVY TREE CLIMBER	31.91
WS	5031	04	SUPVY INS PRODN WRKR	24.64
WS	5031	04	SUPVY INS PRODN WRKR	25.54
WS	5031	04	SUPVY INS PRODN WRKR	25.54
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	27.88
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	28.92
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	28.92
WS	5031	03	INS PROD WRKR SUPVR	26.84
WS	5031	03	INSECT PRODUCTION WORKER SUPERVISOR	27.88
WS	5048	06	SUPVY ANML CARTKR	33.73
WS	6907	04	SUPVY MTRLS HNDLR	26.03

Agricultural Marketing Services
FISCAL YEAR 2013

PP	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
ES	0340	00	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR	178,055.00
ES	0301	00	ADMINISTRATOR, AMS	162,000.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR, COTTON & TOBACCO PROGRAMS	171,857.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR: DAIRY	163,175.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, F&V PROGRAM	167,490.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NOP	165,300.00
ES	2210	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, INFO TECH SERVICE	172,270.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, TRANSPORTATION & MKT	133,654.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR: LIVESTOCK & SEED	179,700.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	161,793.00
GM	0301	15	SPEC ASST TO THE DEP ADMR	155,500.00
GM	1146	14	AGRL MKTG SPECLST RES	136,771.00
GM	0403	13	MICRBIOL	115,742.00
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.07
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.50
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.89
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.89
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.50
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.07
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.50
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.87
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.50
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.07
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.89
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.89
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.07
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.07
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.89
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.50
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.50
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.89
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.89
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.64
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.50

WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.07
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.07
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.50
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.29
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.89
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.07
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.29
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.07
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.16
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.16
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.11
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	12.60
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.42
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.82
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.97
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.42
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.78
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.34
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.47
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	12.60
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.42
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	12.60
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.42
WL	3502	02	LBRER	14.97
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.42
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.78
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.42
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	16.82
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.78
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.42
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.34
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	12.11
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	12.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.71
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.43

WL	3502	02	LBRER	15.82
WL	3502	02	LBRER	17.13
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.71
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.51
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.71
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	18.24
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.51
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.71
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	17.13
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.71
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	19.71
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.71
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.71
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.51
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.24
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	14.35
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.24
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.27
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	14.91
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	14.91
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	14.91
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.51
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.27
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.71
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.51
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.14
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.24
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.99
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.02

WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.71
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.99
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.02
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	13.24
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.99
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.59
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.02
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.59
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.09
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	13.24
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.99
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.59
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	13.83
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.36
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.71
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.41
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.49
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.33
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.33
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.33
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.79
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	15.79
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.76
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	13.72
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.33
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.68
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.68
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.06
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	15.79
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.76
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.76
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.49
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.76
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	13.20
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.18

WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.33
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.76
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	15.79
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.84
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.01
WS	3359	09	INSTRMT MECH SUPVR	32.47
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	17.50
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.56
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.21
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.84
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.25
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.56
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.21
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.70
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	14.10
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.40
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	13.58
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	16.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.25
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.70
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.84
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.84
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.56
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.86
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.50

WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.70
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.56
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.56
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.85
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.85
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	13.58
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.21
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.21
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.21
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.84
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.70
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.40
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.56
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.21
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.40
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.21
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.40
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.70
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.84
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.01
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.08
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.39
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.47
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.63
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.21

WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	10.75
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	10.75
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.02
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.74
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.17
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.29
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	17.50
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.29
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.74
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.29
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.17
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.74
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.17
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.17
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.17
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.02
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	14.69
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	22.41
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	21.63
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	15.91
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	15.30
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	16.83
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.17
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	22.41
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	16.83
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.17
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.21
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	6907	02	MTRL S HNDLR	10.32
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.80
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08

WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	10.75
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.32
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.03
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.39
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	10.32
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	10.75
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.21
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.21
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.80
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	11.83
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.80
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.22
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.21
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08

WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.60
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	10.32
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.32
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	10.32
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	10.32
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.39
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	02	LBRER	12.06
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.21
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.21
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.60
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.80
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.47
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.84
WS	6907	02	LABORER FOREMAN	21.15
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.25
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.84
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.84
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.01
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	17.50
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.84
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.86
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	12.35
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	12.35
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.40

WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.40
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.84
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.01
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.21
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.56
WG	6907	02	MATERIALS HANDLER (BALE PRESS OPERTR)	11.86
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.43
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	16.85
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.25
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	20.77
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	20.02
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	20.02
WG	3359	09	INSTRMT WRKR	23.44
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	18.56

FISCAL YEAR 2014

PP	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
ES	0301	00	ASSOC ADMR	167,001.00
ES	0340	00	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR	181,500.00
ES	0301	00	ADMINISTRATOR, AMS	162,000.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR, COTTON & TOBACCO PROGRAMS	177,013.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR: DAIRY	168,070.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, F&V PROGRAM	171,299.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NOP	170,259.00
ES	2210	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, INFO TECH SERVICE	175,715.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, TRANSPORTATION & MKT	167,001.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR	167,001.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR: LIVESTOCK & SEED	181,500.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	167,001.00
GM	1146	14	SUPVY AGRL MKTG SPECLST GEN	138,136.00
GM	0110	13	ECONMST	116,901.00
GM	0301	15	SPEC ASST TO THE DEP ADMR	157,100.00
GM	1146	14	AGRL MKTG SPECLST RES	138,136.00
GM	0403	13	MICRBIOL	116,901.00
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	15.23
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.61
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.00
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.61
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.23
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.61

WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	14.62
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.61
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.45
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.00
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.00
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.61
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.61
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.00
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.00
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.76
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.62
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.42
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.00
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.18
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.42
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.30
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.73
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.99
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	14.01
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.08
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.30
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.91
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.47
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.65
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.73
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.54
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	13.45
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.54
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	15.12
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.91
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	16.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.30
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.91
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.47

WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.73
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.73
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.64
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	16.65
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	15.00
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.85
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	18.43
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.69
WG	3502	01	LBREER	15.00
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.85
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	17.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.91
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.64
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.64
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.85
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.69
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.43
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	14.50
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.18
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.64
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.28
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	15.73
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	15.06
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	15.06
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.85
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.43
WG	3502	01	LBREER	14.42
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.43
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.43
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.18
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.14

WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.89
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.11
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	11.14
WL	3502	02	LBRRER LEADR	13.38
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.11
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.70
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	11.58
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.70
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.29
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.11
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.70
WL	3502	02	LBRRER LEADR	13.97
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	12.49
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.89
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.58
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.61
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.44
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.44
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.44
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.95
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.95
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.34
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.87
WL	3502	02	LBRRER LEADR	13.86
WL	3502	02	LBRRER LEADR	12.81
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.86
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.57
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.34
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.34
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.34
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	12.19
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	16.58
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.87
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.44
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.44
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.34
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	11.32
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.11
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.87
WL	3502	02	LBRRER LEADR	13.34
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.34
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	10.44
WG	3502	01	LBRRER	11.32

WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.44
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.58
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.95
WS	3359	09	INSTRMT MECH SUPVR	32.80
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.68
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.72
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.37
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.72
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.12
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.12
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.38
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.82
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	14.25
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.52
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.12
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.52
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	17.02
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.82
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.82
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.72
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.65
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	17.68
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.82
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.72
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.02
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.02
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.38

WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.12
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	16.38
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.38
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.72
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.95
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.52
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.82
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.72
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.12
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.12
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.12
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.52
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.38
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.02
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.54
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.98
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.82
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.95
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.56
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.37
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.96
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	10.86
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.32
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.18
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	14.84
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.23
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.88
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.31
WG	3502	01	LBREER	14.44
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	17.68
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.42
WG	3502	01	LBREER	14.44

WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.88
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.44
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.31
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.88
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.31
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.31
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.23
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	14.84
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	21.85
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	16.07
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	15.46
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.31
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	17.00
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.88
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	22.64
WL	3502	02	LBRER	17.00
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	19.42
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.31
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.31
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.31
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.37
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.96
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.32
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.45
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.56
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57

WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.86
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.86
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.37
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.37
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.96
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	11.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.96
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.33
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.37
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.71
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.43
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.56
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57

WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.37
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.37
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.71
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.96
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.18
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.95
WS	6907	02	LABORER FOREMAN	21.37
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.37
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.95
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.95
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.02
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.95
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.98
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.48
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.52
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.12
WL	3502	02	LBRER	12.65
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.48
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.12
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.52
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.52
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.12
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.12
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.38
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.38
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	17.68
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	20.98
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	20.23
WS	3359	08	INSTRMT WRKR SUPVR	29.81
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	20.23
WG	3359	09	INSTRMT WRKR	23.68
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	19.49

FISCAL YEAR 2015				
PP	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly Wage
ES	0301	00	ASSOC ADMR	172,011.00
ES	0340	00	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR	183,300.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR, COTTON & TOBACCO PROGRAMS	182,323.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR: DAIRY	174,793.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, F&V PROGRAM	176,438.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NOP	173,664.00
ES	2210	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, INFO TECH SERVICE	180,986.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, TRANSPORTATION & MKT	170,341.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR: LIVESTOCK & SEED	183,300.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	170,341.00
GM	1146	14	SUPVY AGRL MKTG SPECLST GEN	139,523.00
GM	0110	13	ECONMST	118,069.00
GM	0301	15	SPEC ASST TO THE DEP ADMR	158,700.00
GM	1146	14	AGRL MKTG SPECLST RES	128,223.00
GM	0403	13	MICRBIOL	118,069.00
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	15.39
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.72
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.11
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	15.39
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.72
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.72
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	16.62
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.29
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.72
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.72
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.11
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.88
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.29
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.39
WL	3502	02	LBRER	12.55
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.11
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.55
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.40
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.49
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.66

WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.16
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.20
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.66
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.49
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.04
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.83
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.66
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	15.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.16
WG	3502	01	LBREER	12.10
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.04
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.66
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.83
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.49
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.04
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.66
WG	3502	01	LBREER	12.60
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.86
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.86
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.85
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	16.82
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	16.82
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.62
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.87
WG	3502	01	LBREER	15.15
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	18.17
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.85
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.99
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.99
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.87
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.62
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.38
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.42
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	15.89
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	15.89
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.42
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.99
WG	3502	01	LBREER	14.57
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.99

WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.62
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	14.65
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.26
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.07
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.74
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	14.11
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.24
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.70
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.49
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.24
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.62
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.07
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.75
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.73
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.98
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	14.00
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.04
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.70
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.11
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.50
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.32
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.75
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.55
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.55
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.44
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.44
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.50
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	14.00
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.55
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.44
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.75
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.06
WS	3359	09	INSTRMT MECH SUPVR	33.13
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.86
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.88
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.06
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.49
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.88
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.23
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.23
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.23

WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	14.91
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.64
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.23
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	12.10
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.20
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	13.33
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.52
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.86
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.20
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.88
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.88
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.64
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	12.10
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.53

WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.54
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.44
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	14.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.44
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.02
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	14.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.62
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.62
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.45
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.59
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	17.86
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.59
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.02
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.45
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.45
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	20.44
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	22.87
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.45
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	15.62
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.45
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	17.17
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.62
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	22.87
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	17.17
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.62
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.45
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.45
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.45
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.53
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.44

WL	3502	02	LBRRR LEADR	13.04
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	10.97
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	10.97
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.67
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.67
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WL	3502	02	LBRRR LEADR	12.07
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.05
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.44
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.53
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	10.82
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	9.67

WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.53
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.82
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.65
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.06
WS	6907	02	LABORER FOREMAN	21.59
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.49
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.06
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.06
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.86
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.10
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.23
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	13.33
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.61
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.65
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.64
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.65
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.65
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.86
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	21.19
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	21.19
WS	3359	08	INSTRMT WRKR SUPVR	30.11
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	21.19
WG	3359	09	INSTRMT WRKR	23.92
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	19.69

FISCAL YEAR 2016				
PP	Series	Grade	Title	Salary/Hourly wage
ES	0301	00	ADMINISTRATOR	162,000.00
ES	0301	00	ASSOC ADMR	175,451.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR, COTTON & TOBACCO PROGRAMS	184,146.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR: DAIRY	181,785.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, F&V PROGRAM	181,731.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NOP	175,401.00
ES	2210	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, INFO TECH SERVICE	185,100.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, TRANSPORTATION & MKT	172,044.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR	172,011.00
ES	0301	00	DEP ADMR: LIVESTOCK & SEED	185,100.00
ES	0301	00	DEPUTY ADMIN, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	175,451.00
GM	1146	14	SUPVY AGRIL MKTG SPECLST GEN	141,555.00
GM	0110	13	ECONMST	119,794.00
GM	0301	15	SPEC ASST TO THE DEP ADMR	160,300.00
GM	1146	14	AGRL MKTG SPECLST RES	129,723.00
GM	0403	13	MICRBIOL	119,794.00
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.60
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.24
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.60
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.24
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.84
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.42
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.24
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.24
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.42
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.42
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.85
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.24
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.24
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	12.02
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.42
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.60
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.42
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	12.70
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.24

WL	3502	02	LBRRR LEADR	13.20
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	11.54
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.49
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	12.37
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	11.66
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.16
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	11.20
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	11.66
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.49
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	13.04
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	11.20
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.83
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.16
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	12.10
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	13.04
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	12.10
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.83
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.49
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	13.04
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	11.66
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	13.38
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	12.86
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	12.37
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	13.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.85
WL	3502	02	LBRRR LEADR	17.49
WL	3502	02	LBRRR LEADR	16.82
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	14.57
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.38
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.87
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	15.15
WL	3502	02	LBRRR LEADR	18.17
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.85
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.85
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	14.57
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	13.99
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	13.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.87
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.38
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.38
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	13.99
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	15.89
WG	3502	01	LBRRR	13.99

WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.99
WG	3502	01	LBRER	14.57
WG	3502	01	LBRER	13.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.62
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	14.65
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	20.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.26
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.07
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.74
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	14.11
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.24
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.70
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.24
WG	3502	01	LBRER	12.62
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.07
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.75
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.73
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.11
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.98
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	14.00
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.04
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	12.70
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.11
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.75
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.55
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.98
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.44
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.73
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.50
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	14.00
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.55
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.44
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.75
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.06
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.86
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	15.88
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.64
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.06
WG	3502	01	LBRER	11.49
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.64
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.88
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.65
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.23

WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	14.91
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.23
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.20
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	13.33
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	18.52
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.86
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.20
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	11.64
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.20
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH	15.88
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	12.78
WG	6907	02	MTRLR HNDLR	11.64
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.94
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.44
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.53
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12

WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.44
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.54
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	14.02
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	14.99
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.62
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.62
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.45
WG	3502	01	LBREER	14.59
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	17.86
WG	3502	01	LBREER	14.59
WG	3502	01	LBREER	14.02
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.45
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.45
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	22.87
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.45
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	15.62
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.45
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	17.17
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.62
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	22.87
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	17.17
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	19.62
WG	3502	01	LBREER	13.45
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.53
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.44
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	11.44
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	13.04
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.93
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.05

WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.44
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.44
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.67
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	11.60
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.67
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.97
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.67
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.67
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WL	3502	02	LBRER LEADR	12.07
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.05
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.44
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.05
WG	3502	01	LBRER	10.82
WG	6907	02	MTRLS HNDLR	10.97
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBRER	9.28

WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	14.33
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	10.54
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.12
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	15.53
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.82
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.73
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.28
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBREER	9.67
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.49
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3502	01	LBREER	11.06
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.86
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	12.10
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.23
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.64
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.23
WL	3502	02	LBREER LEADR	13.33
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	12.61
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65
WG	6907	02	MTRLs HNDLR	11.64
WG	3502	01	LBREER	10.65

WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	16.55
WG	3359	05	INSTRMT MECH HELPR	17.86
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	21.19
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	21.19
WS	3359	08	INSTRMT WRKR SUPVR	30.11
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	21.19
WG	3359	09	INSTRMT WRKR	23.92
WG	3359	07	INSTRMT WRKR	19.69

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

Agency	Pay Plan	Position	FY 2013 Costs	FY 2014 Costs	FY 2015 Costs
GIPSA	GM	Electrical Engineer	\$160,255	\$155,772	\$160,243
GIPSA	ES	Director	\$178,040	\$183,355	\$195,566
GIPSA	ES	Deputy Administrator	\$238,702	\$183,422	\$186,450
GIPSA	ES	Deputy Administrator	\$210,334	\$212,931	\$224,522
GIPSA	ES	Administrator	\$195,452	\$188,541	\$191,604
		Totals:	\$982,783	\$924,021	\$958,385

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling

Mr. Aderholt: What activity is the Agency conducting related to surveillance and enforcement of Country- of Origin Labeling? What is the total cost and what enforcement actions has the Agency been involved in during fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016 to date?

Response: The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) enforces COOL by conducting retail surveillance reviews and traceback audits of the supply chain on an on-going basis. During FY 2015, State Cooperators completed 3,062 compliance reviews in retail stores in all 50 states. AMS plans to establish rules of practice for Country of Origin Labeling (COOL), which would allow AMS to impose penalties for violations. COOL Program auditors completed approximately 100 audits of covered commodities involving 236 suppliers. In FY 2016, State Cooperators have been assigned 2,900 retail reviews and the COOL Division auditors are striving to complete approximately 100 audits of covered commodities.

In FY 2015, the total costs for COOL was \$4.5 million to complete retail surveillance activities. In FY 2016, the total costs for COOL is expected to be \$4.7 million to complete retail surveillance activities.

Proper Vetting of Grant Projects

Mr. Aderholt: USDA provides funding to States through the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program that was reauthorized in the farm bill. This program funds some much needed projects, but occasionally an award makes headlines that gives USDA's efforts and the program a black eye. Senator Jeff Flake issued his government waste book which cites examples of the program awarding funds for a "Maple Madness Driving Trail" in Ohio, for example. In prior years we heard that some States used the funds to buy copiers and other office equipment. I know this is a mandatory program and the States have discretion in awarding the grants. However, these examples can make our job difficult to protect funding for these programs when USDA is accused of wasteful spending.

We want to protect the integrity of all of these programs, so anything you can do to ensure States are properly and thoroughly reviewing all projects helpful.

What needs to be done to ensure better oversight and the proper vetting of these awards to prevent these accusations?

Response: To determine Specialty Crop Block Grant Program (SCBGP) funding priorities and solicit proposals that meet those priorities, all State departments of agriculture conduct an outreach program with specialty crop stakeholders within their State. AMS includes language in the SCBGP Request for Applications (RFA) encouraging State departments of agriculture to perform outreach to interested parties, including socially disadvantaged and beginning farmers, through a transparent process of receiving and considering

public comment to identify State SCBGP funding priorities.

State departments of agriculture are also encouraged to conduct a competitive review process to ensure maximum public input and benefit when selecting projects they deem worthy of funding. These projects are then compiled into their State Plan application and submitted to the SCBGP.

AMS reviews applications from each State to ensure that projects align with the program's statutory purpose (to solely enhance the competitiveness of specialty crops), have at least one outcome measure as outlined in the SCBGP's Evaluation Plan (Performance Measures), and that expenses and activities are allowable, reasonable, and necessary as outlined under 2 CFR 200.

AMS also assesses the compliance of each State recipients' project selection process with federal and state requirements through on-site visits and off-site reviews. These on-site visits and off-site reviews provide AMS with an opportunity to offer grants management technical assistance to States to help improve their pre-award and post-award processes.

Potential Areas of Improving Oversight and Vetting of Projects:

Clarify the Purpose of SCBGP - One way of improving AMS' oversight of the SCBGP and State departments of agriculture project vetting processes could include clarifying the program's purpose, "solely to enhance the competitiveness of specialty crops." This could include strengthening the definition of a specialty crop and/or expanding upon the statement "enhance the competitiveness." Although the broad purpose of the program allows the states flexibility in selecting projects for funding, some of these projects may not align with the Congressional intent for the Program.

If further defined, the purpose could provide guidance for the State departments of agriculture in developing SCBGP funding priority areas that support both Federal and State goals and priorities. This clarification could also strengthen the States' project vetting processes and AMS' ability to provide oversight by clarifying the basis of establishing funding priorities that meet the purpose of the program.

Establish Funding Priorities - Another way to strengthen the States' vetting process for selecting projects would be establishing several broad-based funding priorities similar to the funding priorities listed in 7 U.S.C. 1621j. These funding priorities include:

- food safety
- plant pests and disease
- research
- crop-specific projects addressing common issues

This listing could provide an outline for State departments of agriculture allowing them to work with their specialty crop stakeholders to fine-tune these broad priorities to meet their industry's specific needs. It would also align the State departments

of agriculture priorities with the Specialty Crop Multi-State Program, which was established under the same legislation.

Require Multiyear Strategic Plans – Another option would be to require multiyear state strategic plans from State departments of agriculture that identify long-term objectives to improve their specialty crop industry through SCBGP funding. Strategic plans could serve as a tool for the State departments of agriculture to vet the projects being considered for funding and relate those projects to specific quantifiable outcome indicators that will further a State's specialty crop industry.

Further Refine Development, Annual Tracking and Evaluation of Outcome Measures – Based on feedback from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), AMS collaborated with State departments of agriculture and established standardized performance measures to be used for all projects submitted through SCBGP in fiscal year (FY) 2016. These performance measures were published in the SCBGP FY 2016 Request for Applications and will be used to evaluate and report SCBGP outcomes at a national scale, while at the same time demonstrate the program's impact. These outcome measures could be further refined to assist states in establishing funding priorities that meet the purpose of the program.

Mr. Aderholt: What can USDA do to better align these limited funds with projects with a higher return on investment – whether that investment means growing businesses in the long term or creating more jobs?

Response: In FY 2016, AMS implemented standard performance measures to determine the return on investment for projects implemented under the SCBGP. The FY 2016 RFA included requirements for States to evaluate grant performance utilizing the SCBGP's Evaluation Plan (Performance Measures) (<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/scbpgp>). All State departments of agriculture received guidance regarding how to evaluate various project outcomes and document progress toward specific indicators in the annual and final project performance reports. AMS will aggregate the data collected to assess the overall impact of the program and report to OMB and Congress on these national outcome measures. AMS will also review the quality of the information and modify the outcomes and indicators as needed over time to lead to better results in showing the impact of the SCBGP. Applications for the FY 2016 SCBGP are due July 6, 2016. These performance measures will allow AMS to measure the effectiveness of various project types and ideally result in the funding of projects that have greater impact.

Web Based Supply Chain Management System

Mr. Aderholt: The Subcommittee has raised concerns with the Web Based Supply Chain Management System (WBSCM). Last year you noted that a business process review was going to be underway and that a contract would be awarded for this review no later than September 2015. Please provide an update of this review process, especially as it

relates to food aid programs.

Response: AMS awarded a contract to Capgemini Government Solutions LLC on September 23, 2015.

The business process review is underway. It encompasses all business processes of the USAID and FAS food programs, as well as all domestic nutrition programs, in order for the business process review effort to be successful. Personnel from USAID and FAS, as well as a representative group from their customer base, are actively engaging in the effort.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the collaboration with USAID and FSA to resolve any conflicts regarding WBSCM.

Response: AMS continues to collaborate with USAID and FSA to determine how the system can be fully utilized for all international food aid procurements. There have been four WBSCM functional releases in fiscal year 2015 which changed or updated WBSCM functionality, and USAID provided input and helped prioritize the content of those releases.

The business process review effort is reviewing the international food aid program business processes, and how these processes can be integrated into WBSCM to USAID's satisfaction. This will provide the optimum opportunity for all parties involved to collaborate in defining user requirements and determining a path forward.

Pesticide Record Keeping Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update regarding the states that operate their own pesticide records monitoring programs.

Response: Since AMS closed out the Pesticide Recordkeeping Program in FY 2014, the agency has not been in contact with any of these States regarding their recordkeeping programs. However, the record keeping requirements remain in place and USDA's works with restricted-use pesticide applicants in every State, U.S. Territory, and Tribal Nation.

Transportation and Marketing Programs

Mr. Aderholt: The Agency previously mentioned it is in the process of updating the April 2010 multimodal *Study of Rural Transportation Issues*. Please provide an update on this process and list the Federal agencies AMS is working with to update this study.

Response: The 2014 Farm Bill required the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) to complete an updated study on rural transportation issues, including freight transportation of agricultural products, renewable fuels, and other issues of importance to the economies of rural communities. AMS is responsible for completing the updated study and coordinating with USDOT. The updated Study of Rural Transportation Issues will provide

Congress and USDA stakeholders with important information that can be used for long-term policy, planning, and resource allocation.

AMS is working with the following agencies to obtain input and data:

- USDOT - Office of the Secretary of Transportation
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Federal Maritime Commission

AMS has entered into a cooperative agreement with Washington State University to update the study along with AMS staff. Work on the update has continued, with most of the chapters in first draft.

The previous study can be found online at: Study of Rural Transportation Issues: Published in April 2010. It has 15 chapters on topics including the importance of freight transportation to agriculture and how freight transportation supports rural America, as well as modal chapters on rail, barge, truck, and ocean shipping.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update regarding the Agency's work on the local and regional food assessments that are being conducted. How many assessments are being conducted and how much funding is being spent to conduct these assessments in fiscal year 2015, 2016 and what is planned in 2017?

Response: In FY 2015, AMS allocated approximately \$1.2 million to conduct or complete the following assessments.

Local Food System Mapping - In FY 2015, AMS partnered with the National Institute for Food and Agriculture and its sponsored Regional Rural Development Centers to perform a complex multi-year/multi-state project designed to map and describe the existing local food supply chains (or the lack thereof) in six states (NC, KY, MS, AR, AK, AZ) with the goal of strengthening farm to consumer linkages. The project will be replicated in additional states once completed. It is designed to help novices in farming and local food marketing, and those who seek to diversify their crops and marketing options, to more easily navigate the maze of existing information and resources to find practical information for developing sound business and marketing plans. It will provide user friendly data resources needed to guide investments, leverage technical assistance, and inform investors that can strengthen a regional food system.

Economic Impact Assessment Toolkit (Toolkit) - In FY 2016, AMS unveiled a new resource, "The Economics of Local Food Systems: A Toolkit to Guide Community Discussions, Assessments and Choices," (<https://www.ams.usda.gov/publications/content/economics-local-food-systems-toolkit-guide-community-discussions-assessments>) that was created in partnership with Colorado State University and twelve other land-grant faculty members and consultants to help communities and businesses identify community priorities for local food system development and evaluate the economic impact of planned local food investments. Using real-world projects, experiences, and applied research, the Toolkit provides detailed guidance in seven modules that

explains how to initiate and implement a community-based assessment regarding local food system needs, and how to use input/output software to determine the probable economic impact of any system intervention being considered. These assessments and results are intended to help community/city planners, policy makers, community leaders, private businesses or foundations more closely align programmatic objectives in the local food sector with community priorities, and better understand the potential impact and effects of local food system interventions using well-recognized methodologies.

Future Assessments - In FY 2017, AMS plans to identify another group of states for multi-state assessments and mapping to describe their existing local food supply chains and help strengthen farm to consumer linkages. AMS also plans to engage more municipalities and organizations in the use of the Toolkit. No funding has been allocated to these projects.

Mr. Aderholt: How has AMS used the data collected from the assessments? Please provide a few specific examples. What tangible benefits have you seen resulting from these assessments? Are there national benefits to having this information or just local and regional benefits?

Response: As a result of launching the Toolkit, AMS, in partnership with Colorado State University and its faculty collaborators, has conducted numerous training events covering various elements of the Toolkit's content. Examples of training sites include:

- Cornell University's In-Service Extension Meeting
- Two training events at Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI
- National Food Hub Conference, Atlanta, GA
- Southern Regional Science Association Conference, Arlington, VA; and
- American Planning Association 2016 Conference, Phoenix, AZ.

Additional training events to take place in FY 2016 include the National Small Farms Conference and the Food Distribution Research Society annual meeting with more training events forthcoming.

Since the creation of the publication, which was shared on Colorado State University's localfoodeconomics.com website, the document has received several thousand views from a diverse range of community stakeholders from all 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico who are interested in applying its principles and methods to their own community assessments. Furthermore, on April 28th a national webinar will be hosted by AMS and Colorado State on the Toolkit attracting 800 registrants and expect attendance of more than 250 people, representing a diverse array of community planners, local government representatives, economic development officials, and other stakeholder groups.

Based on the Toolkit, AMS is in the process of developing a project which would educate faculty with extension appointments and responsibility for regional economic development in underserved

regions of the country. Four additional outreach presentations on the current Toolkit will be conducted to identify community issues that could serve as an additional proof of concept in showcasing the application of the Toolkit's methods and principles in helping communities develop a prudent approach toward local food system planning. Two communities have already been identified to be the prospective recipients of training in FY 2017 (the Choctaw Nation, in partnership with Oklahoma State University; and Broward County and environs, in partnership with the University of Florida's Extension Department). Two additional communities are not yet identified.

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the table in last year's hearing record that presents a list of all programs and initiatives, mandatory and discretionary, which provide related support for the marketing of locally produced food.

Response: Several AMS programs provide producers, small businesses and other eligible entities with financing and technical assistance to expand their operations, to improve their marketing opportunities, and to develop innovative production strategies unique to their needs.

The AMS programs below support local food production, marketing and access opportunities.

[The information is provided below:]

USDA Programs where some projects may support local food production, marketing and access opportunities	
USDA Agency	Programs
Agricultural Marketing Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program Grants • Specialty Crop Block Grants Program • Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program Grants • National Local Foods Directories - Farmers Markets, Food Hubs, Community Supported Agriculture Enterprises, On-Farm Markets • Market News data collection on local foods prices • Group GAP pilot program for farm level food safety compliance

Shell Egg Surveillance Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please explain how AMS's Shell Egg Surveillance Program provides the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) with support for the respective agency's food safety activities, including eggs from foreign markets.

Response: FDA and FSIS are the primary agencies with responsibility for food safety and labeling. The Egg Products Inspections Act (EPIA), passed by Congress in 1970, sets forth requirements to ensure that eggs and egg products are wholesome, otherwise not adulterated, and properly labeled and packaged to protect the health and welfare of consumers of these products. The EPIA provides for the inspection of shell egg handlers to control the disposition of certain types of loss and under grade eggs (restricted eggs). AMS Shell Egg Surveillance (SES) program monitors the disposition of "restricted" eggs (eggs that are cracked, dirty, leaking, or otherwise unfit for human consumption). It requires scheduled visits to shell egg handlers four times per year and annual visits to hatcheries. AMS and FSIS have a memorandum of agreement under which AMS monitors ambient storage temperature of shell eggs packaged ultimately for the consumer. To ensure compliance with the refrigeration requirements of the EPIA, AMS immediately notifies FSIS when temperature violations occur. By assuring compliance with the EPIA during quarterly inspection visits to each registered facility, AMS supports FSIS' critical mandate to safeguard public health.

AMS also supports the FDA's food safety activities by reporting significant violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) under a memorandum of understanding between AMS and FDA. Each licensed SES inspector is trained to observe and record violations of the FFDCA found during routine SES inspection visits. FDA and AMS work collaboratively to identify conditions in shell egg processing facilities that may lead to adulteration of consumer labeled product.

In 2015, heavy losses in the layer population due to an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza resulted in the need for egg processors to source eggs for breaking from foreign countries. Under the authorities of the EPIA and FDA, import permits, temperature checks, and container inspections are required at ports of entry and border crossings. AMS provided assistance in carrying out these authorities by issuing import permits and coordinating inspection and temperature checks at ports of entry and border crossings. From June 23, 2015, through March 3, 2016, AMS issued 3,200 egg imports for over 84 million dozen.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history, including estimation for fiscal year 2016 that shows the number of handlers, total inspections, inspection rates, and compliance rates for both egg handling operations and hatcheries to control the disposition of certain types of under grade and restricted eggs.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Shell Egg Surveillance					
	Handlers	Hatcheries	Total Inspections	Percent in Compliance	Percent of Inspections Completed
2016*	475	266	2,074	95.85	99.04
2015	466	271	2,195	96.29	98.59
2014	463	281	2,264	94.21	99.29
2013	472	307	2,294	95.51	99.93
2012	490	320	2,413	94.36	99.87

*Note: Total inspections, percent in compliance, and percent of inspections completed for 2016 are estimates.

Pesticide Data Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a summary of the results from the latest Pesticide Data Program annual report, including a summary of positive results/statistics and results needing further review or action.

Response: The Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) latest Pesticide Data Program (PDP) annual report summarizes data collected in 2014 and was published to the PDP website in January 2016. The summary of results for data collected in 2015 is being drafted into its annual report format and is expected to be released later this year.

Each year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and EPA work together to identify foods to be tested on a rotating basis. In 2014, surveys were conducted on a variety of foods, including fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, oats, rice, infant formula, and salmon. PDP data reflect actual residues present in food grown in various regions of the United States and overseas. In 2014, residues exceeding the tolerance were detected in 0.36 percent (38 samples) of the total samples tested (10,619 samples). Of these 38 samples, 19 were imported (50 percent) and 19 were domestic (50 percent). Residues with no established tolerance were found in 2.6 percent (281 samples) of the total samples tested. Of these 281 samples, 138 were domestic (49.1 percent), 140 were imported (49.8 percent), and three were of unknown origin (1.1 percent). EPA has determined the extremely low levels of pesticide residues are not a food safety risk, and the presence of such residues does not pose a safety concern.

PDP pesticide residue results are reported to FDA and EPA through monthly reports. In instances where a PDP finding is extraordinary and may pose a safety risk, FDA and EPA are immediately notified. In addition, PDP reached out to crop group associations including the Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association and the Minor Crop Farmer Alliance, and the chemical industry including Crop Life America and Syngenta, to inform them of results and to provide data to address trade issues. PDP also prepared monthly pesticide tolerance reports for USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, the National Organic Program, and USDA's Office of Pest Management Policy.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the record showing the funding for the Pesticide Data Program since fiscal year 2009 to include estimates for fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Please include both direct and reprogrammed appropriations, if applicable.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Pesticide Data Program (Dollars in Thousands)	
Fiscal Year	Funding
2009	\$15,527
2010	15,908
2011 ^{1/}	15,367
2012	15,330
2013 ^{2/}	14,471
2014	15,347
2015	15,739
2016 Estimate	15,039
2017 Estimate	15,073

^{1/} Net of Rescission

^{2/} Net of Sequestration & Rescission

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a complete list of states that are participating in the Pesticide Data Program and the amount of federal funds spent in each state for fiscal years 2009 through estimated fiscal years 2016 and 2017. If the Department spent additional funds for the testing of water, please include a list of those states and the amount spent per state for this same period.

Response: There are currently ten States participating in AMS' Pesticide Data Program in FY 2016 and estimated in FY 2017.

[The information follows:]

Pesticide Data Program Obligations in Participating States (Dollars in Thousands)									
State	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
California	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,624	\$2,583	\$2,680	\$2,717	\$3,105	\$2,775	\$2,875
Colorado	440	390	292	70	65	79	80	80	80
Florida	1,195	1,421	1,345	1,300	1,205	1,458	1,760	1,515	1,415
Maryland	93	85	80	85	85	85	85	85	95
Michigan	1,270	1,260	1,245	1,705	1,191	1,208	1,310	1,395	1,285
New York	1,625	2,075	1,976	2,047	1,830	2,100	1,800	1,800	1,800
North Carolina	0	26	20	20	13	17	15	15	15
Ohio	995	1,193	1,040	1,516	986	1,000	1,470	1,100	1,100
Texas	1,160	1,160	1,260	1,473	1,482	1,281	1,225	1,225	1,225
Washington	1,080	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,199	1,057	1,000	1,000	1,100
Wisconsin	98	98	92	80	50	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL, FOODS	\$10,556	\$11,308	\$11,274	\$12,179	\$11,044	\$11,002	\$11,850	\$10,990	\$10,990
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	320	345	335	348	127	0	0	0	0
Montana	360	365	335	335	132	0	0	0	0
New York	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL, WATER ^{1/}	\$880	\$910	\$670	\$683	\$259	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$11,436	\$12,218	\$11,944	\$12,862	\$11,303	\$11,002	\$11,850	\$10,990	\$10,990

^{1/} PDP discontinued the water survey in May, 2013.

Mr. Aderholt: What data was provided to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in fiscal year 2015 or fiscal year 2016 to date as it relates to dietary risk assessments?

Response: Pesticide Data Program (PDP) data are essential in supporting efforts by the USDA and EPA to assess the American consumer's dietary exposure to pesticide residues. EPA is required to periodically re-evaluate pesticide registrations and tolerances to ensure that the scientific data remain up to date. The PDP provides data for the periodic re-evaluation of food tolerances. During FY 2015 and FY 2016, PDP provided data to EPA for 108 pesticides, plus their metabolites/breakdown products, that were scheduled for registration review by EPA. EPA used this pesticide residue data to conduct its dietary risk assessment.

These 108 pesticides included compounds in the following traditional pesticide classes: benzimidazole/imidazole fungicides,

carbamate insecticides, conazole/triazole fungicides, and phenoxy acid herbicides, as well as newer chemistries requiring re-registration including imidazolinone herbicides, neonicotinyl insecticides, strobilurin fungicides, and tetramic/tetronic acid insecticides. PDP also supplied data for more than 450 additional pesticides, including metabolites/breakdown products that are scheduled for EPA review after FY 2016, since those assessments will include FY 2015 and FY 2016 PDP data.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe what pesticide data is exchanged between AMS, FSIS, EPA, and FDA on a regular basis and for what purpose?

Response. The pesticide data that USDA publishes each year provide regulators, scientists, farmers, processors, and consumers with important insights into the actual levels of pesticide residues found on widely consumed foods.

EPA uses USDA's PDP data to conduct dietary risk assessments and to ensure that any pesticide residues in foods remain at safe levels. Annually, PDP provides EPA a disc holding all PDP calendar-year databases along with customized search software that allows the EPA staff to query the databases for selected commodity/pesticide pairs and generate formatted reports and datasets. During the past year, EPA received PDP data for more than 480 pesticides, including metabolites/breakdown products, for use in dietary risk assessments. PDP residue data for all chemicals tested in cucurbit commodities across all survey years were provided to EPA to support a joint EPA/IR-4 project to test crop group representatives. PDP residue data for all chemicals tested in juice products across all survey years were provided to EPA to support a review of residue data for juices from various monitoring databases. The latest data for two Organophosphate (OP) pesticides were provided to EPA to support a review of cancelled OP chemical registrations to ensure that OP pesticide usage has declined.

PDP provides data to FDA on presumptive tolerance violations via standardized monthly reports. FDA uses these data to assist in guiding its regulatory sampling and testing program.

In return, EPA and FDA provide information to AMS PDP on pesticide usage in other countries, particularly where there is a significant import component for a given crop. PDP uses this information to publish data on pesticides applied in other countries. These pesticides may not necessarily have a U.S. tolerance, and therefore would not normally be included in the PDP testing profile.

PDP exchanges methodology and technical information with FSIS to support the expansion of testing profiles to include new chemistries not previously tested by FSIS. During the past year, a data dictionary showing fields captured in the PDP database along with a subset of PDP data were provided to FSIS to support discussions between FSIS and EPA regarding how to report FSIS residue monitoring data for meat, poultry, and egg products to EPA.

PDP is represented on the Interagency Risk Assessment

Consortium (IRAC), which includes representatives from U.S. government agencies, institutes and centers with food safety responsibilities. Through IRAC, the agencies work to enhance communication and coordination among the member agencies and promote the conduct of scientific research that will facilitate risk assessments and help regulatory agencies fulfill their specific food safety risk management mandates. AMS is a Charter Member of IRAC. At the quarterly IRAC meetings, PDP staff provide updates on program activities, including sampling, pesticide residue testing, and data reporting.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows spending, by agency, for pesticide use and data collection and analysis to include fiscal year 2015 actuals and fiscal years 2016 and 2017 estimates.

Response. AMS' Pesticide Data Program (PDP) conducts pesticide data collection and analysis through agreements with States and other USDA agencies. The details on spending are provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Pesticide Data Program Obligations (Dollars in Thousands)			
Partners	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
States ^{1/}	\$11,822	\$10,990	\$10,990
AMS	3,684	3,814	3,798
AMS/NSL	198	200	200
NASS	35	35	85
Total	\$15,739	\$15,039	\$15,073

^{1/} Total funding for States participating in the Pesticide Data Program.

National Organic Program

Mr. Aderholt: A little-known food ingredient called carrageenan has become the subject of increased attention regarding its status in the NOP. Given carrageenan has long been recognized as safe by regulatory bodies around the world, including FDA and WHO, there is wide interest in how it will be treated by the NOSB during its Sunset Review. Do you believe an expert panel should meet at the next NOSB meeting to further study carrageenan? How will the science surrounding carrageenan be considered during the Sunset Review?

Response: Under the Organic Foods Production Act, all non-organic ingredients allowed in organic foods are subject to a "sunset" review every five years. The National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) is currently reviewing the listing of carrageenan on the National List of the USDA organic regulations as part of the "sunset" review. A technical report summarizing current scientific research on carrageenan was provided to the NOSB in early 2016. The substance was discussed at the NOSB's spring 2016 meeting. The NOSB has stated that they have sufficient scientific information and does not support

convening an expert panel on carrageenan. The NOSB will complete its carrageenan review during its November 2016 meeting.

Mr. Aderholt: How many certifying agents have been accredited in the organic program to date? Of the total, how many have been evaluated on-site?

Response: There are currently 80 certifying agents accredited under the Agricultural Marketing Service's National Organic Program (NOP). USDA has conducted in-depth, on-site evaluations on all 80 accredited certifying agents; these evaluations are repeated approximately every 2.5 years, at the midpoint and at the renewal point of the five-year accreditation term.

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing how much has been spent since FY 2010 for the Organic Certification Program, along with a brief description of the purpose.

Response. The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Organic Certification Program Activity	Year	Funding (\$ in Millions)
In FY 2010, AMS received a \$3.1 million increase for the NOP which was used, in part, to hire 14 new staff to carry out the enforcement and administration needs of the program. NOP issued new operating procedures designed to increase the effectiveness of enforcing organic standards; increased the use of civil penalties, issuing eight civil penalties and closed 123 complaint cases. The program conducted several international compliance assessments and audits, and published a Program Handbook, which provides those who own, manage, or certify organic operations with guidance and instructions to support regulatory compliance.	2010	\$6.97

Organic Certification Program Activity	Year	Funding (\$ in Millions)
<p>In fiscal year 2011, the NOP continued accreditation, standards development and compliance and enforcement activities. This included new rulemaking related to the National List, new draft and final guidance documents for the NOP Program Handbook, ongoing accreditation activities, assessments related to international agreements, support for two NOSB meetings, and compliance and enforcement activities. The NOP received and began investigative activities on 181 complaints, representing a 15 percent increase from 2010. The NOP completed 128 complaint investigations. The NOP also improved outreach, communication, and provided an on-line list of organic operations.</p>	2011	6.91
<p>In FY 2012, the NOP continued its standards development activities, accreditation program, and compliance and enforcement activities. The NOP released several rules and guidance documents; conducted audits of USDA-accredited certifying agents; supported the launch of the U.S.-European organic equivalency agreement; and issued nine civil penalties totaling more than \$120,000 through settlement agreements for willful violations of the USDA organic regulations. The NOP also supported two NOSB meetings.</p>	2012	6.92
<p>In FY 2013, NOP continued to administer the USDA organic regulations, including developing and releasing multiple rules, instructions, and guidance documents; managing the National List petition and evaluation process; overseeing accredited certify agents; conducting compliance and enforcement activities; supporting the NOSB meetings; conducting training programs with both certifiers and auditors. The NOP also manages the NOP appeals process and engages in a variety of communication and outreach activities to describe organic certification and educate stakeholders on the standards.</p>	2013	6.53

Organic Certification Program Activity	Year	Funding (\$ in Millions)
<p>In FY 2014, NOP continued to clarify the USDA organic regulations, including maintaining the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances and releasing new Instructions and policy documents to support certification; auditing, overseeing, and training accredited certify agents; conducting compliance and enforcement activities, including reviewing or investigating 286 complaints; managing the appeals process; supporting the NOSB meetings; and continuing education and outreach. This year, with additional funding, the NOP placed particular focus on implementing its Sound and Sensible Initiative to help make organic certification more affordable, attainable, and accessible to farms and businesses wanting to pursue the organic option.</p>	2014	9.03
<p>In FY 2015, NOP continued publishing instructions, rules, and policies that implement NOSB recommendations and clarify the USDA organic regulations; auditing, overseeing, and training accredited certify agents; conducting compliance and enforcement activities; managing the appeals process; supporting NOSB activities and meetings; and continuing education and outreach. In FY 2015, NOP oversaw the implementation for 14 projects, completed through partners across the country, directly related to implementing Sound and Sensible certification. Working closely with other Federal agencies, the NOP also completed an equivalency agreement with Switzerland. The NOP also reviewed or investigated 388 complaints alleging violations of the USDA organic regulations.</p>	2015	9.02
<p>In FY 2016, NOP is working on policies that implement NOSB recommendations and clarify the USDA organic regulations; auditing, overseeing, and training accredited certify agents; conducting compliance and enforcement activities; managing the appeals process; supporting NOSB activities and meetings; and continuing education and outreach. In early FY 2016, NOP launched the sound and sensible certification projects completed in FY 2015. It also published a proposed rule on organic livestock and poultry practices. The NOP has hosted two NOSB meetings this year, and conducted a face-to-face certifier training. The NOP has also reviewed or investigated 232 complaints alleging violations of the USDA organic regulations so far this fiscal year.</p>	2016	9.02

Mr. Aderholt: How much do you plan to spend in the current year on organic certification implementation and for what purpose?

Response: For fiscal year 2016, \$9.02 million and 43 FTEs have been budgeted for the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) National Organic Program (NOP). This funding supports organic accreditation and certification oversight, standards development, and international activities (including equivalency agreement establishment and oversight), compliance and enforcement activities, appeals administration, training and outreach, and support of the National Organic Standards Board. These activities ensure that certifying agents and certified operations clearly understand requirements and consistently implement the organic standards with high levels of quality and integrity. These funds support NOP oversight of a steadily growing organic industry, as well as the agency's implementation of the Sound and Sensible initiative to make organic certification more accessible, attainable, and affordable for farms and businesses.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table showing the resources, both dollars and staff, which have been expended on the Organic Certification Program since FY 2010, including fiscal year 2016 and 2017 estimates.

Response. The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Organic and Certification Activities
(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Staff Years	Funding
2010	28	\$6.97
2011	32	6.91
2012	33	6.92
2013	33	6.53
2014	35	9.03
2015	43	9.02
2016 (Est.)	43	9.02
2017 (Est.)	43	9.09

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on USDA's progress in establishing equivalency agreements for organic processed products with other countries, listing each country requesting equivalency consideration. How is AMS enforcing these agreements to ensure both domestic and international growers and processors adhere to the agreed upon organic standards?

Response: USDA has established international organic equivalency agreements with Canada (2009), the European Union (2012), Japan (2014), Korea (2014), and Switzerland (2015). USDA is actively engaged in equivalency discussions with Mexico and is exploring opportunities with New Zealand, Taiwan, and Peru. USDA is currently considering a request

for equivalency consideration from Costa Rica.

These agreements streamline certification requirements, and the existing agreements provide U.S. businesses with access to a combined market worth over \$60 billion. The Agricultural Marketing Service's National Organic Program (NOP) ensures that both domestic and international growers adhere to the agreed upon organic standards. Internationally, the NOP conducts on-site peer reviews of equivalency countries/regions every two years. Foreign authorities also conduct peer reviews of the USDA. Domestically, the NOP conducts on-site audits of accredited certifying agents no less than every 2.5 years. During audits, the NOP confirms that accredited certifying agents are following the requirements set by our various equivalence arrangements. In turn, accredited certifying agents ensure that growers and processors adhere to the requirements of the equivalence arrangements.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide recent history of the growth in the number and types of organic products in the marketplace.

Response: At the end of calendar year 2015, there were 21,781 certified organic producers in the United States and 31,160 certified organic operations around the world. This reflects a twelve percent growth in the number of U.S. certified organic operations over the previous year. Since the count began in 2002, the number of domestic organic operations has increased by nearly 300 percent. According to industry statistics, sales of organic products in the United States reached approximately \$43.3 billion in 2015, up from \$39.1 billion in 2014 and \$35.2 billion in 2013.

The USDA standards recognize four categories of organic production: crops, livestock, wild crops, and processed/multi-ingredient products. Products within these categories may be certified as organic by accredited certifying agents; USDA does not track product-level trends.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the USDA requirements for a food item or other agricultural product to be labeled with the USDA organic seal.

Response: The USDA organic seal indicates that a food item or other agricultural product has been produced and handled according to USDA organic standards. These standards require the use of cultural, biological, and mechanical practices that support the cycling of on-farm resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biodiversity. This means that organic operations must maintain or enhance soil and water quality, while also conserving wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife.

Produce can be called organic if it is certified to have grown on soil that had no prohibited substances applied for three years prior to harvest. Prohibited substances include most synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. For organic meat, regulations require that animals are raised in living conditions that accommodate their natural behaviors, fed 100 percent organic feed and forage, and not administered antibiotics or hormones. When it comes to processed,

multi-ingredient foods, the USDA organic standards prohibit organically processed foods from containing artificial preservatives, colors, or flavors and require that their ingredients are organic, with some minor exceptions. Organic food may not be grown or handled using genetically modified organisms.

Mr. Aderholt: I am aware of concerns from organic egg producers about some of the requirements the National Organic Standards Board has recommended in regards to organic egg production. If implemented by USDA's National Organic Program, these recommendations would effectively ban the use of enclosed outdoor access areas commonly called porches. As you know, we just faced our largest animal health event last year with the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. It cost over \$1 billion and resulted in the depopulation of nearly 50 million birds. The egg laying industry was significantly impacted. Birds that are exposed to the outdoors run a much greater risk of being infected with avian influenza. Yet it sounds like this proposal would require organic layer hens to be outdoors.

I'm concerned about what I am hearing about these possible new requirements. I would hope as you move forward that you carefully consider the threat of avian influenza and the devastation that banning porches could bring upon the organic egg layer industry.

Has APHIS been consulted about this potential requirement as they may have a different thought on exposing all organic layer hens to the outdoor elements?

Response: AMS is sensitive to concerns about Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) reviewed the proposed rule and determined that it would not have any negative impact on APHIS biosecurity efforts surrounding HPAI or other poultry diseases of concern.

Mr. Aderholt: In the AMS budget request, it states that as a result of the avian influenza outbreak, the egg laying industry lost a significant number of layer hens and companies have had to source their eggs from foreign markets. AMS has issued 1,200 permits for 32.4 million dozen eggs that were sourced from 12 foreign countries.

Is this information and the awareness of avian influenza's impact on the egg laying industry being considered as the AMS considers banning porches?

Response: The proposed Organic Livestock and Poultry Practices proposed rule clarifies standards for organic livestock production and addresses a series of recommendations from the National Organic Standards Board. The rule would add specificity to the animal production and handling aspects of organic production, ensuring consistency and consumer transparency, bolstering consumer confidence, and strengthening the integrity and marketing potential of the USDA organic seal.

All systems of poultry production are vulnerable to disease, and effective biosecurity measures are essential whether birds are raised

in indoor or outdoor production systems. If it is determined that temporary confinement of birds is needed to protect the health, safety, and welfare of organic flocks, then producers and certifiers may work together to determine an appropriate method and duration of confinement of organic poultry flocks without a loss of organic certification. The proposed rule on organic livestock and poultry production, open for public comment until July 13, 2016, would not change any of those policies.

Marketing News Service

Mr. Aderholt: Under Market News Services, how much did AMS spend for mandatory price reporting in FY 2014 and FY 2015 and how much does the Agency plan to spend in FY 2016 and FY 2017?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Agricultural Marketing Service Market News Mandatory Reporting (Dollars in Thousands)			
Fiscal Year	Livestock Mandatory	Dairy Mandatory	Total Mandatory Market News ^{1/}
2014	\$5,543	\$561	\$6,104
2015	5,530	570	6,100
2016 Estimate	5,540	530	6,070
2017 Estimate	5,500	540	6,040

^{1/} Funding for mandatory price reporting is included in the total Market News budget. Expenditures include dedicated reporting activities and reporting system costs.

Mr. Aderholt: Did AMS eliminate or consolidate any market news reports in fiscal year 2014 or 2015, or does the agency plan to do so in fiscal year 2016 or fiscal year 2017?

Response: AMS continually adapts its market news reports to better meet stakeholder needs by adding new reports, consolidating duplicative reports, and improving the online market news interface. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, Livestock, Poultry, and Grain Market News (LPGMN) eliminated approximately 22 individual reports. Some of these reports were underutilized, while several reports were discontinued due to insufficient livestock receipts or the closure of the auction markets covered. In FY 2015, Fruit and Vegetable Market News consolidated two reports into one report with the merger of pear reporting from the Sacramento/San Joaquin Valley districts combined

with the Lake county/Mendocino districts into the Northern California district, including the San Joaquin Valley.

In FY 2016, AMS plans to eliminate or consolidate an estimated 25 more LPGMN reports. The majority of these reports will be consolidated into national or regional summary reports, therefore eliminating any redundant individual reports.

Section 32

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a ten-year table, including fiscal year 2015, showing Section 32 end-of-year unobligated balances. Beginning with fiscal year 2010, please provide the amount of unobligated balances, within the spending limitation, that remained at the end of each fiscal year that were transferred to FNS.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Section 32 Commodity Purchases End-of-Year Unobligated Balances (Dollars in Thousands)	
Fiscal Year	Unobligated Balances
2006	\$146,760
2007	500,000
2008 ^{1/}	293,530
2009 ^{2/}	375,374
2010 ^{3/}	0
2011	0
2012	0
2013	0
2014	0
2015	0

^{1/} The 2008 Farm Bill (P.L. 110-246, Section 4222) required that all unobligated balances be transferred to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), effective FY 2009.

^{2/} The FY 2010 Appropriations Bill (P.L. 111-80) required a portion of this balance be transferred to FNS and the remaining amount was to be rescinded (Section 721).

^{3/} Beginning in FY 2010, this program no longer reports unobligated

balances at the end of the fiscal year since all funds above the Section 32 authority are transferred to FNS the following fiscal year.

Funds above Section 32 Authority that were transferred to FNS (Dollars in Thousands)	
Fiscal Year	Transferred Balances
2010	\$6,747,877
2011	5,277,574
2012	6,749,901
2013	7,697,031
2014	8,011,569
2015	8,355,671
2016	8,969,178

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a ten-year table, including projected fiscal year 2016 and 2017, that shows total obligations for Section 32 purchases, and obligations that were incurred in September of each fiscal year for those ten years.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Section 32 Obligations (Dollars in Thousands)		
Fiscal Year	Total Purchases	
	Annual Obligations	September Obligations
2007	\$721,752	\$53,271
2008	699,369	95,549
2009	906,812	90,823
2010	939,658	201,323
2011	679,396	326,256
2012	796,811	269,305
2013	718,027	120,218
2014	733,400	126,533
2015	771,250	157,633
2016 Estimate ^{1/}	778,192	134,795
2017 Estimate ^{1/}	773,355	139,654

^{1/}Section 32 September purchases are estimated for FY 2016 and FY 2017 based on a three year average since purchasing decisions are dependent on market conditions which we are unable to predict. The annual purchase estimates do not include funds set aside for the removal of defective commodities, State Option Contracts, or disaster assistance. Note also that National School Lunch Program purchases support the operational schedule of the Nation's public school system.

Mr. Aderholt: How much did AMS spend in fiscal years 2009 through 2015 on removal of defective commodities? Have any of these funds been obligated in fiscal year 2016 to date? Please include the definition of defective commodity and explain what AMS does with those commodities after they are removed.

Response: A defective commodity is defined as any commodity purchased for distribution under the various domestic nutrition assistance programs that the Secretary determines poses a health or safety risk. After a commodity has been removed for health or safety reasons, it is disposed of according to the type of commodity involved. For example, in fiscal year 2013, AMS spent \$145,000 for the removal and destruction of peanut butter products that had the potential to be contaminated with *Salmonella*.

AMS uses Section 32 funds for the removal of all defective commodities delivered through USDA domestic nutrition assistance

programs. At the beginning of each year, the Secretary authorizes \$2,500,000 for the removal of defective commodities, which is reserved in the event AMS has to respond quickly to a public health risk. Through March 3, 2016, no funds have been obligated for this activity.

[The information follows:]

Section 32 Defective Commodities (Dollars in Thousands)	
Fiscal Year	Amount
2009	29
2010	-
2011	-
2012	-
2013	145
2014	-
2015	-
2016 Estimate	2,500

Mr. Aderholt: How much did AMS spend in fiscal years 2009 through fiscal year 2016 to date on directed purchases, emergency surplus removal, direct payment program, and diversion payment program? Please provide a breakout of these obligations by each of these categories and by commodity. How much does the Department expect to spend in all of these categories by the end of fiscal year 2016?

Response: AMS did not have any directed purchases or diversion payment programs in fiscal years 2009 through 2016 to date. AMS has not made any direct payments to producers since 2011.

Emergency surplus removal activity is often seasonal in nature due to crops and environmental impacts. It is difficult to predict the need that will arise in a current year. See the table below for specific emergency surplus removal purchases. Direct payments to producers to restore purchasing power were made in fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2011. Details are provided in the table below.

[The information follows:]

Emergency Surplus Removal (Dollars in Millions)								
Commodity	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (Thru March 3rd)
Apple								
Products	\$13.9	\$49.7	-	-	-	\$19.9	\$18.1	-
Apricots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beans	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$14.5
Beef	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blueberries	11.0	7.0	-	-	\$30.6	24.0	-	-
Carrots	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-
Catfish	5.0	8.3	-	\$9.9	9.9	-	-	20.0
Cherries	-	33.1	-	-	-	21.8	39.3	-
Chicken	46.4	13.6	\$39.9	50.0	50.0	-	35.8	-
Cranberries	-	17.9	-	-	5.0	27.3	98.6	-
Dates	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Figs	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grape								
Products								
(incl.								
raisins)	-	-	-	-	-	68.0	43.4	-
Grapefruit								
Products	-	-	-	-	3.8	9.5	10.0	-
Lamb	3.3	1.9	-	11.8	5.0	-	7.6	-
Orange Juice	29.5	-	-	-	-	29.1	20.0	-
Peaches &								
Mixed								
Fruits	-	30.9	11.3	-	-	-	-	-
Pears	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plums	-	10.8	4.9	-	-	-	-	-
Pork	96.5	36.7	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Potatoes								
(incl.								
sweet)	-	25.3	-	-	25.0	7.0	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	32.9	30.0	-
Strawberries	-	7.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
Tomatoes	2.7	5.8	-	-	3.5	4.9	-	-
Turkey	58.6	-	-	-	65.0	24.0	-	-
Walnuts	27.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.0
Total	319.5	300.9	56.1	171.7	199.8	268.4	306.3	66.5

Direct Payment Program* (Dollars in Thousands)			
Description	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Producers in North Dakota as a result of flooding that ravaged the region	\$750	-	-
Support to South Dakota's Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Sioux Tribes as a result of severe winter weather conditions	-	\$3,375	-
Poultry producers in Arkansas who suffered losses in December 2008	-	60,000	-
Farm-raised aquaculture producers in Arkansas during calendar year 2009	-	20,000	-
Support to producers of upland cotton, rice, soybeans, and sweet potatoes who suffered losses during the 2009 crop year	-	-	\$268,000

* No direct payments were made in FY 2008, FY 2012, FY 2013, FY 2014, or FY 2015, and none will be made in FY 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the amounts expended for Emergency Surplus Removal and Disaster Relief for fiscal years 2009 through 2016 to date. Add a similar table showing the amounts expended from Section 32 to restore producer purchasing power.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Selected Section 32 Activities (Dollars in Millions)								
Description	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (thru Mar 3)
Emergency Surplus Removal	\$319.5	\$300.9	\$56.1	\$171.7	\$199.8	\$268.4	\$306.3	\$66.5
Disaster Relief	-	0.3	4.3	0.4	4.0	0.04	4.1	5.0
Restore Producer Purchasing Power	0.7	83.4	268.0	-	-	-	-	-

Mr. Aderholt: The Secretary has the authority to use section 32 funds to remove surplus commodities from the market and bolster producer prices. Provide a list of each time the Secretary used this authority and the amount used for fiscal years 2009 through 2015, and

to date in fiscal year 2016. Please describe the procedure by which USDA determines that a surplus exists in the marketplace.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

DETERMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SURPLUS

USDA constantly evaluates individual commodity markets for cyclic downturns in prices and negative returns to producers that jeopardize the long-term viability of the Nation's production capacity. Agricultural production varies from year to year. Weather, growing conditions, and cyclical production patterns contribute to variations in supply. USDA conducts emergency surplus removal of commodities, also known as bonus commodity purchases, to help stabilize prices in agricultural commodity markets.

Decisions on whether or not to support a particular market through Section 32 purchases are based on an objective analysis of market factors. To determine the need for a specific surplus commodity purchase, AMS conducts an economic assessment of commodity market conditions. Demand factors such as domestic consumption and exports are examined in relationship to supply factors such as domestic production, imports, and inventories. Prices paid to producers relative to the cost of production also play an important role in determining whether the industry is in a state of excess supply. Recommendations for a surplus commodity purchase generally address current market conditions that can be improved in the short term by that purchase.

Emergency Surplus Removal (Dollars in Millions)								
Commodity	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (Thru Mar 3)
Apple Products	\$13.9	\$49.7	-	-	-	\$19.9	\$18.1	-
Apricots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beans	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$14.5
Blueberries	11.0	7.0	-	-	\$30.6	24.0	-	-
Carrots	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-
Cherries	-	33.1	-	-	-	21.8	39.3	-
Cranberries	-	17.9	-	-	5.0	27.3	98.6	-
Dates	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Figs	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grape Products (incl. raisins)	-	-	-	-	-	68.0	43.4	-
Grapefruit Products	-	-	-	-	3.8	9.5	10.0	-
Orange Juice	29.5	-	-	-	-	29.1	20.0	-
Peaches & Mixed Fruits	-	30.9	\$11.3	-	-	-	-	-
Pears	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plums	-	10.8	4.9	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes (incl. sweet)	-	25.3	-	-	25.0	7.0	-	-
Strawberries	-	7.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
Tomatoes	2.7	5.8	-	-	3.5	4.9	-	-
Walnuts	27.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.0
Subtotal, Specialty Crops	109.7	203.0	16.2	-	69.9	211.5	232.9	46.5
Beef	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catfish	5.0	8.3	-	\$9.9	9.9	-	-	20.0
Lamb	3.3	1.9	-	11.8	5.0	-	7.6	-
Pork	96.5	36.7	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	32.9	30.0	-
Subtotal, Livestock & Seed	104.8	84.3	-	121.7	14.9	32.9	37.6	20.0
Chicken	46.4	13.6	39.9	50.0	50.0	-	35.8	-
Turkey	58.6	-	-	-	65.0	24.0	-	-
Subtotal, Poultry Products	105.0	13.6	39.9	50.0	115.0	24.0	35.8	-
Total, Surplus Removal	319.5	300.9	56.1	171.7	199.8	268.4	306.3	66.5

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table showing the details of the administrative expenses account to include fiscal years 2010 through estimated 2016.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Section 32 Administrative Obligations (Dollars in Thousands)							
Activity	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 Estimate
Commodity Purchase Services	\$22,276	\$33,538	\$27,151	\$27,593	\$33,438	\$34,618	\$33,799
Marketing Agreements and Orders	19,802	19,279	19,849	17,865	18,994	18,843	20,489
Total	42,078	52,817	47,000	45,458	52,432	53,461	54,288

Research and Promotion Programs

Mr. Aderholt: USDA recently announced that it will allow industry-funded Research and Promotion Programs and Marketing Order Committees to use their resources for certain research and information exchange activities with Cuba. Please explain how this process will be implemented, including how producers are involved in deciding whether or not to expend funding for this purpose. If known, please list which Research and Promotion Programs and Marketing Orders have expressed interest in collaborating with Cuba.

Response: On March 3, 2016, USDA is expected to announce it will allow 22 Research and Promotion Programs and 18 Specialty Crop Marketing Order boards, committees, and councils with research authority to participate in specific industry-funded research activities in Cuba. These activities are limited to information exchanges with Cuban government and industry officials and to health, science, nutrition, and limited consumer-oriented research. Promotional and advertising campaigns or materials are prohibited. Examples of allowable research and promotion and marketing order activities include:

- Representation of the global trade interests of agricultural industries including producers, processors, ingredient suppliers, and import and export traders to conduct international market research to help fulfill consumption needs in Cuba, learn food safety regulations, and engage in information exchanges.
- Provision of U.S.-based market, consumer, nutrition and environmental research findings to Cuban government and industry

officials.

- Studies on the efficacy of water disinfectants to eliminate/inactivate bacteria on commodities.
- Research on beef safety designed to enhance beef processing systems and ensure safe and wholesome beef products for consumers worldwide.
- Studies identifying consumer groups for a particular commodity based on their behavior, attitudes, and purchasing habits.

All requests were submitted to a special email address by March 3, 2016, the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has received 11 requests for USDA approval from the Soybean, Watermelon, Potato, and Egg Research and Promotion Programs and the Almond Marketing Order. All requests are vetted through AMS' Office of General Counsel and the USDA Deputy Counsel. As of March 3, 2016, 10 of the 11 requests have been processed by AMS and one request is still under review.

As with all R&P projects, the appointed Board members approve budget expenditures related to activities undertaken by the Boards, including activities involving work with Cuba.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a status of AMS' actions as it relates to any OIG reports covering research and promotion reports in fiscal years 2015 and fiscal year 2016 to date. List all recommendations and a status of the recommendation.

Response: AMS did not have any OIG reports or recommendations covering research and promotion in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 to date.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a list of all research and promotion programs that receive funding from FAS, including how much each receives, for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 and estimated for 2016.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Research & Promotion FAS Funding - Market Access Program (Dollars in Thousands)			
Commodity Board	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 Est.
Blueberry Board	\$398	\$63	\$286
National Dairy Board	5,668	5,640	6,000
National Watermelon Board	298	283	200
Popcorn Board	447	400	400
National Potato Promotion Board	6,700	6,250	5,900

Mr. Aderholt: Were any new research and promotion programs added in fiscal year 2014 and 2015? Does the Agency expect to add any in fiscal year 2016 or 2017?

Response: The Paper and Paper-Based Packaging Promotion, Research, and Information Order was issued in January 2014 and the Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and Information Order was implemented in April 2014. No new research and promotion programs have been established in 2015 or 2016 to date. However, AMS has received proposals to establish a new research and promotion program for organic products. The purpose of the new program would be to maintain and expand markets for organic products by funding promotion, research, and information programs to increase demand and create markets for organic products. The first proposal was submitted by the Organic Trade Association (OTA). Following the OTA proposal, AMS invited alternative proposals or partial proposals and has received eight partial proposals from various organizations and industries. AMS will consider all submissions before publishing a proposed Organic Promotion, Research and Information Order for public comment.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table that displays research cooperative agreements for FYs 2010 through 2016 to date.

Response: Through its Transportation and Market Development Program, AMS enters into cooperative agreements that support applied research on marketing issues. Below is a listing of the agreements for fiscal years 2010 through 2016 to date (March 3).

Fiscal Year 2010 Research Cooperative Agreements			
Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
A-5254	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Report	\$26,000
A-5263 Amend I and Amend II	Michigan State University	National Survey of U.S. Farmers Market Managers Phase II	106,800
A-5268	Agricultural Transportation Research Institute	Agricultural Shippers Workshop and Summary Report	39,000
A-5269	Wallace Center at Winrock	Value Chain Research Phase II	16,000
A-5277	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute	Agricultural Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	57,860
A-5355	Texas A&M AgriLife Research	Impacts of Improvements in Brazil's Transportation Infrastructure on the U.S. Cotton Industry	15,500
A-5358	Eastern Market Corporation	Detroit Fresh Food Network: Developing a Model Urban Healthy Food Hub	100,000
A-5388	Wallace Center at Winrock	Regional Food Hub Collaboration	37,400
Total			\$398,560

Fiscal Year 2011 Research Cooperative Agreements			
Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
A-5355 Amend 1	Texas A&M AgriLife Research	Impacts of Improvements in Brazil's Transportation Infrastructure on the U.S. Cotton Industry	\$15,500
A-5388	Winrock International Wallace Center	Collaborate on research to understand the scope and scale of food hub operations	37,400
A-5478	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report 2011	20,000

A-5480	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute	Agricultural Transportation Center for Research and Policy	47,800
A-5481	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Wallace Center)	National Food Hub Phase II	30,000
A-5554	Agricultural Transportation Research Institute	Ag Shipper Workshops	37,500
A-5555	Texas A&M AgriLife Research	U.S. Grain and Soybean Exports to Mexico by Final Destination	25,000
A-5563	Soy Transportation Coalition	2012 Agricultural Transportation Conference	25,000
A-5567	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute	Grain and Oilseed Export Profile	15,000
A-5568	Cornell University	Assessing the economic impact of food hubs	17,000
Total			\$270,200

Fiscal Year 2012 Cooperative Research Agreements

Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
A-5388	Winrock International Wallace Center	Collaborate on research to understand the scope and scale of food hub operations	\$37,400
A-5481	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Wallace Center)	National Food Hub Phase II	30,000
A-5568 Amend 1	Cornell University	Assessing the economic impact of food hubs	15,000
A-5624	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report 2012	20,000
A-5625	Michigan State University	USDA National Farmers Market Directory - 2012 Update	40,500
A-5628	Board of Trustees of Tennessee State University	6 th National Small Farms Conference, Memphis, TN	10,000
A-5629	Upper Great Plains Transportation	Agricultural Transportation	47,800

	Institute	Information Center for Research and Policy	
A-5631	Project for Public Space	8th International Public Markets Conference, Cleveland, OH	10,000
A-5633	Fresh Moves	Facilitating Expanded Food Access and Research Through Mobile Markets	45,000
A-5634	Gorge Grown	Facilitating Expanded Food Access and Research Through Mobile Markets	25,000
A-5636	Agricultural Transportation Research Institute	Ag Shipper Workshops	45,000
A-5637	University of Wisconsin- Madison	Measuring Effects of Mobile Markets on Healthy Food Choices	64,465
A-5639	University of Wisconsin- Madison	Local and Regional Food Supply Chain Match Making Event	45,000
A-5640	Kansas State University	U.S.-South America Ocean Grain Freight Spreads	20,000
A-5641	Michigan State University	USDA 's National Farmers Market Directory -- 2013 Continuous Update Form	131,000
A-5660	University of Kentucky Research Foundation	National Study of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) Operations	49,840
A-5661	Lehigh University	Impacts of Relationship-Based Online Marketing and Social Media Use on CSA Programs	19,940
A-5662	University of Maryland	Impacts of Relationship-Based Online Marketing and Social Media Use on CSA Programs	39,800
A-5663	Farmers Market Coalition	Assessing the Return on Public Investment in the USDA Farmers Market Promotion Program	20,000
Total			\$715,745
Fiscal Year 2013 Cooperative Research Agreements			

Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
A-5629 Amend 1	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute	Agricultural Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	\$36,400
A-5708	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report 2013	20,000
A-5726	Agricultural Transportation Research Institute	Ag Shipper Workshops and Summary Report	45,000
A-5727	Washington State University, Freight Transportation Policy Institute	Agricultural Transportation Study	65,000
A-5728	Texas A&M AgriLife Research	Estimating Regional Truck Costs of Transporting Grains and Soybeans by Truck in the United States	53,700
A-5732	Arizona Board of Regents	Improving Market Coordination for Native American and Other Specialty Crop Producers Using LocalFresh.info	55,000
A-5730	Michigan State University	2014 USDA National Farmers Market Directory and 2014 National Farmers Market Manager Survey Enhancements and Implementation	89,000
A-5731	Public Health Solutions (School Food Focus)	Expanding Regional Produce Procurement in Detroit Public Schools	40,000
A-5734	Colorado State University	Building a Standardized Evidence-Based Economic Impact Assessment Toolkit for Food System Clusters	99,330
Total			\$503,430

Fiscal Year 2014 Cooperative Research Agreements			
Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
14-TMXXX-NC-0014	Winrock International Institute for Ag Development	National Food Hub Conference	\$10,000
14-TMXXX-IL-0015, Amend 1	FamilyFarmed.org	Food Safety for Food Hubs and their Farmers	85,000
14-TMXXX-BZ-0019	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report	20,000
14-TMXXX-ND-0020	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute, North Dakota University	Agricultural Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	43,500
14-TMXXX-TX-0021, Amend 1	Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service	Estimated Impacts of Mexican Transportation Infrastructure Improvements on U.S. meat and live animal trade	35,000
14-TMXXX-DC-0022	Agriculture Transportation Research Institute	Ag Shipper Workshop & Summary Report	45,000
14-TMXXX-IA-0025	Soy Transportation Coalition	2 nd Agricultural Transportation Conference	25,000
14-TMXXX-KS-0026	Kansas State University	Intramodal Railroad Competition Impacts on Railroad Wheat Rates	35,000
14-TMXXX-IA-0028	Indiana State University	Grain Basis Analysis and GTR Indicators	41,363
14-TMXXX-WI-0029	University of Wisconsin- Madison	Regional Food Freight Transportation Study	49,801
14-TMXXX-MN-0030	University of Minnesota	Rail Revenue Adequacy	51,432
14-TMXXX-CT-0077	Wholesome Wave Foundation	Farmers Markets on Military Bases Manual	100,000
14-TMXXX-CA-0031	Sustainable Agriculture & Food System Funders	2015 Sustainable Ag & Food System Funders	20,000
14-TMXXX-NC-0032	Cierra Publishing Company/Minority Landowner Magazine	2015 Minority Landowner 9 th Anniversary Conference	2,500
14-TMXXX-WI-0033	University of Wisconsin- Madison	Mobile Markets- Local Ag Products Demand	95,150
Total			\$743,746

Fiscal Year 2015 Cooperative Research Agreements			
Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
15-TMXXX-MI-0001	Michigan State University	National Local Food Directory Update and Survey	\$58,500
15-TMXXX-MI-0002	Michigan State University	Farmers Market Price Reporting and Discovery System and Spanish Translation of USDA's Local Food Directories	\$100,000
15-TMXXX-BZ-0002	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report	25,000
15-TMXXX-ND-0003	North Dakota State University	Agriculture Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	38,750
15-TMXXX-TN-0004	Tennessee Department of Agriculture	Impact of Inland Waterway Improvement on the Transport of Corn and Soybeans	85,146
15-TMXXX-MN-0005	Hmong National Development Inc.	17 th Hmong National Development Conference	5,000
15-TMXXX-NY-0009	Cornell University	The Promise of Urban Agriculture: National Study of Commercial Farming in Urban Areas	108,955
15-TMXXX-CO-0010	Colorado State University	Outreach, Training and Proof of Concept of USDA AMS Economic Impact Assessment Tool Kit	255,435
15-TMXXX-DC-0011	Rural Coalition	Traditional and Native Farming & Ranching Conference	5,000
12-25-A-5629 Amendment No. 2	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute	Agricultural Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	1,100
12-25-A-5757 Amendment No. 3	Washington State University	Rural Transportation Study Update	34,000
14-TMXXX-IA-0028 Amendment No. 1	Iowa State University	Grain Basis Analysis and GTR Indicators	10,395
14-TMXXX-WI-0029 Amendment No. 1	Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems, University of Wisconsin - Madison	Regional Food Freight Transportation Study	13,157

15-TMXXX-BZ-0002	University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report - 2015	25,000
15-TMXXX-TN-0004	University of Tennessee on behalf of its Institute of Agriculture Knoxville	Impact of Inland Waterway Improvements on the Transport of Corn and Soybeans	85,146
15-TMXXX-ND-0003	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute	Agricultural Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	38,750
15-TMXXX-DC-0006	The Agriculture Ocean Transportation Coalition	Ag Shipper Workshops and Summary Reports	54,000
15-TMXXX-TX-0007	Texas A&M AgriLife Research	Agricultural Supply Chains & Infrastructure Needs on the U.S.-Mexico Border	80,000
15-TMXXX-NJ-0008	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	International Containerized Soybean Exports Freight Cost Model	48,500
Total			\$1,071,834

Fiscal Year 2016 - As of March 3, 2016 Cooperative Research Agreements

Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
16-TMXXX-VA-0001	Winrock International Institute-Wallace Center	GroupGAP Pilot Meeting	\$13,000
16-TMXXX-BZ-0001	University of São Paulo (USP)	Brazil Soybean Transportation Data and Report - 2016	\$25,000
16-TMTSD-DC-0002	The Agriculture Transportation Coalition, Inc.	Ag Shipper Workshops and Summary Reports	\$63,000
16-TMTSD-ND-0003	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute North Dakota State University	Collection of Agricultural Transportation Information for the Grain Transportation Report	41,800
16-TMTSD-ND-0004	North Dakota State University	Dynamic Changes in Rail Shipping Mechanisms for Grain, Competition	118,000
16-TMTSD-KS-0005	Kansas State University Manhattan	Profile of Short Line Railroads in High Grain Production States	43,000

16-TMMSD-MI-0005	Michigan State University	USDA's Agriculture Tourism Directory, Local Food Directories Maintenance, Enhancements of Mobile App functions for Farmers Market Reporting System, and GIS Local Food Spatial Analysis Tool	100,000
16-TMTSD-IA-0006	Soy Transportation Coalition	3rd Agricultural Transportation Conference	25,000
16-TMMSD-OR-0007	Oregon State University	Lessons Learned from Public Investment in Local and Regional Meat and Poultry Processing.	48,750
16-TMMSD-AR-0008	University of Arkansas	Creating Geospatial Maps to Facilitate Local Food Educator/Extension-led Focus Groups in Six Strike Force States	100,000
Total			\$577,550

Plant Variety Protection Act

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the Plant Variety Protection Act that shows the number of applications received, the number of applications pending action, the number of applications approved, the number of certificates issued, and the number that expired to include fiscal year 2015 and estimates for FY 2016. Also include the average time it takes AMS to approve of an application - from the time of receipt to final approval.

Response. The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Plant Variety Protection Performance Measure	FY 2015	FY 2016 Estimates
Applications Received	506	450
Applications Pending Action as of 9/30/2015	335	285
Applications Approved	500	500
Certificates Issued	419	400
Certificates Expiring	102	210
Average PVP application processing time	1.66 years	1.50 years

Reimbursable

Mr. Aderholt: Please update last year's hearing record to show reimbursements made to the Office of the Chief Information Officer for support in fiscal years 2015 through estimates for fiscal year

2017?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

OCIO Reimbursements (Dollars in Thousands)			
OCIO ACTIVITIES	FY 2015	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
e-Gov Initiatives	\$627	\$588	\$598
Network Services	872	771	784
Telecom Services	618	623	635
Enterprise Data Center Cost Management (NITC)	4,769	2,914	2,966
Total	6,886	4,896	4,983

Standardization Program Costs

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing standardization program costs by commodity for fiscal year 2015 and estimates for 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Standardization Program Costs (Dollars in Thousands)			
Programs	FY 2015	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
Cotton and Tobacco	\$1,873	\$1,470	\$1,485
Dairy Products	323	455	459
Specialty Crops Program	1,256	1,331	1,344
Livestock, Poultry and Seed	1,259	1,270	1,281
Science and Technology	374	445	449
Total	\$5,085	\$4,971	\$5,018

Commodity Procurement Activities

Mr. Aderholt: What steps are being taken to correct and improve management controls, accountability for contaminated products, corrective actions, and sampling procedures concerning AMS' oversight of the commodity purchases? Please address each issue separately.

Response: All suppliers undergo pre-award plant surveys and/or

capability assessments conducted by AMS certification agents (Specialty Crop Program's Inspection Division, or Livestock, Poultry and Seed Program's Quality Assessment Division). These assessments ensure that a prospective contractor's business practices will meet the technical, production, and transportation capabilities, and the quality assurance and production control procedures expected by the AMS. AMS Commodity Procurement Staff communicate with AMS Program area management on the eligibility status of new and existing suppliers.

Awarded contractors are obligated to meet the requirements set forth in the AMS Master Solicitation for Commodity Procurements, the applicable AMS commodity product specification, and/or the vendor's AMS-approved technical proposal. The AMS Master Solicitation mandates domestic origin traceability systems and food defense plans for all AMS contracted vendors. AMS specifications and technical proposal requirements mandate production/lot coding to facilitate product trace-back and recall; appropriate microbiological testing and reporting; production control measures (e.g. 'plan/do, check, act'); and processing, storage and transportation of the commodity product.

Contract compliance is further assured through AMS certification agents who monitor production and processing of the product, either through continuous supervision or through audit-based verification. Continuous supervision includes online sampling and inspection conducted by the AMS agent for defects in quality and wholesomeness, packaging and packing, and storage.

Product that does not meet the contract requirements is rejected for use in fulfillment of an AMS contract.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with information for fiscal year 2015 regarding schools ordering products containing lean finely textured beef as part of the National School Lunch Program.

Response: In fiscal year 2015, AMS purchased about 1.2 million pounds of products containing lean finely textured beef valued at almost \$4.0 million for distribution to schools. That constitutes approximately 1 percent of total beef purchases for schools.

Mr. Aderholt: Some schools have raised concern about having an adequate supply of food products to fulfill the new requirements for the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs. Previously there have been instances where USDA has delayed or cancelled commodity shipments. What types of delays and cancellations have occurred in the last year? How much notice does the Agency give the States when orders are delayed or cancelled? What options do States and schools have to fill these gaps when USDA commodities are not available?

Response: AMS makes every attempt to purchase products ordered by schools, but in some instances, there are delays or cancellations to school orders due to supply issues. Delays and cancellations largely are a result of domestic market conditions, which includes supply, production, and prices. Last year, supplies of turkey and egg products were tight due to lower available quantity in the market as a result of

the avian flu. AMS was able to provide other protein items as a suitable substitute since the protein market for other products remained adequate to meet school needs. Although the effects of the drought in California persist, the fruit industry (peaches, pears, apricots, and strawberries) was able to provide sufficient quantities in order to meet requested orders, or an adequate substitute was found. The only vegetable supply problem was with spinach that suffered flooding in harvest areas. The supply issue was rectified by extending delivery periods so all spinach demand could be met.

It is AMS policy to provide States as much notice as possible when orders are delayed or canceled. Typically, AMS solicits for food products at least two months prior to delivery, and if insufficient bids are received, notifies the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to collaboratively determine how to proceed, including notifications to States.

States have multiple options to utilize their USDA commodity entitlement when specific USDA commodities are not available. There are nearly 200 food items offered to schools, which they choose from a catalog. If specific USDA commodities are not available, States and schools are encouraged to order like products or any other products that will meet their menu needs. States and schools also can fill gaps by choosing fresh fruits and vegetables through purchases made by the Department of Defense (DOD Fresh Program).

Mr. Aderholt: Schools participating in the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs are required to serve more fruits and vegetables.

- a. How has this requirement affected USDA purchases of fruits and vegetables? Please provide a table comparing school years, beginning with SY 2012/13.

Response: In school year (SY) 2015/16, AMS anticipates purchases to be \$80.3 million more for fruits and vegetables delivered to schools than in SY 2014/15. In SY 2014/15, AMS purchased \$58.1 million more fruits and vegetables for schools than in SY 2013/14. In SY 2013/14, AMS purchased \$66.9 million more fruits and vegetables for schools than in SY 2012/13.

[The Information Follows:]

Fruit and Vegetable Purchases for Schools (Dollars in Millions)			
SY 2012/13	SY 2013/14	SY 2014/15	SY 2015/16**
\$356.3	\$423.2	\$481.3	\$561.6

** Anticipated, as of March 3, 2016

- b. Has AMS seen an increase in demand for these products from schools?

Response: Yes, the demand for SY 2013/14 was approximately 18.8 percent higher than the previous school year, the year the change took place. In SY 2014/15, AMS saw an increase in demand of 13.7 percent over the previous year.

In SY 2015/16, AMS anticipates an increase in demand of 16.7 percent over the previous year.

- c. Has AMS been able to fulfill all purchase requests for fruits and vegetables?

Response: AMS had a few supply issues with fruit but was able to provide a suitable substitute in order to meet the entire fruit requirement for schools. The issue with fruit is a continuation of the drought in California. The only issue with vegetables was with spinach where area flooding delayed the harvest. We were able to extend the delivery periods for spinach which enabled AMS to meet the demand.

- d. Please provide an update on how AMS is working to obtain more fruits and vegetables?

Response: As a result of the success with changing the purchase schedule after meeting with growers in California during the fall of 2014, last year AMS met with the Apricot industry to discuss how to improve deliveries for apricot and strawberry products. The industry made it clear that the harvest for these two products is sooner than other fruits, and recommended moving up purchase planning to assist AMS with obtaining adequate supplies. In SY 2015/16, AMS offered apricot and strawberry products ahead of the remaining fruits and was very successful in obtaining the quantities needed to meet school requirements.

AMS continues to review contract methodology and has changed to long term contracting for fruits and vegetables which offers flexibility to recipients while still meeting harvest periods of products. AMS has added quarterly purchases of some school products so that schools can order year round and make adjustments to entitlement as necessary, and to maximize the quantities purchased for schools.

AMS and the Food and Nutrition Service are working together to conduct the 2015/16 Pilot Project for Procurement of Unprocessed Fruits and Vegetables that will assist schools in receiving more fruits and vegetables while still using entitlement funds. This pilot allows AMS to establish and qualify products and suppliers without going through a Federal procurement. The procurement will take place at the local level, allowing schools to use entitlement funding if their procurement results in the use of suppliers approved by AMS. The pilot has become a success and continues to grow each year.

Farmers' Market Promotion Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Committee on the costs and activities of the Farmers' Market and Local Food Promotion program.

Response: The 2014 Farm Bill authorized \$30 million for the Farmers' Market and Local Food Promotion Program (FMLFPP). In 2015, the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) awarded \$13.1 million in grants for farmer-to-consumer direct marketing projects such as farmers markets, community-supported agriculture programs, roadside stands, and

agritourism. The Local Food Promotion Program (LFPP) awarded the additional \$11.8 million to support the promotion of local and regional food business enterprises that serve as intermediaries to process, distribute, aggregate, and/or store locally or regionally produced food products rather than provide products directly to consumers.

In fiscal year 2015, the FMLFPP received 883 applications which included 406 applications for FMPP requesting \$34,789,119 and 274 applications for LFPP requesting \$20,628,662. FMPP awarded 163 grants while LFPP awarded 159 grants.

FMPP and LFPP published their respective requests for applications for fiscal year 2016 on March 8, 2016 with a due date for applications of May 12, 2016. LFPP and FMPP each have approximately \$13.9 million available for award. Timely applications which meet the grant requirements will be reviewed and ranked by select peer professionals. Awards will be made in late September 2016.

The table below lists specific of 2015 FMPP awards by state.

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Alabama	City of Enterprise	Increase grower and consumer participation in the Enterprise Farmers' Market and increase local growers' "Farm to Table" sales by conducting an advertising campaign that utilizes events, activities, and promotional items that encourage purchasing products from local growers.	\$52,000.00
Alaska	Homer Farmer Market	Increase access and market awareness of local produce for low-income and at-risk populations through increased advertising to targeted areas, demonstrations on food preparation, storage, and nutrition as well as increase the current efficiency of the market by providing regional producers and farmers' market staff management training and support.	\$81,345.00
Alaska	Calypso Farm and Ecology Center	Partner with the Resource Center for Parents and Children and the JP Jones Community Center to increase food access, awareness of local food options, and marketing options for farmers in the South Cushman neighborhood in Ester, Alaska by establishing a new Southside Community Farmers' Market and Veggie Truck, ensuring the market is accessible to Supplemental Nutrition	\$56,620.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients, implementing a marketing campaign to prompt locally produced food products, and mentoring beginning farmers in direct marketing.	
Arizona	Heirloom Farmers Markets, Inc.	Increase the visibility of current and new vendors while enhancing the potential for their success at the Heirloom Farmers' Markets (HFM) through increased sales and increase the number of and diversity of patrons to the market by: (1) promoting HFM's Saturday and Sunday markets at the Rillito Park Food Pavilion; (2) developing and implementing an HFM Marketing Training Program, which will offer technical assistance to vendors; and (3) developing, implementing, and managing a sustained collaborative marketing campaign between HFM and regional farmers' market vendors.	\$98,744.00
Arkansas	City of Fayetteville	Increase the direct producer-to-consumer sales and the consumption of local foods in Northwest Arkansas and economic benefit to regional producers by conducting an advertising and educational campaign that utilizes television and radio advertising, special events, and educational training session on merchandising, displays and social media exposure for local producers selling at the Fayetteville Farmers' Market and the region.	\$58,856.00
California	Heart of the City Farmers Market	Positively affect the healthy eating habits in a low-income community and access to locally produced food through nutrition education and new customer orientation of the use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits at the Heart of the City Farmers' Market by promoting the use of SNAP at the market, conducting workshops and market tours, and providing cooking demonstrations for urban low-income neighborhoods.	\$100,000.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
California	Orland Farmstead Creamery, LLC	Increase access to local foods and consumer awareness of the availability of local products by developing an online farmers' market to serve Butte, Glenn, Tehama and Shasta counties in California and working with schools to educate children and families about local products.	\$100,000.00
California	Farms to Grow, Inc.	Increase the capacity and direct-to-consumer market opportunities of African American farmers to participate in local and regional farmers' markets by providing culturally relevant market readiness training, education and networking for members of the African American Farmers of California Association and African American urban growers and gardeners from California's Bay Area, Sacramento Delta and Central Valley regions.	\$98,278.00
California	City of American Canyon	Enhance low-income resident access to fresh fruits and vegetables and generate awareness of the City of American Canyon's Farmers' Market, market days and times and educational, entertainment, and cultural events by launching and managing the farmers' market in American Canyon, which will include Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) payment options; promoting and advertising the market to the local and regional community; providing education, entertainment, and cultural celebrations at the farmers' market; and developing a plan for market sustainability.	\$78,074.00
California	Modesto Certified Farmers' Market, Inc.	Increase the consumption and sales of locally produced agriculture in Modesto, California by developing educational training for junior high school students that incorporates cooking classes at the Modesto Certified Farmers Market.	\$97,207.00
California	Sustainable Economic Enterprises	Grow the number of farm vendors and strengthen farm vendor retention by developing market materials and advertising/marketing tailored to	\$42,488.22

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
	of Los Angeles	the greater Baldwin Hills Crenshaw community, creating an ongoing schedule of community events hosted at the market in partnership with local community partners, and creating and implementing a sales plan that focuses efforts on developing a training curriculum for vendors.	
California	Sacramento Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc.	Increase access to locally grown healthy food to individuals and families in Sacramento, California and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) purchases and the diversity of sales of produce at the Oak Park Farmers' Market by conducting a focus group to determine the barriers to participating in the market and then developing and implementing an educational marketing campaign for consumers to learn about participating farmers and how to cook locally grown food.	\$52,318.00
California	California State University, Fresno	Build staff capacity to increase direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities in rural Fresno and Kings Counties by developing a standardized curriculum that will be available to replicate similar training and capacity-building activities in other San Joaquin Valley food desert communities; increase farm vendor opportunities to sell their products in low-income, food desert communities in the San Joaquin Valley by establishing and promoting rural farmers' markets; and demonstrate that farmers' markets improve the quality of life in food desert communities by providing an access point to fresh fruits and vegetables by developing, implementing, and analyzing economic impact study for the project region.	\$100,000.00
California	University of California, Davis	Increase the competitiveness and viability of small-scale California farms and ranches that diversify with agritourism operations by developing, improving, and expanding	\$99,759.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		market opportunities, outreach, training, and technical assistance for farm and ranch operations serving roadside stands and other agritourism activities such as educational webinars with expert presenters, online discussions for the California agritourism community, providing monthly newsletters, increasing outreach to the public, and conducting regional workshops in four California regions.	
California	Training, Employment & Community Help, Inc.	Increase the availability and utilization of healthy, locally produced food and enable the expansion and operation of farmers' markets and other direct-to-consumer activities by forming a non-profit organization and creating a strategic plan to sustain and expand the role of the market in the local food system; hiring staff to manage market educational, outreach, and operational activities year round; providing operational support to new and existing producers and partner with other entities to provide relevant producer training; and performing consumer engagement, outreach and education activities to strengthen the consumer-producer bond and increase market patronage.	\$89,732.00
California	The Abundant Table	Increase the number of low-income families able to purchase weekly Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) boxes from an expanded number of CSA sites in low-access areas of the county; establish at least three schools participating in monthly pop-up stands; increase the amount and variety of culturally-appropriate fruits and vegetables through CSA and farm-to-school programs; and increase English-learning community awareness of and access to local, seasonal produce by (1) enhancing infrastructure for increased consumption of locally grown produce to low-access and low-income communities; (2) developing new marketing and promotional	\$99,997.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		materials for outreach to schools, faith-based, and farmworker communities; and (3) piloting a new school pop-up farm stand at Title 1 schools, partnering with Ventura County Farm to School Collaborative.	
California	Pie Ranch	Increase the direct-to-consumer food sales in Bay Areas Farm Team's member farms from the Central Coast and Capay Valley and boost the number of households in the Bay Area that regularly eat locally grown, sustainably produced foods by creating a formal partnership among 4-6 farms; designing, testing, and launching a meal-kit-based Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) at three or more institutional partner sites; and cultivating relationships between participating farms, families, and institutions.	\$100,000.00
California	Community Services Unlimited, Inc.	Increase consumer purchases of local produce through the Village Market Place's farm stands and Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program and build general interest and support for local agricultural producers by carrying out a dynamic community marketing and education campaign. Additionally, increase access to high quality, fresh, local, culturally appropriate produce for residents in low-income/low-access and underserved areas of Los Angeles and access to urban markets for southern California small agricultural producers through increasing the number of farm stands and CSA drop off sites.	\$100,000.00
Colorado	Boulder County Farmers' Market	Increase access to fresh, locally, and affordable produce for all demographics of Denver, Colorado while supporting local farmers, ranchers, and food artisans by establishing a growers-only farmers' market at Union Station.	\$99,163.57
Colorado	Pikes Peak Small Farms, P.B.C.	Increase access to and the consumption of healthy local food by low-income individuals by	\$51,031.48

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		implementing an educational program, TinyFarm, that links the farm and food to a curriculum that aims to create awareness, build knowledge, and strengthen gardening and cooking skills related to local food.	
Colorado	Community Agriculture Alliance	Develop a thriving local food system that increases the sale of local food/products and the number of local producers selling products by providing education on benefits of buying local for consumers/community members, conducting a marketing campaign that highlights the availability of local food/products, training local producers how to market, package, and price their products, and enhance an online marketplace website.	\$81,648.00
Colorado	History Colorado DBA Colorado Historical Society	Improve visibility and vitality of Pueblo Farmers' Market and increase consumption of local and regionally grown agricultural food and products by implementing a two pronged marketing campaign that brands the farmers' market and educates local residents, emphasizing the elderly and low-income residents, by developing bilingual outreach material and promotional items.	\$70,416.00
Connecticut	Ledge Light Health District	Increase local farmer participation in farmers' markets and market purchases of locally grown, farm fresh fruits, vegetables, and foods by low-income individuals through establishing a New London County Farmers' Market Manager Association; enhancing countywide promotion of farmers' markets; implementing a Latino ambassador program to perform outreach to non-English speaking residents; facilitating a new farmers' market internship program; and providing cooking demonstrations that promote the consumption of fruits and vegetables at the market.	\$99,697.63
Delaware	Delaware State University	Enhance the quality of life, wealth creation, and self-employment opportunities for farmers by providing farm management education	\$100,000.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		and training to community-supported programs in rural Delaware; creating avenues to increase revenue and maximize production through, experiential training on crop rotation and by creating value-added production opportunities; providing national certification training in food safety and handling; providing advertising and/or outreach to assist in marketing farms; and offering training and technical assistance to farmers and farm market managers in developing comprehensive business plans.	
Delaware	Historic Lewes Farmers Market Society, Inc.	Support the economic viability of an expanded market season, improve market access in underserved areas, and increase awareness and marketing of local producers by expanding shoulder season products (early Spring and Fall), helping farmers develop value-added products and identify new market channels, expanding usage of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits at the Historic Lewes Farmers' Market, and providing marketing advice and support to improve market stalls.	\$99,229.99
District of Columbia	Dreaming Out Loud, Inc.	Improve access to local food in low-income communities and provide direct-to-consumer access for farmers from Westmoreland County, Virginia by purchasing and installing a walk-in cooler to store produce at farm sites; designing and distributing outreach, wellness, and marketing materials; and establishing farmers' markets in Washington, DC.	\$99,430.00
Florida	Florida West Coast Resource Conservation & Development Council	Increase domestic consumption of and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products in Manatee County, Florida's food deserts by developing a sustainable mobile market that accepts Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits; developing consignment opportunities to allow regional farmers, ranchers, and	\$99,981.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		vendors of agricultural products to sell their products via the mobile market; and providing ongoing classes to consumers about preparing locally produced fruits and vegetables as well as to local farmers about marketing locally produced foods and the appropriate business skills for participating in a mobile market.	
Florida	Common Thread International, Inc.	Expand the avenues of produce sales for local farmers at the market and increase sales to the food insecure areas of the City of Jacksonville, Florida by identifying and retrofitting a mobile market vehicle, developing and implementing a marketing and community engagement plan, developing the use of a pre-purchase system that allows for the use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, and offering training and technical assistance to producers in the First Coast Fresh Food Hub.	\$100,000.00
Florida	Central Florida Young Men's Christian Association	Partner with Picker's Farm Truck Market and seven other farmers to increase access to fresh produce and understanding of how to prepare locally produced food by underserved communities through facilitating fresh produce and healthy living cooking experiences to 100 neighborhoods highlighting the produce of local farmers at the YMCA's farmers' market.	\$99,753.00
Florida	A Simpler Place in Time, Inc.	Increase the overall access of locally grown produce in the Riverview, Florida community and farmer direct-to-consumer marketing opportunities by establishing a producer only weekly farmers' market that accepts Supplemental Nutrition Benefits Program (SNAP) benefits, implementing a marketing campaign that promotes local farmers and producers, conducting educational outreach for consumers to learn more about their local produce and farmers, and encouraging	\$51,963.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		participation in the local Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) network.	
Florida	Frenchtown Neighborhood Improvement Association, Inc.	Improve consumer access to and knowledge of the benefits of purchasing locally sourced agricultural products as well as the sales opportunities for farmers and value-added vendors in Frenchtown, Florida by conducting a marketing campaign that includes radio, print, billboards, promotional materials, and social media; hosting cooking demonstrations for at the market to highlight locally produced foods; and creating a direct sales business start-up toolkit and business resource library for local agricultural producers.	\$100,000.00
Florida	Florida Certified Organic Growers, Inc.	Increase the engagement between local producers and Eastern Alachua residents while enhancing diversification of the available local agricultural products at the market and improving participation in the farmers' market and consumption of locally grown food by establishing a multi-weekday indoor farmers market; creating a state-permitted commissary for producers to legally wash, package, and store agricultural products; and creating a food-based community education program that provides outreach, training, and technical assistance to local food producers and consumers.	\$99,790.00
Florida	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service	Partner with Market Umbrella to increase access to local food and nutrition education to low-income communities as well as the sales at participating farmers' markets and their redemption rate for Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) coupons by researching farmers' markets participating in the Florida FMNP, developing and hosting market manager and vendor trainings from data findings with Florida's Farmers' Market Coalition, developing strategic outreach plans for each community on the Florida	\$75,000.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		FMNP for nutrition education and local food promotion, and creating strategic community development action plans for each FMNP market county.	
Georgia	The Project Generation Gap, Inc.	Strengthen the state of Georgia's market managers and local agricultural producers/vendors by creating a Georgia Farmers Market Association to standardize farmers' market policies, practices, marketing, and training and technical assistance in Georgia.	\$90,035.00
Georgia	Georgia Organics	Empower farmers' market managers to replicate the My Market Club (https://georgiaorganics.org/MMC) without needing to partner directly with Georgia Organics through marketing, training, and educational outreach on the successful program strategies that have helped markets and farmers thrive.	\$100,000.00
Georgia	Community Farmers Markets, Inc.	Increase domestic consumption of and access to local agricultural products by providing two new retail options (pop-up markets) and training and technical assistance to struggling markets in the metro Atlanta area.	\$100,000.00
Georgia	The Rockmart Farmers Market, Inc.	Increase Rockmart Farmers Market consumers' access to and understanding of locally produced agricultural products and local producers' opportunities to sell their products, expand their product base, and increase understanding of consumer demand by providing new marketing opportunities for farmers; creating an online market, supporting training for producers to help them diversify their offerings and extend their seasons, and expanding outreach to and opportunities for additional producers; and educating consumers on the importance, availability, and benefits of locally and regionally produced agricultural products and promoting agritourism focused on local farms and their practices.	\$99,910.38

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Georgia	Main Street Jefferson	Increase the purchase and consumption of locally grown and produced food and expand the venue and sales of local farmers and food producers by developing the Geocache Agritourism Trail, recruiting farmers and food producers to participate in the farmers' market and the agritourism trail, developing a marketing strategy to grow the customer base, organizing transportation to increase resident access to the farmers' market, and engage farmers to participate in locally-grown farm tours.	\$33,082.00
Georgia	Forsyth Farmers' Market, Inc.	Increase the sales of local farmers and vendors at the Forsyth Farmers' Market (FFM) as well as the total number of visits to the market locations by developing a free mobile app that will provide FFM Saturday market and Farm Truck 912 customers with real time information on market locations and hours, vendor availability, seasonal specials, and other information designed to increase the customer shopping experience and implement a Farmers Market App promotion program for FFM customers using social media, print media, earned media, and outreach to increase the number of downloads of the application.	\$54,648.20
Guam	Para I Probecu'n I Taotaota , Inc.	Increase domestic consumption and access to locally produced agricultural products and expand market opportunities for farmers by developing a comprehensive marketing plan for the Guam Farmers Market designed to promote increased domestic consumption and direct sales to consumers and establishing a permanent and fully operational farmers market.	\$99,276.00
Hawaii	Holoholo Farm LLC	Expand direct-to-consumer sales and increase production of locally grown and value-added products by North Shore farmers by obtaining, marketing, and managing a mobile processing unit that can be used by	\$81,648.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		multiple farms and establishing an agritourism route (AgriCorridor) that connects visitors to local farms.	
Idaho	Homedale Farmers' Market	Encourage an increase in market attendance and in vendor sales at the Homedale Farmers' Market by educating children about the benefits of locally grown agricultural products through informative, age-appropriate activities such as cooking demonstrations and conducting tastings of raw, local foods.	\$54,450.00
Idaho	West Central Highlands RC & D Council, INC.	Increase the domestic consumption of and access to locally produced agricultural products by providing support and assistance to farmers' markets through resource development, regional meetings, and networking opportunities, increasing access to nutritious, local foods for low-income families through marketing and strategizing best practices for market acceptance of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, and educating the public about the benefits of local, healthy food consumption through outreach activities.	\$93,978.00
Illinois	City of Carbondale	Partner with Market Ventures to identify ways to offer more regionally produced food to customers and increase vendor sales and consumer traffic by assessing current market operations at the Carbondale Farmers' Market and finding potential development opportunities; exploring potential farmers' market expansion opportunities and identifying locations that will provide the best location for vendors and consumers; and completing a financial analysis to review market budgets and determining feasibility and long-term viability of an expanded or improved farmers' market.	\$34,500.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Illinois	Illinois Farmers Market Association	Support the success of farmers' market and increase the consumption and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products by developing improved and expanded cooperative online system for sharing farmer and market profiles via multiple websites; promoting farmers, producers, and market managers through single registration through the MarketMaker Program; and developing and distributing an economic impact analysis identifying the effects the new social platform has on farmers, markets, and local communities.	\$90,594.00
Illinois	The Endeleo Institute, Inc.	Implementing a healthy eating outreach and information campaign focused on the farmers' market through local media advertising; conducting monthly nutrition and/or cooking classes coinciding with the market season at Robichaux Park, Trinity Church, and Woodson Library; facilitating field trips to the farmers' market for those with limited mobility or no transportation; and fostering business development opportunities with individual farmers and local corner stores to encourage stores to purchase produce directly from the growers and sell retail in the neighborhood.	\$47,128.00
Illinois	Jacksonville Main Street	Increase the sales and product exposure of the vendors of the Farmers Market on the Square and access to and resident consumption of locally produced, fresh food by providing Wi-Fi service for market participants and conducting a marketing campaign that uses live video, social media, and targeted entertainment.	\$39,620.26
Illinois	City of Aurora	Increase the sales for farm vendors and total number of vendors and improve the outreach, educational marketing, and services throughout the Market season by creating a bilingual information resource on Aurora's Farmers Market website and	\$99,965.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		a promotional campaign to increase the Market's visibility to low-income, high-obesity neighborhoods; developing bilingual online videos, in conjunction with local Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) agencies, to show how easy it is to shop with SNAP at the farmers market; and implementing a promotional campaign to strengthen community awareness and attendance to the Aurora market that includes cooking demonstrations at the market.	
Illinois	Fuller Park Community Development Corporation	Increase the amount of fresh foods available to residents of Chicago's Fuller Park and other food desert communities by increasing the capacity of the Eden Place Farmers' Market program to serve an even larger portion of its community and surrounding areas through conducting training for residents in topics concerning urban farming and food safety and providing a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) food box program for residents.	\$99,952.16
Indiana	Town of LaGrange	Enhance farm vendor opportunities and low-income consumer access to locally and regional grown agricultural products by improving the quality of the weekly LaGrange Farmers' Market through a promotional campaign that highlights the usage of Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program benefits at the market.	\$60,816.26
Indiana	Orange County Community Development, Inc.	Increase consumer awareness of locally grown agricultural products and knowledge of farm vendors by providing vendor workshops that cover topics including market development, new product ideas, business expansion and the means to sustain a viable business and conducting a marketing campaign for two farmers' markets in Orange County, Indiana.	\$56,952.72

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Indiana	Historic Newburgh Inc.	Increase the number of trained market managers, volunteers, and vendors resulting in better managed markets that will see expansion of vendors, safe products, direct sales and customer base by providing training for vendors and market masters and developing a comprehensive marketing campaign with new marketing materials and opportunities to expand the promotion of two farmers' markets in Warrick County, Indiana.	\$60,076.00
Indiana	Farmers Market, Inc.	Partner with Pinter Consulting and Salsa Making to increase the number of farmer vendors and consumers at the South Bend Farmer's Market through performing an analysis of the local market, which will assess consumer awareness of the market; developing relationships with vendors through web-based interactive connections; providing outreach and transportation allowing low income/low access neighborhoods to have access to the market.	\$99,973.80
Iowa	Greater Fort Dodge Growth Alliance	Increase the diversity of local agricultural products in the Fort Dodge Market on Central by sustaining existing and foster the development of new farm operations through promoting farmers' markets locally and regionally, establishing consumer education programs through workshops and cooking demonstrations and vendor education programs through workshops and roundtables, and implementing an internship program to assist vendors in expanding into other markets.	\$97,400.00
Iowa	Northern Iowa River Greenbelt Association	Increase the visibility and marketing opportunities of local food producers, improve and expand agritourism across the Healthy Harvest region, and improve producer and consumer awareness and access to local food information by expanding/improving marketing tools, providing technical assistance for local farmers, and redesigning	\$61,136.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		Healthy Harvest's marketing tools and strategies.	
Iowa	Southern Iowa Resource Conservation & Development Area, Inc.	Increase the number of farmers' market vendors, enhance local farmer skills related to direct producer-to-consumer marketing, and increase consumer attendance at farmers' markets by implementing an advertising campaign that uses print and electronic media and conducting peer-to-peer workshops for vendors and potential vendors.	\$35,480.58
Kansas	Douglas County, Kansas	Support the development of robust local and regional food systems across Kansas by conducting community-based research to create strategic recommendations and a Douglas County Farmers Market Action Plan for market enhancement; providing technical assistance and capacity building to local farmers' markets; and providing the research process and results to statewide agriculture and health leaders as a model for other Kansas farmers' markets.	\$53,650.00
Kansas	Kitchen 4 Hire, LLC	Increase sales and access of locally and regionally produced agricultural products in Saline County, Kansas as well as producer knowledge of local, state, regional and federal programs to assist with direct-to-consumer sales and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification through the implementation of a marketing campaign that targets food deserts and consumers that are recipients of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and providing materials for farm vendors.	\$98,791.00
Kansas	Kansas Department of Agriculture	Increase consumer awareness and visitation and enhance farmer sales at Kansas farmers' markets by creating easy-to-use fillable templates for managers to enter their markets' information and use these professional pieces for promotional use in community newsletters, newspapers, websites,	\$98,549.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		social media pages, and posters; providing additional signage and promotional materials for the market; and providing hand-washing stations allowing farmers' markets to offer chef demonstrations and sampling to highlight how to use the fresh fruits, vegetables and proteins available for purchase at the market.	
Kentucky	Cumberland County Fiscal Court	Increase farmer vendor participation and sales as well as consumer attendance at the Cumberland County Farmers Market by improving the location and service of the market; providing outreach to recruit local producers to marketing opportunities by direct mail campaign regarding artisan meats; and developing and implementing a marketing plan to advertise and promote the market to local consumers.	\$86,028.56
Kentucky	Brighton Center, Inc.	Increase the distribution, access, purchase, and consumption of locally produced food by establishing, implementing, and promoting five mobile markets in Northern Kentucky, that will have the capability of processing Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and engage customers in nutrition education and cooking demonstrations.	\$100,000.00
Louisiana	North Louisiana Farm Fresh Corporation	Increase consumer consumption of local and regional food and vendor and market manager knowledge of marketing and product diversification by expanding the Ruston Farmers Market and implementing an outreach and educational campaign for both consumers and vendors.	\$47,784.00
Maine	Maine Federation of Farmers' Markets	Increase domestic consumer consumption of locally sourced foods by developing an educational campaign to inform the public about the multiple benefits provided by farmers' markets, and facilitating the annual Maine Farmers' Market Snapshot Week, that will keep local	\$99,000.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		foods and local farmers in the spotlight.	
Maryland	Future Harvest, Chesapeake Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture	Build new market opportunities for farm and ranch operations serving local markets by developing and implementing outreach, training, and networking opportunities and increase domestic consumption of and access too locally and regionally produced agricultural products by creating a multi-media consumer outreach campaign.	\$100,000.00
Maryland	Engaged Community Offshoots, Inc.	Expand low-income resident access to healthy, locally grown food, while simultaneously making it possible and desirable for area farmers, ranchers, and value-added local producers to sell to this untapped constituency by establishing a market; creating marketing and communications material specifically gears to low-income residents; recruiting regional Maryland farmers and ranchers to vend at the market; securing the required components to accept nutrition assistance program benefits; and providing community-based programming at the market including nutrition education and food demonstrations.	\$100,000.00
Massachusetts	The Trustees of Reservations	Increase access to and consumption of fresh, local food for low-income Boston residents and connect New England farmers and producers with new markets and help strengthen their businesses by launching the first all-local mobile market in Boston, increasing opportunities for low-income Boston residents to purchase fresh, local food in their own neighborhoods; providing additional market opportunities for New England farmers and producers that are not already vendors at the Boston Public Market, including seasonal farmers' markets, day stalls, and product demonstration opportunities linked to the Boston Public Market; and providing New England farmers and producers with business development education such	\$99,777.98

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		as speaker series and scholarship opportunities.	
Massachusetts	Lower Cape Cod Community Development Corporation	Increase vendor sales and overall traffic at participating farmers' markets through the development and implementation of a new Farmers' Market Development Program that will train the vendors on business principles, risk management, marketing, new product development, and other elements of a successful year-round business.	\$100,000.00
Massachusetts	Third Sector New England, Inc.	Partner with Gardening the Community to increase the consumption of and access to locally produced fruits and vegetables for low and moderate income residents of the Mason Square community in Springfield, Massachusetts and improve market and Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) sales for local producers by conducting a market analysis that includes surveying existing and potential market customers and then designing and implementing an innovative, bilingual, culturally targeted marketing campaign; facilitating innovative market-based education efforts such as cooking demonstrations focused on cooking with fresh ingredients and storing and preserving the harvest; providing training for market staff on proper food handling, storage, and preservation tactics.	\$99,902.00
Massachusetts	Sustainable CAPE-Center for Agricultural Preservation & Education	Increase local residents', including low-income families, access to and awareness of locally produced agricultural products and local farmer sales at the Outer Cape Farmers' Markets by introducing and familiarizing elementary school children and their families, residents of local housing developments, and library patrons with local farmers, the food they produce, and farmers' markets; creating a coalition of at least three farmers' markets on the Outer Cape portion of Barnstable County to collaborate on marketing, strengthen	\$99,912.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		education, foster understanding of existing nutrition incentives, train managers and interested farmers/producers in accepting nutrition incentives, and implement promising management practices; and developing and disseminating marketing materials (direct mail, rack cards and/or posters) to collectively advertise the Outer Cape markets and educate about nutrition incentive programs.	
Michigan	Bath Charter Township	Increase consumer attendance and sales at the Bath Farmers Market by conducting events that feature and use locally sourced food and implementing a marketing campaign in targeted populations while increasing market vendors' capabilities through a series of workshops in social media marketing, direct mail and print advertising, video marketing, branding, and mobile websites.	\$58,534.28
Michigan	Friends of Lincoln Park Farmers Market	Increase access to local food and fresh produce at the Friends of Lincoln Park Farmers Market and increase the number of vendors and vendor sales by implementing a multi-media marketing campaign that includes online, newspaper, mailer, and billboard advertisements.	\$49,198.52
Michigan	Pittsfield Charter Township	Increase attendance, produce sales, and nutrition assistance program usage at the Pittsfield Township Farmers Market by implementing a producer-to-consumer educational campaign (Demo, Ride, Incentivize, Vary and Eat (DRIVE)) that uses cooking demonstrations, providing enjoyable training sessions for people of all ages, and providing nutritional information for items prepared through the demonstrations.	\$25,000.00
Michigan	City of Kentwood	Increase access to locally produced agricultural products by establishing the Kentwood Farmers Market to be a venue for farmers and vendors to sell and market their products, recruiting local farmers	\$43,142.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		and vendors to participate in the farmers' market, promoting the farmers' market to the public, and developing a partnership with the Kent District Library to offer educational opportunities for vendors and consumers.	
Michigan	City of Muskegon	Increase resident awareness of locally sourced produce at the Muskegon Farmers Market by expanding a children's educational program, Power of Produce Club; facilitating a winter farmers market; and implementing a marketing campaign that utilizes farm tours and provides technical assistance for farmers that plan to implement their own farm tours.	\$75,000.00
Michigan	City of Marquette Downtown Development Authority	Increase customer attendance, produce sales, product offerings, and farmer participation at the Downtown Marquette Farmers Market by promoting the market using television, radio, print media advertising, and social media; providing supplies for vendors and customers to be outside during inclement weather; providing food demonstrations of locally sourced food; and providing training to farmers in social media usage to help increase customers' awareness, on a consistent basis, of the farmer's products.	\$71,290.00
Michigan	City of Muskegon Heights	Improve the accessibility to fresh produce, support nutritional education, and bridge the gap between food producers and consumers, especially low-income consumers, by conducting an advertising campaign, hosting healthy cooking demonstrations, and recruiting produce vendors and food truck operators to the Muskegon Heights City Market.	\$35,000.00
Michigan	City of Allegan	Increase community access to fresh, local foods by expanding services and products at the Allegan Farmers Market while encouraging market participation through a promotional	\$31,293.79

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		campaign that highlights the expanded services and products through regional media outlets.	
Minnesota	Minnesota Food Association, Inc.	Expand underserved community access to local, organic produce and increase producer knowledge of and participation in Community Supported Agriculture by implementing a farmer-in-training education program for historically underserved, beginning farmers that focuses on direct-to-consumer delivery routes and selling at farmers' markets in the Twin Cities of Minnesota.	\$99,320.00
Minnesota	Lake City Thursday Market	Improve attendance at the farmers' market, secure increased sales for local farmers, and foster better health due to increased access to fresh local foods for community and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients by conducting a marketing campaign that develops a logo, market brand, and website; utilizes television, radio, print, and electronic media; and participate in local promotional events.	\$63,548.00
Minnesota	Town Square Farmers Market	Improve local food access and expand and develop new domestic agriculture market opportunities for local farm and ranch operations to provide domestic agriculture outreach and agritourism by developing and promoting a mobile market trolley; hiring a local foods access coordinator to expand and develop market opportunities and outreach to elderly, low-income, disabled, new Americans, youth and Native Americans; and providing educational programs focusing on the benefits of fresh food consumption, supporting local growers, and safe food handling.	\$100,000.00
Mississippi	City of Clinton	Increase overall visibility and awareness of Clinton's "Fresh at Five" Farmers' Market to low-income/low-access neighborhoods in west Jackson, Mississippi and north central Hinds County by conducting a	\$35,867.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		targeted promotional campaign that includes local print, radio and social media.	
Mississippi	Mississippi State University	Increase in the number of vendors operating with improved expertise in row crop production of spring and fall vegetables and increase consumer satisfaction and domestic consumption of and access to local agricultural products due to a wider variety of marketable fruits and vegetables with increased visibility and promotion of Philadelphia's Fresh Market at the Depot in downtown Philadelphia, Mississippi by conducting an advertising campaign that includes radio, newspaper, and social media; recruiting new vendors for the market; and providing training for farm vendors.	\$76,210.00
Mississippi	My Brother's Keeper, Incorporated	Increase growers' and other food producers' capacity to effectively participate in direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities by providing farm infrastructure trainings (e.g., GHP/GAP Certification), direct market education and processes, and technical assistance workshops and increase the access to and availability of farmers' markets, roadside stands, and other direct producer-to-consumer markets in low access/low income, minority communities by expanding and promoting the Jump Start Jackson Farmers Market through a comprehensive marketing campaign that includes culturally-appropriate public service announcements aired on the local radio and television stations, billboards, and other educational material.	\$100,000.00
Missouri	Taney County Health Department	Strengthen the local food system in the Missouri counties of Stone and Taney by conducting six networking and education events for local growers and ranchers annually and promoting professional development training and educational	\$96,694.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		scholarships available for local farmers and ranchers.	
Missouri	University of Missouri	Increase the number of farmers' markets throughout Missouri and their sales of locally sourced agricultural products by demonstrating effective display and sampling techniques to market vendors through training opportunities; training market vendors to use forms of advertising they have not used in the past; and providing technical assistance and information to those individuals and groups wishing to start or restart a market in their area.	\$97,014.00
Missouri	HOSCO SHIFT, Inc.	Increase in the number of the 5th, 18th, 19th, and 22nd Wards in Saint Louis, Missouri residents buying local produce by accessing the supplies necessary to store and deliver locally grown produce, connecting with local producers to distribute food, and training residents receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) through workforce assistance in production.	\$100,000.00
Missouri	Randolph County Caring Community, Inc.	Increase in vendor and consumer outreach and knowledge of the activities and benefits of the Depot Park Farmers Market and increase the diversity of food options, including produce, at the market by engaging more vendors and attracting a diverse consumer base; developing sustainability strategies to strengthen infrastructure systems and daily operating practices of the market; and engaging in continuous data collection, quality improvement, and evaluative practices, through strong outreach, education, collaboration, retention, and community engagement.	\$85,226.00
Missouri	The Webb City Farmers Market, Inc.	Generate more income for farmers by increasing sales, specifically on Tuesdays and during the Winter Market, and enable farmers to process excess produce for later	\$97,056.04

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		sale through the Webb City Farmers Market by designing and distributing Winter Market brochure; hosting special events such as cooking demonstrations; ensuring the necessary supplies and equipment are available for vendors to appropriately store their products; and facilitating a Tuesday Market and Winter Market.	
Missouri	Hickory County Farmers Market	Enhance consumer awareness of locally grown produce and how to prepare it, which will increase its demand, by conducting a promotion campaign that includes website develop and advertisements in local newspapers and billboards and facilitating cooking demonstrations at learning stations during the market season.	\$66,663.01
Missouri	Pulaski County Sheltered Workshop	Expand access to local, fresh, and healthy foods by implementing a mobile market that will accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits; training disabled Pulaski County Sheltered Workshop employees to staff the market and farm stand; providing social interaction and outdoor work at the market and farm stand to increase disabled employee awareness and understanding of the importance of healthy foods; and engaging and educating the local community through outreach on the availability and health benefits of local foods.	\$81,194.55
Montana	Alternative Energy Resource	Increase the consumption of and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products in Montana by (1) enhancing the efficiency and comprehensiveness of managing, accessing, and updating the Abundant Montana Directory listings; (2) developing a variety of ways to report, share, access, and display Abundant listings; (3) developing a calendar system for public entry of events for farmers' markets, on-farm or food-related events, farms hosting workdays, and on-farm sales by product; (4)	\$100,000.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		developing a marketing campaign to appeal to producers and consumers; (5) researching national and statewide agritourism information and agritourism resource manuals from other states; (6) collaborating with partner organizations and agencies interested in promoting and developing agritourism in Montana; and (7) developing a producer agritourism resource manual to be shared online.	
Montana	Blackfeet Community College	Strengthen the consumption of local and regional produce and goods and increase the affordability of more fruits, vegetables, food items, and locally sourced goods through a direct producer-to-consumer market on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation by conducting a marketing campaign focused on recruiting vendors, farmers, and ranchers and increase resident awareness of the farmers' market; making available the necessary supplies and equipment for vendors to participate in the market; and providing training for farm vendors to maximize their return on investment.	\$90,000.00
Montana	Yellowstone City County Health Department	Increase the consumption of healthy, locally grown agriculture products, offer an opportunity for producers to market directly to those in need of access to fresh fruits and vegetables, and enable customers to purchase regional foods by updating and expanding promotional materials targeting Southside residents, especially Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) beneficiaries; implementing an enhanced weekly market with diversified activities (e.g., cooking classes); expanding outreach to vendors; and working with area youth agencies that service disadvantaged children to develop appropriate educational and outreach activities at the market to promote locally sourced agricultural products.	\$87,297.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Nebraska	Nebraska Food Cooperative, Inc.	Develop a robust local food supply network operating across the state of Nebraska directly connecting farms with markets in an efficient infrastructure by expanding the marketing and outreach activities to include advertising in publications, social media, National Public Radio, and developing videos for distribution on the Internet; expanding the retail site support to add a fourth route for the mobile market in Nebraska's north central area and opening more retail sites in the eastern and central regions; and streamlining the Nebraska Food Cooperative's website interface (www.nebraskafood.org) to be mobile-friendly, optimize search engine functionality, meet industry standards, and provide additional payment options for consumers.	\$99,987.00
Nevada	On the Ranch, LLC	Increase the number of agricultural producers and vendors at the On the Ranch Farmers and Artisan Market by implementing a promotional and advertising campaign to recruit local and regional producers and customers and acquiring infrastructure that transports, stores, and preserves agricultural products for the market.	\$99,943.00
New Hampshire	Nashua Regional Planning Commission	Increase the capacity of the Nashua Farmers Market to make it a more sustainable and profitable market for farm vendors and increase consumer knowledge of the market, reducing the need for future promotions, by recruiting new local producers, providing potential vendors with permitting assistance, conducting marketing to expand the customer base, and implementing a Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) system to make fresh local foods accessible to low income populations; developing a multi-media suite of marketing materials including print, video and radio advertisements, and new market signage; and conducting market demand analyses to assess the feasibility of and establish	\$70,000.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		preliminary plans for a winter farmers' market and mobile market to operate in the Nashua area.	
New Jersey	Ironbound Community Corporation	Enhance local resident awareness of the benefit of consuming local, fresh foods and increase their consumption of them by establishing a vibrant farmers' market in a low-income area of Newark, New Jersey; hosting direct producer-to-consumer events such as cooking demonstrations and food tastings of local agricultural products; and conducting an outreach campaign throughout the city to promote the farmers' market including advertising through flyers, newspaper, radio, social media, and door-to-door.	\$99,980.00
New Jersey	Township of Union	Increase domestic consumption of and access too locally and regionally produced agricultural products by developing and sustaining a farmers' market in Union, New Jersey and implementing an educational promotional campaign that includes online, print materials, and hosting events at the market.	\$61,360.00
New Jersey	Cecil Creek Farms, LLC	Increase visibility and recognition of Cecil Creek Farm Market as the go-to source for local, organic, and sustainable produce and food products from a wide variety of Southern New Jersey and Tri-State area farms/producers by designing and implementing a marketing campaign that includes radio, billboard, and newspaper advertisements; conducting outreach to consumers/local residents through post cards and direct mail; and participating in local events in the surrounding area to promote vendor produce and agricultural products.	\$59,600.00
New Jersey	Town of Dover	Increase the consumption of and access to local and regionally produced agricultural products by developing and sustaining a new farmers' market in Dover, New Jersey; implementing an advertising	\$35,685.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		campaign to publicize the market; and providing educational opportunities to the public about products offered at the market.	
New Mexico	Santo Domingo Tribe	Develop a successful marketing campaign of local produce and agricultural products at the Santo Domingo Pueblo in New Mexico by hiring a coordinator to determine the needs of the farmers and agriculture vendors of the farming community and best practices for a successful farmers' market; identifying and establishing viable locations and a calendar for holding collaborative farmers' market; and identifying and establishing internal and external resources, supports, and partnerships to invest as stakeholders in a farmers' market, farmers, and vendors for sustainability and growth.	\$99,421.85
New Mexico	Capacity Builders, Inc.	Enhance Navajo Nation residents' access to locally sourced produce and increase local farmer sales and training opportunities by establishing the Tse Daa K'aan Community Farmers Market open Saturdays from April through October and providing ongoing trainings for local farmers and the market manager that will assist in building the skills necessary to take full advantage of this economic resource.	\$98,952.57
New York	South Bronx Farmers Market, Inc.	Increase farmer and producer participation in and the sales of locally produced agricultural products, including through the use of Federal nutrition assistance program benefits, at the South Bronx Farmers Market by conducting a direct outreach programs to apartments in four New York City Housing Authority housing developments; recruiting local urban farmers to sell at the market; creating a promotional market video with local youth to produce and post on our website, social media, YouTube and to share with interested individuals; promoting and expanding	\$40,717.13

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program for low-income groups.	
New York	Carey Institute for Global Good	Collaborate with the Cornell Cooperative Extension to develop market opportunities for New York State farmers, particularly those in the Mohawk-Hudson Region, and increase domestic consumption of New York State-produced agricultural products by analyzing existing survey data regarding the amount of barley and other small grains presently in production in New York State; providing training workshops meant to improve farmers' technical capacity to raise small grains; administering a supplemental survey in the Hudson-Mohawk Region to collect and analyze data regarding demand for small grains, and brewers' and supply procurement practices and the nature of value-added producers direct procurement relationships with agricultural producers; and providing training workshops, and developing and disseminating best practices educational materials to improve farmers' direct-to-consumer marketing skills.	\$99,820.00
New York	Added Value and Herban Solutions, Inc.	Increase access to affordable, locally-grown, fresh organic food, particularly for public housing residents in Red Hook, Brooklyn by organizing a robust and successful market that supports multiple growers and local food vendors; implementing a youth leadership program in the community by having them help run the farm and markets, to build their public speaking, marketing, customer service, and urban farming skills; inviting local non-profits, arts organizations, youth groups, social services entities, and other community groups to the table, perform, or otherwise participate in the markets to create a stronger network in the community; and supporting healthy eating in neighborhood through fresh produce access, ongoing cooking	\$63,813.71

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		demonstrations, food tastings, and recipe dissemination.	
New York	County of Tompkins	Offer a whole farm and food experience for visitors that links producers, chefs, and consumers in a fully formed experience as they travel to Tompkins County, New York and in the process increases direct sales for farmers and food producers by evaluating farm establishments to assess their agritourism readiness and support them in becoming more visitor ready; training farm businesses to improve their capacity to host visitors; building agritourism packages including a new farm trail, a new open farm weekend, and other packaging opportunities; and promoting opportunities via an agri-culinary tourism website (Ithaca Fork) and associated marketing and advertng investments.	\$49,390.00
New York	Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation	Reduce the barriers to and increase the consumption of farm fresh foods in Central Brooklyn by coordinating and evaluating collaborative efforts to strengthen the operations, demand and sales at five Central Brooklyn farmers' markets, and attract and/or train hyper-local and regional socially disadvantaged farmers to serve the primarily Black and Latino, low-income, low-access urban area.	\$99,138.00
New York	GardenShare, Inc.	Increase local farmer sales and increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients' access of locally grown agriculture by recruiting and training volunteers to promote SNAP at the farmers' markets, publishing and distributing an annual local food guide that promotes farmers' markets to all audiences, and conducting other farmers' market promotion activities, including media stories, interviews, and social media advertising.	\$57,500.00
New York	County Extension	Increase the overall market sales, individual vendor sales, and	\$70,614.39

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
	Association in the State of New York	consumer participation by training local farmers on vending practices, business operations, and provision of culturally relevant products; educating community members (market customers, new customers, and connections from area organizations who are not customers) on the value of local food, seasonality, nutrition, and how to preserve produce; promoting the markets of Niagara Falls increasing sales for vendors and the consumption of produce by residents, especially low income populations; and establishing a base of information about the current demands from the community for produce.	
New York	Myrtle Avenue Revitalization Project, LDC	Partner with Corbin Hill Food Project to improve access to fresh, affordable food in Fort Greene neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York by recruiting and training volunteers to help manage distribution operations and assist in outreach; creating and coordinating an advertising campaign for the Fresh Food Box program; and conducting cooking demonstrations.	\$55,000.00
New York	International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Create three thriving, community-run farm stands that increase the availability of local produce to underserved populations in Phoenix, Arizona and create new direct sales market access for aspiring and established growers in and around Phoenix by providing infrastructure to support pop-up farm stands including tents, tables, scales, cash registers and wireless access points; providing training, onsite mentorship, and technical support in direct sales for small and aspiring producers; establishing merchant Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) accounts to enable the use of SNAP and other food benefits at these markets; and working in cooperation with existing organizations to design and develop each venue.	\$100,000.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
New York	County of Sullivan	Increase awareness of agriculture in Sullivan County, New York, which will augment the sales of agricultural products at the county's seven farmers' markets, by creating and implementing a County-wide marketing, coordination, and promotional plan; developing and distributing educational materials for the public via news releases and radio interviews; conducting workshops and cooking demonstrations to help consumers understand how to prepare food sold at the markets; and training staff to process and promote consumer use of nutrition assistance program benefits at the markets.	\$96,595.66
New York	Groundwork Hudson Valley	Increase the consumption of locally sourced food and increase the number of farmers vending at the market providing a greater diversity of products by conducting a marketing campaign for the Get Fresh Market and Citizen Coop program in Southwest Yonkers, New York that incorporates print and electronic promotional materials and hosting cooking demonstrations at the market.	\$76,105.00
North Carolina	Peletah Ministries	Increase the number of consumers utilizing the Joseph Community Farmers' Market and its services including the usage off Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) vouchers by implementing a marketing campaign that engages local agencies and the community directly, implementing an ambassador outreach program, hosting market events, and developing a best practices customer services market manual for vendors at the market.	\$94,240.00
North Carolina	Albemarle Commission	Increase awareness of the Edenton Farmers' Market and use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits at the market by conducting a promotional campaign that highlights the market's new location focusing on	\$95,480.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		underserved and low-income populations and facilitating market events such as cooking demonstrations and samplings of locally sourced agricultural products.	
North Carolina	Guilford County Department of Health and Human Services	Improves access to locally-grown produce for low-income residents across the Guilford County, North Carolina food deserts by upgrading a trailer to be used as a mobile market; operating the mobile market throughout the county; implementing an advertising campaign to highlight the mobile market through radio, billboards, as well as bus advertisements and signage; and engaging with local producers to actively participate in the market.	\$100,000.00
North Carolina	Foothills Farmers Market, Inc.	Improve access to local foods in low income/low access segments of Cleveland County, North Carolina and encourage Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients to participate in the local farmers' markets by implementing a marketing and outreach campaign for SNAP eligible customers, expanding the use of the Power of Produce children's agricultural program, hosting farm-to-fork events including a food film series, and customizing a trailer to be used as a mobile market.	\$99,904.00
Ohio	Howland Township, Ohio	Enhance the long-term viability of the Howland Farmers Market in order to meet the economic goals of its vendors, the health needs of the community, and the sustainability of agricultural lands by conducting a targeted promotional campaign to introduce more of the community to the market and encourage current customers to visit more often; providing professional development training to market vendors and staff in an effort to enhance the quality of the market; extending the farmers' market to year-round to promote market growth; and hiring new employee to implement the grant	\$88,985.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		and take the market to the next level.	
Ohio	Geauga Fresh Farmers' Market	Increase access and consumption of fresh regionally produced fruits and vegetables in Geauga County, Ohio by adding and promoting the use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits at the Geauga Fresh Farmers' Market; conducting an outreach campaign to a target audience of higher income, food oriented customers and transport consumers to local farms where they will learn and see how their food is grown, harvested and packaged; and facilitating educational opportunities at the market that focus on farm volume, diversity, and safety of their produce and encouraging professional membership for farm vendors.	\$20,409.04
Ohio	The Ohio State University	Provide a new outlet for local farmers and value-added food producers to increase sales to local consumers (both individual and institutional) providing them greater volume and profitability by creating and expanding online marketing options for farmers' markets and their vendors to offer consumers more awareness and opportunities to purchase locally grown and produced foods and agricultural products.	\$99,284.16
Ohio	Local Bounty Coshocton, Inc.	Catalyze growth of Local Bounty Coshocton, a year-round farmers' market, including doubling producers and consumers, increasing client expenditures, and earning customer loyalty by expanding market operation times; recruiting new vendors to meet consumer demand; and conducting a marketing campaign through electronic media, collaborations, and educational programs.	\$100,000.00
Ohio	Logan County Farmers Market	Strengthen the Logan County Farmers Market and the farm vendors that participate in it by creating beneficial working relationships	\$99,207.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		between new and established growers, and launching an educational campaign to strengthen the health of our community and the viability of small farming businesses.	
Ohio	Center for Appalachian Philanthropy	Increase access to healthy food choices and enhance the ten-county region of Northeastern Appalachian Kentucky's food distribution system by conducting an advertising and promotion campaign and establishing a viable Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program; conducting the Children's Summer Feeding Program; promoting education and community outreach strategies that encourage the purchase of healthy foods and prevent chronic disease; developing a quarterly magazine to establish the Kentucky Market Pavilion as a food hub and as a travel and tourism destination; and continuing an educational training program to prepare people to participate in employment opportunities related to food, agriculture, and tourism-based enterprises.	\$100,000.00
Ohio	Toledo Northwestern Ohio Food Bank, Inc.	Provide information, skills, motivation and access to locally grown fruits and vegetables by implementing a mobile market that provides individuals with healthy guidelines, develops and distributes recipes to use fresh produce, and accepts Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.	\$90,364.00
Oklahoma	Town of Marble City	Provide an outlet for Oklahoma farmers to sell their agricultural products and increase domestic consumption of fresh produce by developing and promoting the Marble City Farmers Market, which will be equipped to accept Federal nutrition assistance program benefits, and providing training and technical assistance for the market's vendors concerning handling food and health awareness.	\$61,219.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Oklahoma	Oklahoma State University - Oklahoma City	Increase domestic access to and purchase of locally produced agricultural products by designing and implementing a consistent local marketing plan for the Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City Farmers Market utilizing print and visual media, which includes direct marketing targeting specific demographic bases in addition to broader messaging to the general public, as well as the use of social media; expanding the market's community outreach efforts through promotions at community events and programs to increase public awareness; and providing nutrition education to customers, offering memorable sampling experiences to educate and introduce customers to new products.	\$99,456.00
Oregon	Clatskanie Farmers' Market, Inc.	Broaden consumer base of the Clatskanie Farmers' Market, raise the community's food literacy awareness, and increase the number of market consumers that use nutrition assistance program benefits by developing food literacy curriculum for use by nutrition assistance program agencies and other interested parties; conducting outreach to local produce vendors in order to increase their participation in the market; and collecting and analyzing data to monitor the efficacy of the market and its outreach efforts.	\$90,167.78
Oregon	Deck Family Farm	Enhance the accessibility to high quality, organic, locally produced food to people living in Oregon's Willamette Valley by offering cold storage for the Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) farmers; conducting an advertising campaign that incorporates posters, CSA box inserts, and flyers; and improving operational efficiency of the current CSA distribution model.	\$100,000.00
Oregon	Lane County Farmers Market	Increase domestic consumption of and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products at	\$98,616.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		the Lane County Farmers Market in Oregon by conducting strategic advertising that encourages new community member patronage of the market via radio, print, Internet, and social media; providing consumer education and market access services through Friends of the Farmer Market; and promoting the market through partnerships with agencies working with low-income populations.	
Pennsylvania	Urban Tree Connection	Increase consumption of and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by expanding and strengthening the operations of the existing Neighborhood Foods Community Market and establishing new functioning markets at the First African Presbyterian and Ward AME Churches; offering training and technical assistance to community members; providing equipment to help the markets operate effectively; developing a handbook to assist in the ongoing operation of local community farmers markets; running regular "pop-up" demonstration markets at one additional location, with the goal of laying the groundwork for another future community market; and recruiting a range of local and regional farms and food producers to sell their wares at these markets, giving them new outlets for distributing their products directly to consumers.	\$99,999.69
Pennsylvania	Nurture Nature Center	Increase consumption of locally grown agricultural products by promoting Lehigh Valley farmers' markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture programs, Farm Share programs, agritourism activities, and other methods of producer-to-consumer direct marketing, including those in underserved communities aimed at increasing access to fresh, local food.	\$100,000.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Pennsylvania	City of Reading	Increase access to locally/regionally produced agricultural products at Penn Street Market in downtown Reading, Pennsylvania by creating a staff position to coordinate the expansion of the Penn Street Farmers' Market and implementing a food system curriculum for high school students to participate in the market as ambassadors.	\$48,084.60
Pennsylvania	Fayette County Community Action Agency, Inc.	Increase regional consumption of locally produced products in Fayette County, Pennsylvania and help local farmers expand opportunities for resale of fruit and vegetables produce by promoting and expanding farmers' markets to the Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program throughout Fayette County; promoting the use of fresh fruits and vegetables, value-added local produce, and food products by businesses, institutions, and residents of food deserts; and working with nutrition education providers and health and service delivery organizations to expand education to low-income residents regarding the purchase/preparation of healthy foods.	\$100,000.00
Pennsylvania	Everett Farmers' Market Association	Increase domestic consumption of and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products by conducting an advertising campaign to inform the public of Everett Farmers Market time and location; formally organizing the market's association as a 501(c) non-profit; providing food safety education to producers of Bedford County and surrounding areas; providing consumer nutrition education and vegetable usage guides for attendees; and obtaining a merchant account to accept nutrition assistance programs.	\$15,770.00
Puerto Rico	Autonomous Municipality of Caguas	Increase consumption to domestic grown products and meet the food needs of low-income individuals in the Caguas Region by designing and	\$94,045.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		implementing an educational awareness campaign to consume locally grown products, a training program to strengthen the capabilities of grassroots produce/food producer associations, and a formal technical assistance and training program for local farmers that focuses on how to run a viable business, develop business plans, analyze markets, improve systems and infrastructure so they can grow their businesses.	
Rhode Island	Hope & Main	Educate the community about the local food chain and make the food chain more accessible to consumers by establishing vital staffing and infrastructure for the Schoolyard Market and promoting the market, purchase tents, and to produce signage and other promotional materials.	\$85,010.00
South Carolina	City of Hartsville	Build relationships between farmers and consumers in the City of Hartsville, South Carolina and provide a common ground for residents to meet and interact by initiating a comprehensive marketing campaign for the Hartsville Farmers' Market to recruit vendors and expand its customer-base, which will include text messaging, e-flyers, print advertisements, billboard advertising, radio advertising, new signage and new banners; coordinating with local restaurants and healthcare providers and nutritionists to develop a culinary curriculum and demonstration series featuring locally grown seasonal produce; working with the relevant agencies and individuals to expand the market; and implementing a transaction system to accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.	\$51,041.00
South Carolina	Town of Allendale	Operate a robust marketplace that is profitable for local farmers and increase local consumption of local and regionally produced fruits and vegetables by implementing a	\$66,952.69

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		transaction system to accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits; developing a comprehensive training program for farm producers, including marketing certification, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training, and Market Manager Certification; conducting an advertising campaign; and acquiring and using a mobile market trailer.	
South Carolina	City of Chester	Improve access to farmers' market produce for members of the community who receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and/or Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) benefits and enhance the conditions for developing an inclusive group of local consumers at the Chester Farmers Market by developing and implementing a marketing plan for targeted outreach low-income, low-access members of the Chester County, South Carolina community and leasing and operating a vehicle equipped with SNAP equipment, trained personnel, and promotional logos.	\$35,767.00
South Carolina	Williamsburg County	Increase the consumption of farm fresh produce in Williamsburg County, South Carolina by providing a direct opportunity for farmers and farm cooperatives to expand their sales to the community through formalizing a mobile farmers' market; promoting the market; developing a brochure identifying existing Agritourism sites in Williamsburg County; and developing an Agribusiness network to expand and enhance local and regional food distribution and generally to promote food industry growth.	\$99,959.00
South Carolina	Sustainable Midlands	Increase the customer awareness of the South Carolinian midlands food-producing farmers and the amount of money that they spend on direct farm purchases by providing educational opportunities for the public about the current Midlands Local Food System; connecting farmers with training for continued agritourism, which will increase access to and	\$28,926.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		participation in local farm tour programs; and building a network of food producing farmers and supporters in the regional area.	
Tennessee	The University of Tennessee	Increase local farm vendor sales and consumer attendance at the Union County Farmers Market by developing a paid part-time market manager and obtaining infrastructure to handle the market's administrative, marketing, and recruiting efforts; obtaining 501(C)(3) non-profit organization status; implementing educational sessions for new and existing vendors during winter months, that will cover Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and other topics; and implementing an educational marketing campaign for consumers.	\$86,301.00
Tennessee	Rhodes College	Increase local food consumption among households in low-income Memphis, Tennessee communities by conducting an advertising campaign that includes billboard advertisements, signage, flyers, and postcards; expanding the distribution of a local Community Support Agriculture (CSA) group; and providing an opportunity to train and offer technical support for neighborhood farmers.	\$99,934.00
Tennessee	Donna K. Riddle DBA Seven Springs Farm to Table LLC	Increase the direct producer-to-consumer marketing opportunities for local farmers in Union County and surrounding east Tennessee counties by marketing the on-farm retail facility; obtaining special purpose equipment to enable longer term storage and shelf life extension of locally produced farm products; expanding the market's hours and season into the fall and winter, developing a weekly evening market, utilizing local talent to provide entertainment, canning and cooking demonstrations; developing an online presence for the market through social media; and developing key marketing messages, eye catching graphics, public relations,	\$73,975.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		collateral materials, partnerships, and advertising.	
Texas	Texas Farmers' Market	Increase awareness and consumption of locally grown agricultural products among Central Texans by promoting three local farmers' markets through radio, television, print, and social media and augment the markets' abilities to accept Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.	\$100,000.00
Texas	Plant It Forward	Increase the annual sales of local farmers in Houston, Texas and grow a successful Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program by implementing the Plant It Forward, which trains and mentors beginning refugee farmers to operate small urban farms, and promoting new farm stands in Houston's neighborhoods.	\$86,915.00
Texas	Waco-McLennan County Public Health District	Increase the consumption of locally grown foods and improve vendor sales at the Downtown Farmers Market (WDFM) in Waco, Texas by conducting a promotional campaign that uses newspaper, radio, billboard, and other forms of advertising to draw more customers to the WDFM and the mobile market, Veggie Van.	\$99,984.62
Texas	Recipe For Success Foundation	Alleviate health risks of food desert residents while expanding the distribution and marketing capability of urban farmers by establishing and supporting both a stationary and mobile market to deliver affordable produce throughout Houston, Texas; conducting a marketing campaign for the Rolling Green Market that includes billboards, posters, flyers, and door hangers; training, mentoring, and providing technical support for U.S. Veterans to become farm entrepreneurs; teaching cooking skills to families; and educating farmers about direct producer-to-consumer marketing and support cooperative members with distribution resources.	\$100,000.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Texas	City of El Paso	Increase farm vendor sales and consumer attendance at the El Paso Downtown Artist and Farmers Market by creating and distributing new marketing materials including rack cards, new vendor brochures, posters, and tote bags; implementing a marketing campaign that includes advertising via billboards, newspapers and print, radio, and social media; facilitating events to increase sales at the market including cooking demonstrations and a farm-to-work week; and providing the necessary marketing and booth supplies for growers and staff.	\$100,000.00
Texas	Excelsior Cooperative Group, LLC	Provide local farmers a venue to sell their goods direct to consumers by creating a financially self-sufficient farmers' market on the northwest side of Bexar County, Texas; recruiting market vendors and creating marketing profiles; establishing a Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) acceptance program and training vendors on the program; and promoting attendance at the market.	\$97,761.88
Texas	Trinity University	Increase domestic consumption and access to locally and regionally grown agricultural products in San Antonio, Texas by establishing a new, Trinity University-based, wellness-emphasized farmers' market with ability to accept Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, developing advertising, promotion, and outreach for the market, creating an integrated market with curricular involvement and student internships that develop the market and vendor marketing programs, assist in vendor business development, and educate students about farming and food issues; and collecting and disseminating best practices of university farmers' markets.	\$99,932.00
Texas	Grace Heritage Ranch, LLC	Connect consumers with local growers to increase consumer awareness and consumption of locally produced	\$99,955.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		agricultural products and vendor knowledge of direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities by implementing an advertising campaign in three markets that includes radio, television, print, and social media and offering training, networking, and mentorship for market vendors.	
Utah	Salt Lake City Corporation	Partner with the Green Urban Lunch Box and Utahns Against Hunger to expand direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities and increase consumption of and access to locally produced agricultural products by low-income, minority, and refugee individuals by creating eight new point-of-sale food oases via a mobile market and farm stands strategically located to function as food oases in an urban food desert; equipping the food oases to accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits; conducting a bilingual marketing and promotional campaign using hard-copy, electronic, and texting messaging strategies; and leveraging local and state-wide networks to disseminate project results through electronic publishing and distribution of a Food Oases' Role to Advance and Generate Economies (FORAGE) Tool Kit.	\$54,421.00
Utah	Utah State University	Increase in the number of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) programs operating in Utah by offering training and technical assistance for consumers, county Extension agents and growers interested in, developing, operating, and expanding CSA programs.	\$46,651.00
Vermont	Randolph Farmer's Market, Inc.	Increase farmer and customer participation at the Randolph Farmers Market to increase farmer sales, by expanding advertising to a broader area through newspapers and social media; providing cooking demonstrations for consumers using market products; and offering an educational activity tent for youth	\$68,895.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		to work on projects that directly relate to farming and nutrition.	
Virginia	Grayson Landcare, Inc.	Increase overall access to locally grown foods and in turn spur increased production of these same foods in Independence, Virginia by extending the operating hours of the market by adding evening hours; educating consumers on the preparation of fresh local ingredients via cooking demonstrations and hands-on food preservation and preparation classes; developing a sustainable connection between farmer and consumer via opening an online market year round, which will operate similar to a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program; providing training and technical assistance to farmers that focuses on increasing local food production; and offering farm tours and other agritourism options to promote regional agricultural.	\$82,414.00
Virginia	Appalachian Sustainable Development	Increase the visibility and viability of farmers' markets and participating farmers in northeast Tennessee and southwest Virginia by designing and implementing a promotional campaign that incorporates monthly themes through social media, newspaper, television, and radio and facilitating a road show, that will highlight regional farmers via traveling throughout Appalachia.	\$99,643.39
Virginia	The Conservation Fund	Diversify the market-base for local food producers in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, increase access to local, fresh and safe food products for Chesapeake region consumers, and area markets that certifiably can sell safe locally produced agricultural goods by coordinating on-farm Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification trainings; providing hands-on experience to help local foods producers in the Chesapeake Bay watershed prepare for GAP certification.	\$95,826.68

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Washington	Klondike Farmers Market	Provoke creative solutions to the barriers to food distribution and a sustainable regional food economy that expands domestic consumption and access to locally produced foods by developing the Klondike Farmers Market in Seattle, Washington in order to foster a collaboration between fifteen Latino owned farm enterprises and five local farmers and three local food businesses (that source directly from participant farmers) to found and establish a market; providing technical assistance, training, and peer-to-peer mentorship opportunities for participant farms and food businesses; embedding ongoing and cumulative metric development and tracking services that generate comparisons from year to year; and serving as a platform for local farm-to-table and food hub activities/organizing.	\$94,800.00
Washington	King County	Increase King County, Washington employee purchases of locally produced agricultural products from farmers' markets and Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) programs by designing and implementing a promotional campaign to include broadcast spots and online magazine space and developing a mobile app/text that will incorporate the purchase of local produce into employees' wellness programs.	\$99,900.00
Washington	Siemen Family Farm, Inc.	Increase demand for local agricultural products available in local stores and the associated sales at participating farms in Eastern Washington by providing the Commissary Kitchen with the appropriate supplies to accommodate agritourism events that incorporate Farm-to-Table topics; educating participants in food preparation; and developing a marketing plan for increasing the consumption of locally grown produce.	\$99,100.00

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
Washington	Pierce Conservation District	Increase sales of locally sourced agricultural products and traffic at all of Pierce County, Washington's farmers' markets, with a focus on low income/low access consumers, by creating a strong foundation for a working collaborative among the County's farmers' markets; conducting food demonstrations at each farmers' market; creating a Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Advisory Committee made up of SNAP recipients; producing training/promotional videos for SNAP usage and farmer interviews; and implementing a marketing campaign that includes developing and distributing promotional materials for each market including roadside signs, banners, flyers, and posters.	\$99,294.16
Washington	Port Susan Food & Farming Center	Expand the customer base and support the farms and vendors who bring their farm products to sell at Port Susan Farmers Market by relocating the market to a larger, more accessible area; conducting an advertising and promotion program that includes online and print advertising; incorporating educational activities that highlight locally sourced agriculture such as "Sprouting Healthy Kids" and cooking demonstrations; cultivating vendors through hands-on training and technical assistance; and investing in infrastructure such as on-site storage.	\$99,990.00
Wisconsin	FairShare CSA Coalition, Inc.	Increase the knowledge of regional market sales and potential for local agricultural products by designing, conducting, and analyzing a consumer market survey to gain understanding of barriers and opportunities associated with marketing Community Supported Agriculture (CSA); evaluating information gathered from the survey and develop an outreach and marketing strategy based on these findings; and improving the effectiveness of CSA associations	\$95,508.88

FY 2015 Farmers Market Promotion Program Awards			
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award
		based on FairShare's experience and through cross-network collaboration and resource sharing and disseminate resources, tools, and services.	

The table below lists specific of 2015 LFPP awards by state.

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
Alaska	Alaska Marine Conservation Council	This project will improve local seafood sales using a food hub model. Recipients will hire staff and acquire marketing support to offer seafood products, add new community supported fishery drop off locations, engage local fishermen, and develop a new unified seafood hub brand.	\$96,465.00	Implementation
Alaska	Cook Inletkeeper	This project will establish an online food hub platform, with the goal of creating a long-term plan for a sustainable, stand-alone food enterprise.	\$92,230.00	Implementation
Alaska	Southeast Alaska Watershed Coalition	This organization will conduct a food hub feasibility assessment focused on their local agriculture production and economy.	\$12,129.00	Planning
Arizona	North Leupp Family Farms, Inc.	Recipients will conduct a feasibility study to potentially establish a local food enterprise for locally-grown	\$24,986.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		vegetables produced by small Native American farmers.		
Arizona	Barrio Bread LLC	This project will aggregate locally-produced wheat/flour and other ingredients for artisan bread. Project activities will include program management, facility expansion, value-added processing and product development, staff training, outreach, and business model development.	\$99,980.00	Implementation
Arizona	YCGROWN-The Yavapai County Farmers and Ranchers Cooperative	This organization will expand its operational facilities, as well as marketing and management activities to create expanded access to locally-produced food.	\$91,200.00	Implementation
Arizona	Hayden Flour Mills, LLC	This project will recover arid adapted cereal crops for long term food security; introduce new grain products to the market; build a grain hub infrastructure; and enable a national heritage grain collaborative.	\$97,913.00	Implementation
Arizona	Technical Assistance Partnership of Arizona	This project will create a self-sustaining community farm. The organization will develop centralized	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		storage, processing, and transport capability; develop relationships with potential buyers; and carry out branding and marketing efforts.		
Arizona	Arizona Board of Regents, University of Arizona	This organization will conduct a needs assessment and feasibility study to determine the viability of a county-wide food hub. The ultimate goal is to obtain solid information, develop consensus, and create detailed road maps for both producers and potential consumers to design and implement a county-wide food system.	\$15,238.00	Planning
Arizona	TOHONO O'ODHAM COMMUNITY ACTION	This project will outfit a solar-powered, refrigerated mobile trailer, with the goal of revitalizing traditional, local food cultivation and consumption across Southern Arizona, particularly among citizens of the Tohono O'odham Nation.	\$94,554.00	Implementation
Arkansas	East Arkansas Enterprise Community (EAEC), Inc.	This project will provide food hub staff training and add additional processing, refrigeration and freezing equipment to handle the	\$99,948.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		increased volume of produce.		
Arkansas	University of Arkansas	This project will use an advisory committee, surveys and stakeholders meetings to investigate challenges and opportunities associated with aggregating and distributing local product to institutional markets. Additional work will include a pilot aggregation and distribution system and trainings for growers and kitchen staff.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Arkansas	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development	This project will pilot an information technology solution with six food hubs currently certifying their participating growers under the USDA Group GAP Audit Program. The platform will enable hubs to collect, review and share audit findings, food safety plans, and other materials necessary to meet buyer expectations and regulatory requirements.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Arkansas	HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL	This organization will develop a marketing campaign for an existing multifarm CSA to	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		increase production of locally-produced fruits and vegetables and improve small-scale farmer access to secure and profitable markets.		
California	Veritable Vegetable, Inc.	To more effectively sell small produce orders, recipients will use funding to create a dedicated, refrigerated repack area in their facility. Additionally, they will hire more staff and conduct outreach.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
California	Sustainable Agriculture Education	This project will assess demand and opportunity for a market district and related infrastructure to serve existing, and potentially new, co-located wholesale produce distributors and local specialty food producers.	\$24,995.00	Planning
California	Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles	This project will establish a basic food hub structure, determine the best model to connect producers with consumers, and research tools to optimize and organize operations.	\$21,819.00	Planning
California	NEVADA COUNTY GROWN	This organization will assess the feasibility of establishing an online site for growers to input information on	\$24,752.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		their local products and for buyers to check inventory and place orders, with a central location for delivery and pickup.		
California	Commercial Fishing Association of Bodega Bay	This project will develop new locally- and regionally-focused seafood markets by sourcing, aggregating, storing, and processing locally-caught, sustainable seafood for consumers. Specifically, the project includes hiring staff and business consultants, administration and accounting activities, and equipment purchases.	\$97,038.00	Implementation
California	North Cal-Neva Resource Conservation and Development Council	Recipients will convene a food hub feasibility study to pilot a producer's agreement based on existing farm-to-school program practices.	\$17,983.00	Planning
California	Arcata Economic Development Corporation	This project will identify a viable operation for processing locally-grown livestock and poultry into high-value specialty meat products, localize the value chain and enable producers to increase sales	\$25,000.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		revenue, expand consumer bases, and establish new markets.		
California	County of Yolo: Department of Agriculture Sealer of Weights	This project will equip a new local value-added food hub site and support the creation of new value-added foods with outreach, technical assistance, and the development of new marketing channels.	\$99,000.00	Implementation
California	Agriculture and Land-Based Training Association	This project will enhance current food hub services by offering training and technical assistance to current farmer-producer members and conducting outreach to obtain new customers.	\$66,501.00	Implementation
California	Ag Link, Incorporated	This organization will implement a marketing and sales campaign and add necessary systems, support equipment and training to its food hub. Activities include hiring staff; developing a marketing and outreach campaign; acquiring equipment for proper food handling and transport; developing a food handling safety program; and investing in information technology to	\$99,280.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		integrate the company's web-store to its accounting system.		
California	Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Indian Reservation, California	This project will analyze current food barriers, opportunities and market demand in relation to food production and distribution in the Yurok Reservation community. The study will examine the viability of value-added products at the Yurok Tribe's processing facility.	\$15,000.00	Planning
California	The Health Trust	This project will refine, test, and scale-up a sustainable produce distribution model. Activities include obtaining produce from urban farms, community gardens, resident fruit trees, and gleaning for food banks and a mobile farmers market.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
California	Capay Incorporated	"This project will capitalize on a 2014 LFPP Planning Grant to implement a "sponsor-a-box" CSA program. Activities will include aggregating and distributing new products and marketing the CSA program to individuals interested in subsidizing "boxes"	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		for low-income individuals."		
California	Daily Harvest Express LLC	Recipients will lease and retrofit mobile market vehicles, hire additional drivers, lease a larger facility and increase their cooler space capacity.	\$99,900.00	Implementation
California	18 Reasons	This project will fund a new café and cannery to teach culinary skills and offer leadership training to a low access/low income community. Ultimately, the recipients will secure a location for the café; develop community relationships; design and implement programming; and monitor the growth and success of the project.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
California	Pittsburg Unified School District	This organization will create a Joint Powers Agreement among interested school districts to collaboratively procure local food for their school meal programs. Members will hire staff, streamline bids/orders, and connect directly with local farms to help organize aggregation and distribution.	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
California	Food for People	This project will determine the feasibility of developing a combined food bank/food hub facility that would contain food storage, distribution and processing infrastructure.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Colorado	Good Food Concepts LLC	This project creates a commercial kitchen within an existing food hub that will source local food items for local distribution.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Colorado	American Grassfed Association	Recipients will plan a processing plant to meet the needs of small and mid-sized farmers and ranchers. Activities will include listening sessions and outreach.	\$18,886.00	Planning
Connecticut	Brass City Harvest, Inc.	This organization will establish a food hub design and conduct a feasibility and marketing analysis to recruit Connecticut farmers as partners and customers.	\$24,505.00	Planning
District of Columbia	DC Central Kitchen, Inc.	This project will facilitate increased revenue for local growers; enhance its infrastructure to process and distribute food; and increase the amount of local	\$99,997.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		product available in low income/low access communities. The recipients will also heighten visibility of local growers and create jobs for at-risk adults in the food industry.		
District of Columbia	CentroNia	This organization will conduct market research and business planning to expand a local processing and food distribution business. Recipients will coordinate with a catering service for early childhood centers that serve primarily low-income children.	\$25,000.00	Planning
District of Columbia	Union Kitchen, LLC	LFPP funds will support the implementation of processing resources within the recipient's food incubator to enable larger-scale production. The recipient will also hire additional staff to operate the equipment and enhance marketing efforts.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Florida	Treasure Coast Food Bank, Inc.	This project will fund key components of a new local food production facility while engaging community stakeholders.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Florida	Farm Share, Inc.	This organization will expand their direct-community	\$84,423.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		distribution service, which involves acquiring surplus produce that does not meet market standards. The products are then distributed to families in need.		
Florida	Feeding South Florida, Inc.	This project will aggregate product for distribution to local area food banks.	\$99,990.00	Implementation
Hawaii	Hawaii Island Meat Cooperative	This recipient will develop a mobile slaughter unit to provide targeted processing facilities to market USDA-inspected meats.	\$99,994.00	Implementation
Hawaii	Counter Culture, LLC.	This project will train and provide technical assistance to local startup agricultural enterprises to help them establish their own online food marketplaces. The organization will create an online operation manual and develop a logistics web application to complement existing food marketplace platforms.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Illinois	Chicago Horticultural Society	This project will fund food hub activities such as cold storage, micro-processing space, and aggregation services. Additionally,	\$93,544.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		recipients will offer value-added training to develop new products.		
Illinois	Lincoln Land Community College	This project will create a centralized local food business kitchen incubator to stimulate new and accelerate existing local food businesses, as well as expand local food training programs.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Illinois	Growing Home, Inc.	This organization will complete a community feasibility report regarding their planned urban farming and job training programs.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Illinois	FAIRACRE TRADERS LLC	This project will expand its operation from a small-scale pilot food hub trade network to full-scale implementation.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Illinois	New Venture Advisors LLC	This grant will assess the viability of embedding food hubs in rural grocery stores. Recipients will work directly with grocery stores to evaluate profitability potential; fixed and variable costs; potential revenue increases; breakeven points; and indirect impacts, including economic	\$25,000.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		development, healthy food access and increased grower access to wholesale markets.		
Illinois	Topco Associates LLC	This organization will provide technical assistance for a Group GAP training and certification program.	\$99,740.00	Implementation
Illinois	Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University	This project will create a stable market for sustainably produced local crops through institutional purchasing. University participants will meet with members of a local farmers' alliance and coop network to create a marketing agreement for local crops.	\$98,193.00	Implementation
Illinois	Freeport City Hall	This project will establish a culinary incubator to provide food preparation and processing space, commercial-grade equipment, refrigerated/dry storage, and culinary education.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Illinois	Julie + Michael Tracy Family Foundation	This project will expand urban agriculture projects and develop a fresh food network and business enterprise. Fresh produce will be collected and distributed to local food pantries	\$25,000.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		from local urban gardens and farms. The University of Illinois will provide technical assistance to develop business and marketing plans.		
Illinois	Farm-Logix, LLC	This organization will implement a dual region case study to include multi-farm, multi-distributor, multi-aggregation point, and multi-sector data for local food from field through supply chain.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Indiana	Carter and Company, LLC	This grant will leverage technology and create a network of suppliers as part of a food buying club with local and/or value-added products aggregated at a pick-up location.	\$82,900.00	Implementation
Indiana	Husk, LLC	This project will create a vendor-managed local food merchandising model to be used at regional grocery store kiosks.	\$98,985.00	Implementation
Indiana	Meat the Rabbit, LLC	This recipient is evaluating the current status of local meat in their area to revitalize a network of local, state-inspected processors and to justify new investments in infrastructure, while creating and	\$21,765.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		meeting customer demand.		
Indiana	This Old Farm, Inc.	This organization will continue a marketing campaign initiated as part of a 2014 LFPP Planning Grant to market its food hub and its processing/aggregating abilities.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Indiana	Piazza Produce and Specialty Foods	This project will produce a business plan to develop a mobile market and collaborate with sponsors to serve local produce as part of the USDA Summer Food Service Program.	\$24,948.00	Planning
Iowa	North Iowa Fresh, LLC	This food hub expansion project will increase sales, producer membership, and buyer accounts. The project will also improve staffing, information management, aggregation and delivery.	\$99,775.00	Implementation
Kansas	Rainbow Organic Farms Co.	This project will develop new marketing campaign and opportunities to enhance organizational membership, including attracting and recruiting more farmers to join the organization, and helping them achieve GAP certification.	\$98,823.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
Kentucky	Stone Cross Farm, LLC	LFPP funding will expand processing and distribution, add staff, and market value-added beef, pork, and lamb products.	\$96,737.00	Implementation
Kentucky	Foundation for Appalachian Kentucky	Recipients will conduct a feasibility study to design a business plan and assess the community food system.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Kentucky	Warren County Fiscal Court	Recipients will conduct a feasibility study and create a business implementation plan for a community kitchen and culinary incubator. Funding will also establish a toolkit for culinary entrepreneurs and provide training and technical assistance to help potential and existing producers navigate agribusiness regulations.	\$17,250.00	Planning
Kentucky	Seed Capital Kentucky, Inc.	This project will support the organization's commercial kitchen incubator/accelerator to increase production of value-added foods.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Kentucky	Marksbury Farm Foods	This organization will undertake a marketing campaign to increase its	\$99,938.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		local/regional food brand recognition.		
Louisiana	Sankofa Community Development Corporation	This project supports the development of a food hub in the Ninth Ward of New Orleans. The organization will also continue operating its mobile markets.	\$99,991.00	Implementation
Louisiana	Southwest Louisiana Area Health Education Center (SWLAHEC)	This project will determine market constraints and viability for aggregation, storage and distribution enterprises.	\$24,885.00	Planning
Maine	Gardiner Food Co-op	This project will upgrade existing co-op equipment to new, energy efficient, remote refrigeration units.	\$53,955.00	Implementation
Maine	Southern Maine Planning and Development Commission	This organization will conduct a feasibility study to determine the need for a potential food hub and local food marketing plan.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Maine	Blue Sky Produce	This project establishes a shipping hub to provide aggregation, storage, and distribution services for small and mid-scale wild blueberry growers. Other regional food producers will also use the hub to	\$51,630.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		store and ship their products.		
Maine	Cumberland, County of	This project will produce a food system plan that will examine 15 existing rural food economies, the present state of local agriculture, and current initiatives at the local level. The organization will identify the highest potential opportunities for increasing local food sales.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Maine	Cultivating Community	This project will increase the scale and operations of the recipient's food hub while launching a mobile food market.	\$99,614.00	Implementation
Maine	Forq LLC	This project will launch Maine's first private, membership-based kitchen incubator. The organization will enroll entrepreneurs to scale-up home enterprises to full-time operations and find markets for raw, underutilized food.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Massachusetts	Regional Environmental Council, Inc.	LFPP funding will be used to increase the organization's farmers' market customer base through specifically-targeted outreach. The organization will also improve	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		product diversification and pilot a year-round mobile market.		
Massachusetts	Southeastern Massachusetts Livestock Association	Recipients will purchase equipment for a local meat processing facility.	\$97,876.00	Implementation
Massachusetts	City of North Adams	This organization will offer training, technical assistance, outreach, marketing and distribution for craft food entrepreneurs.	\$98,900.00	Implementation
Massachusetts	The Food Project, Inc.	This project will create a resident-owned supply chain for healthy, fresh, lightly-processed and prepared local foods.	\$87,723.00	Implementation
Massachusetts	Cooperative Development Institute	This project will develop a business plan to create a co-op, as well as establish food procurement plans to secure product from local farmers and fishermen.	\$24,997.00	Planning
Massachusetts	City of Peabody, MA	This organization will conduct a feasibility study to investigate the economic viability of expanding operations of a 16-acre city-owned farm to include a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Michigan	Mighty Fine Poultry	This project will determine the feasibility of	\$24,895.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
	Processing, LLC	establishing a USDA-certified poultry processing facility, including market, technical and financial practicality.		
Michigan	Greater Lansing Food Bank	This project will pilot a Veggie Box Program using a CSA-model, focused on delivery to workplaces and low-to-moderate income neighborhood associations.	\$85,315.00	Implementation
Michigan	Goodwill Industries of Northern Michigan, Inc.	Grant recipients will determine market viability, establish licensing, and develop meat cutting curricula as a job training module to be offered at an existing underutilized slaughterhouse. Based on the results of their work, the recipients will develop a marketing campaign.	\$20,000.00	Planning
Michigan	Eastern Market Corporation	This project is the 12-month start-up phase of a regional food enterprise during which recipients will develop new sale channels and hire staff to provide wholesale growers with additional market access.	\$93,783.00	Implementation
Michigan	Sprout Urban Farms Inc	This project will make packaging enhancements,	\$90,900.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		promote CSA subscriptions, and create a marketing campaign.		
Michigan	Neighbors Building Brightmoor	This project will support local farmers by providing accessible cold storage; a commercial kitchen in which to create value-added products; and a market at which to sell foods within the community.	\$99,000.00	Implementation
Michigan	Farmers Egg Cooperative dba Grazing Fields	This project will grow sales of existing products and develop new products by purchasing specialized equipment and implementing a professional sales/marketing campaign.	\$90,500.00	Implementation
Michigan	Muskegon Area First	This project will develop a business plan to create a for-profit food hub enterprise.	\$24,955.00	Planning
Michigan	Atlas Wholesale Food Company	This project will create operational and system improvements to track and deliver products, and also create marketing campaigns to reach restaurant owners and consumers.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Michigan	Prima Civitas	This organization will conduct a feasibility study to evaluate the	\$21,120.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		potential for a new local food hub.		
Minnesota	Lower Phalen Creek Project	This project expands two local food business lines—catering and value-added food products—to add new products and offer small-scale freezing and processing activities along with technical assistance.	\$99,078.00	Implementation
Missouri	Missouri Rural Crisis Center	Recipients will hire staff, retrofit a truck with a new freezer, and offer workshops and educational events to improve infrastructure and expand the organization's customer base.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Nevada	Together We Can	This project will launch a planning study to evaluate the feasibility of a mobile market. The organization will assess community need, assets, interest, and support. They will also determine start-up funding needs and conduct stakeholder outreach.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Nevada	ON THE RANCH ALLIANCE	This project will develop a network of local and regional agricultural product suppliers; educate staff on effective food hub operation	\$92,160.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		management; provide marketing, outreach, and education to local buyers and consumers; and create a waste management outlet that helps reduce local food insecurity and producer waste.		
Nevada	Lutheran Social Services of Nevada	This organization will create a virtual food pantry as part of their Nutrition Services Program. Work will include interviewing farmers and other producers; engaging website expertise; compiling annual harvesting data; and surveying potential clients.	\$25,000.00	Planning
New Hampshire	Manchester Area Consumer Cooperative Society Inc.	This project will build community support for a new food co-op through collaboration with local stakeholders; connecting farmers/producers with consumers; hiring key staff; and identifying/preparing the physical co-op site.	\$99,994.00	Implementation
New York	City of Buffalo	This organization will determine demand for the kitchen incubator, including assessing anticipated end users, potential programming and staffing needs, sanitation and maintenance needs,	\$22,500.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		operating hours and regulations, and a fee structure.		
New York	Extension Assoc in the State of New York, Sullivan County	This project will support the development, approval, licensing, processing, production, packaging, marketing, licensing, storage, and distribution of value-added products. Activities will include educational workshops and technical assistance; linkages between food entrepreneurs; access to a shared-use, fully-inspected, commercial incubator kitchen; and financial assistance.	\$94,311.00	Implementation
New York	NaturalContent.com LLC	This organization will expand its processing capacity through new flash freezing equipment and packaging expenses. They will also improve their marketing efforts, expand distribution, create value-added products with their farm partners, and increase farm purchases.	\$96,200.00	Implementation
New York	FARM VIEW PARTNERS LLC, D/B/A/ FARM TO TABLE CO-PACKERS LLC	Recipients will develop local source-verified beverages by hiring staff, analyzing	\$99,050.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		sales data, testing recipes, purchasing processing equipment and developing outreach and marketing materials.		
New York	The Seneca Nation of Indians	This organization will develop and implement an Iroquois White Corn project for their Tribal community and surrounding areas. Activities will include aggregating, processing and distributing white corn products.	\$65,034.00	Implementation
New York	Eden Valley Growers, Inc.	Grant recipients will implement a food hub embedded within the recipient's business and provide participating farms with immediate access to existing buyers. The project will also provide outreach, training, technical assistance and support for farmers that choose to sell to the food hub.	\$98,890.00	Implementation
New York	Headwater Foods, Inc.	This grant will fund increased cooler space and equipment to establish a chopping, washing, and packaging line for salad greens.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
New York	Hudson Valley Agribusiness Development Corporation	This project will establish the organization's Good Food Business Accelerator to	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		provide technical assistance to local food business enterprises and producers.		
New York	Queens Economic Development Corporation	This grant will fund a new marketing campaign and assist with product expansion at a food manufacturing incubator. In addition, entrepreneurs in the incubator will be offered business counseling, marketing, and technical assistance.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
New York	The Fresh Connection Inc.	Grant funds will develop a proposed food hub and hire staff to manage its growth.	\$93,179.00	Implementation
New York	Buffalo Niagara Medical Campus Inc.	Grant recipients will conduct market research and develop a plan to promote local food procurement policies and practices with an ultimate goal of serving as a model for other organizations statewide.	\$25,000.00	Planning
New York	Challenge Industries, Inc	This organization will develop and use media strategies to highlight farmers and products; hold events that bring the farmers and representatives from institutions together; and	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		pursue organic certification to reach more organic farms.		
New York	Just Food, Inc.	This project will improve and expand services to a CSA network and provide training and technical assistance on launching a 501(c)(5) organization.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
New York	Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board	This project will promote the growth of niche agricultural products for craft beverages by providing a central location to meet, exchange information, and develop such businesses. The incubator will increase regional capacity to form business partnerships, learn about new opportunities, and improve business models to maximize profitability.	\$75,850.00	Implementation
North Carolina	Manna Food Bank, Inc.	This project will equip a commercial-sized cooler room to enhance the food bank's aggregation and distribution capabilities. They will also recruit additional local suppliers and boost the amount of product obtained from existing suppliers.	\$99,660.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
North Carolina	William Henry Harrison Chapman IV	This organization will purchase processing and freezing equipment to expand aggregation, processing and storage capacity. The recipients will create new retail stores, add institutional customers, and partner with new farmers.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
North Carolina	Alleghany County	This grant will fund a refrigerated truck, a connector driver, a walk-in cooler, and staff to coordinate the operation.	\$40,500.00	Implementation
North Carolina	Farmer Foodshare	The organization will collaborate with farm advocacy organizations to provide wholesale and food safety technical assistance; establish local/regional food production plans; and determine the feasibility of a Group GAP approach. Recipients will also implement a marketing strategy; identify and meet with existing and potential buyers; hire staff; and lease transportation for distribution.	\$97,242.00	Implementation
North Dakota	Foundation for Agricultural and Rural Resources Management a	This project will research how consumers perceive local foods and how to market to larger audiences.	\$25,000.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
Ohio	Hattie Larlham Community Services	Recipients will identify agricultural producers within a 50 miles radius of the organization; develop a marketing strategy; identify and recruit community partners in low income/low access areas; and design an implementation plan for a new mobile market while also providing training opportunities to adults with developmental disabilities.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Ohio	Maumee Valley Growers Association	This organization will build on its 2014 LFPP Planning Grant to develop food hub to serve as a year-round aggregation point for product distribution to wholesale, institutions and local restaurants.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Ohio	Portage County Regional Planning Commission	This organization will draft a feasibility study for a food hub based on a 2012 Regional Planning Commission recommendation.	\$17,901.00	Planning
Ohio	Famicos Foundation	This organization will use funds to redevelop a market and train food vendors.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Ohio	Great River Organics Inc	Recipients will coordinate farmer-member production,	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		aggregation and distribution to increase sales of local, certified organic produce. Funding will also be used to implement a strategic marketing and branding plan; expand the recipient's wholesale opportunities; and assist farmer-members with food safety certification and third party audits.		
Oregon	Hacienda Community Development Corporation	This project will develop new purchasing and/or vending relationships, implement trainings on local sourcing, providing one-on-one coaching to businesses, host local networking events, and providing marketing support.	\$99,555.00	Implementation
Oregon	Cascade Pacific RC&D, Inc.	This project will develop a poultry grower's cooperative to address consumer demand for local, humanely-produced poultry. The cooperative will also scale-up supply among cooperative producer-members and develop new markets for poultry products.	\$73,580.00	Implementation
Oregon	Dick N Don Incorporated	This project will build a regional	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		food hub to increase the availability of certified organic produce and fruits in Southern Oregon.		
Oregon	Our Table Cooperative	This project will build and expand scale-appropriate aggregation and distribution programs for local foods by creating a subscription based CSA program.	\$69,970.00	Implementation
Oregon	Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council	This organization will develop a producer needs and supply study to understand the farming landscape, then provide technical assistance to meet those needs. Recipients will also purchase season extenders and wash basins for farmers as well as increase cold storage space. Finally, the organization will work with partners to better gauge, forecast and balance supply and demand with farmers and buyers.	\$96,598.00	Implementation
Oregon	Janus Youth Programs, Inc.	Grant funds will help to launch a produce aggregation/distribution enterprise incorporating products from multiple small-scale producers into the recipient's	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		existing distribution activities.		
Oregon	Greenwillow Grains, LLC	This project will increase existing capacity for local, small-scale growers to mill grain. The organization will upgrade to a semi-automated production system to increase efficiency, productivity, and their ability to meet local need.	\$99,702.00	Implementation
Pennsylvania	Friends and Farmers' Cooperative	This project establishes an all-local wholesale web-based market, as well as an education and outreach campaign.	\$92,299.00	Implementation
Pennsylvania	Three Rivers Grown LLC	This organization will expand current aggregation operations and their capacity to connect wholesale buyers and producers. They will work with producers to ensure a safe, high-quality, and consistent supply of regional food while simplifying procurement and promotion of regional products for wholesale buyers.	\$99,270.00	Implementation
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Area Cooperative Alliance	Recipients will conduct a feasibility study to evaluate the possibility of creating a	\$25,000.00	Planning

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		purchasing co-op for five independent cooperative grocery stores. Ultimately, the project will end with a business plan that details operational processes, major costs, and up-front capital needs.		
Pennsylvania	Farm to City LLC	This project will rebuild the organization's website to serve food hubs and family farms.	\$95,350.00	Implementation
Rhode Island	Roch's Fresh Foods, West Greenwich, Inc	This project will expand the organization's ability to meet farm-to-school and farm-to-institution program requirements and local/regional food stakeholder demands. Specifically, the project will help ensure proper handling of the produce from intake to final distribution and extend the season of local produce offerings.	\$89,000.00	Implementation
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Public Health Institute	This mobile market program will use a local food broker consultant to increase local food marketing capacity. The organization will also upgrade their mobile market vehicle.	\$99,979.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
Rhode Island	AYERSfoundation	This organization will expand their already successful food hub activities, including the aggregation of food from local producers and its distribution to restaurants, institutions, and individuals.	\$78,329.00	Implementation
South Carolina	Spartanburg Area Conservancy, Inc.	This organization is partnering with community partners to develop a farm-to-school incubator on their property. Funding will be used to conduct a feasibility study.	\$17,700.00	Planning
South Carolina	Swamp Rabbit Cafe and Grocery, LLC	LFPP funding will expand café and grocery store operations by investing in storage and processing equipment. Recipients will also hire new personnel.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
South Dakota	Black Hills State University	This project will implement a food hub that coordinates the needs of cafeterias in the region with local food producers. The organization will distribute funds and plan delivery logistics.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
South Dakota	South Dakota State University	This project will implement the first food hub in the State of South Dakota. Activities will include	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		product distribution to restaurants, institutions and grocery outlets; grower/member certification; warehouse establishment and equipment purchasing; leasing a delivery vehicle; hiring staff; and implementing an online ordering/delivery system.		
Tennessee	Chattanooga Area Food Bank, Inc.	This project will help local farmers attain GAP certification; increase the number of growers and buyers served by the food hub; implement a marketing and outreach campaign; and increase produce distribution.	\$99,950.00	Implementation
Texas	City of Elgin	Based on a 2014 LFPP Planning Grant project, this organization will provide technical assistance to support value-added processing of local fruits and vegetables. The work will support farmers, entrepreneurs, and wholesale and institutional buyers in developing and managing new markets.	\$95,130.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
Texas	The Gleaning Network of Texas dba GROW North Texas	This organization will hire staff and recruit new members to increase the number of producer and buyer food hub participants. The recipient will also develop a business plan to expand to an additional warehouse.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Utah	Terrapeutic Herbs LLC	Recipients will perform a feasibility study in a five-county area to evaluate potential for a new food hub. The project will determine market interest, assess availability of local products, ascertain financial viability, and provide community outreach/education.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Vermont	Rutland Area Farm and Food Link, Inc.	This project will implement a recently-completed business plan to create a fully-operational and self-sufficient market.	\$73,750.00	Implementation
Vermont	Vermont Farm-to-School, Inc.	This project will improve and expand its rural food hub by increasing its customer base, providing technical assistance to institutional buyers, and developing and disseminating best practices for rural food hubs.	\$99,990.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
Virginia	Local Environmental Agriculture Project, Inc.	This project will create a shared commercial small business incubator kitchen space; a small-scale food hub; and a mobile market.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Virginia	The Highland Center	This project will help local livestock producers promote their products; expand processing operations; create a roadmap for aggregating and distributing local meat products; develop a cohesive regional brand; and promote entrepreneurial ventures using local meat.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Virginia	Richmond City Health District	This project will expand the existing number of corner stores; increase the number of local farmers engaged as suppliers; and evaluate the program to better serve producers, store owners, and community members and ensure long-term sustainability.	\$99,745.00	Implementation
Virginia	Virginia Aqua-Farmers Network	This organization will produce ready-to-eat products utilizing local food from producers in their aquaculture network. They will also promote the products via wholesale and retail.	\$100,000.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
Virginia	Shenandoah Processing, LLC.	This organization will enhance their local, organic chicken processing facility by investing in new equipment.	\$100,000.00	Implementation
Washington	Oxbow Center for Sustainable Agriculture and the Environment	This farm-to-school project will assist farmers with obtaining food safety certification in order to adapt their processing systems to accommodate schools procurement needs. Additionally, the project will simultaneously support school food service staff to introduce new items onto school menus.	\$98,681.00	Implementation
Washington	San Juan Islands Agricultural Guild	This grant will fund the development of a food hub by creating a business plan to establish aggregation sites and sites for dry, cool, and cold storage facilities; organizing and/or strengthening an inter-island transportation network; and connecting to another local food hub.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Washington	Human Links DBA 21 Acres	Grant recipients will address gaps in food storage/safety in regards to basic food processing capabilities;	\$99,980.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		obtain GAP and GHP certification at all partner farm locations; expand distribution of fresh food; and educate and train students, farmers and customers to improve consumption and access to regionally-produced agricultural products.		
Washington	Washington State University	Recipients will pilot a food hub aggregation site, expand to additional distribution sites, and begin marketing wholesale products.	\$78,876.00	Implementation
Washington	Pinchot University	This organization will create a feasibility plan, market assessment, and business plan for its cooperative of independent mobile produce cart operators.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Washington	Vashon Island Growers Association	This project will evaluate the feasibility of creating a food hub for cold storage that will include a commercial kitchen. The recipients will then produce a business plan to implement food hub operations.	\$24,600.00	Planning
West Virginia	Natural Capital Investment Fund, Inc.	This project will strengthen peer exchange networks within Central Appalachia; prototype new distribution models between West	\$99,020.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		Virginia, Ohio and Southwest Virginia; and connect wholesale market channels with expanded supply and selection of local/regional projects.		
Wisconsin	Square Harvest Inc.	This farm-to-table online store offers home delivery for local food, thereby providing direct producer-to-consumer sales. The recipient will improve, expand, and develop their current aggregation/sorting systems, delivery, and IT infrastructure.	\$29,764.00	Implementation
Wisconsin	Central Rivers Farm shed, The	This organization will facilitate food hub deliveries and expand the capacity of its commercial kitchen by developing a line of products and training members on food processing techniques for year-round storage.	\$95,817.00	Implementation
Wisconsin	Madison Northside Planning Council	This project will support outreach, marketing, and business assistance to potential minority food entrepreneurs regarding the organization's kitchen incubator facility. The effort includes developing stronger relationships with area business and	\$81,202.00	Implementation

FY 2015 Local Food Promotion Program Awards				
State	Recipient	Purpose	Award	Grant Type
		community organizations serving minorities.		
Wisconsin	City of Eau Claire	This project will investigate the possibility of developing a year-round public market.	\$25,000.00	Planning
Wyoming	Bould Development	This organization will conduct a feasibility study to understand the production, wholesale demand, and existing infrastructure for local food in each of their identified cluster areas.	\$25,000.00	Planning

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the change in the number of famers markets since fiscal year 2012. Also, please provide a specific definition of a farmers market as it relates to USDA's official count of farmers markets.

Response: AMS undertakes a focused effort each spring to actively solicit new and updated market information from farmers' market stakeholders in order to keep the listings in the USDA National Farmers Market Directory as comprehensive as possible. Information included in the Directory is a voluntary and self-reported listing of markets by market managers, representatives from state farmers market agencies, associations, and other key market personnel. The Directory lists farmers markets that feature two or more farm vendors selling agricultural products directly to customers at a common, recurrent physical location.

[The information follows:]

Number of Markets in USDA's National Farmers Market Directory- March 3, 2016						
State	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Percentage change from 2012-16 of markets listed in the Directory
Alabama	149	140	140	144	144	-3.3%
Alaska	32	31	31	33	38	18.8%
Arizona	82	81	83	89	96	17.1%
Arkansas	80	92	97	99	103	28.8%
California	827	759	764	764	765	-7.5%
Colorado	166	157	156	156	155	-6.6%
Connecticut	154	155	156	156	157	1.9%
Delaware	33	29	27	26	33	0.0%
District of Columbia	35	35	35	35	34	-2.9%
Florida	202	224	234	250	250	23.8%
Georgia	118	138	141	144	148	25.4%
Hawaii	88	95	101	96	97	10.2%
Idaho	67	69	68	66	65	-2.9%
Illinois	292	336	309	319	326	11.6%
Indiana	162	171	171	179	183	12.9%
Iowa	227	229	230	228	227	0.0%
Kansas	97	92	95	102	109	12.4%
Kentucky	162	131	128	135	134	-17.3%
Louisiana	62	66	74	80	80	29.0%
Maine	84	93	92	93	93	10.7%
Maryland	152	147	150	154	160	5.3%
Massachusetts	313	289	306	307	312	-0.3%
Michigan	311	331	339	338	340	9.3%
Minnesota	168	186	185	189	189	12.5%
Mississippi	75	82	83	83	82	9.3%
Missouri	155	246	245	311	258	66.5%
Montana	65	66	69	67	67	3.1%
Nebraska	84	93	97	97	97	15.5%
Nevada	38	46	43	40	39	2.6%
New Hampshire	97	96	99	97	95	-2.1%
New Jersey	133	139	142	150	150	12.8%
New Mexico	69	69	65	69	69	0.0%
New York	647	637	638	662	667	3.1%

Number of Markets in USDA's National Farmers Market Directory— March 3, 2016						
State	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Percentage change from 2012-16 of markets listed in the Directory
North Carolina	207	229	240	251	254	22.7%
North Dakota	65	63	63	64	66	1.5%
Ohio	264	300	311	316	324	22.7%
Oklahoma	71	69	69	69	70	-1.4%
Oregon	164	173	178	172	171	4.3%
Pennsylvania	254	290	297	303	303	19.3%
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	42	N/A
Rhode Island	61	57	56	58	58	-4.9%
South Carolina	124	127	128	128	128	3.2%
South Dakota	38	38	39	38	41	7.9%
Tennessee	93	99	119	124	126	35.5%
Texas	164	183	195	203	207	26.2%
Utah	37	40	40	40	42	13.5%
Vermont	94	100	97	97	98	4.3%
Virgin Islands	4	4	4	4	4	0.0%
Virginia	227	246	249	248	250	10.1%
Washington	148	159	164	169	170	14.9%
West Virginia	82	90	89	88	88	7.3%
Wisconsin	298	286	295	299	305	2.4%
Wyoming	43	41	42	42	44	2.3%
Total	7864	8144	8268	8476	8553	8.8%

*Data for 2016 is as of March 3, 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: USDA has provided funds to help farmers markets as well as individual producers selling commodities at a farmers market purchase Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) equipment. There is funding within the SNAP program to provide EBT equipment to farmers markets. Does the Farmers Market Promotion Program or the Local Food Promotion Program also allow for funds to be used for EBT equipment purchases? If so, how does AMS and FNS work together to ensure there is no duplication?

Response: The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is aware that Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) equipment and services are available for farmers markets through the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). AMS and FNS have worked together to direct interested grant applicants and

recipients to the SNAP program to provide EBT equipment to farmers markets. Grant recipients are not allowed to use Farmers Market Promotion Program or Local Food Promotion Program funds to purchase or lease EBT equipment.

Payments to States

Mr. Aderholt: Provide for the record a state-by-state funding table for the Payments to States program to include fiscal years 2014, 2015, and estimates for 2016.

Response: The table below provides state-by-state grant funding for the Agricultural Marketing Service's Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program for FY 2014 and FY 2015. The FY 2016 Federal-State Marketing Improvement Grant Program awards will not be made until later in the fiscal year, but AMS expects to award a total of \$1 million in funding to states.

[The information follows:]

Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program Grant Awards

State	2014	2015
Alaska		\$60,739
Arkansas	\$53,300	
Colorado		104,405
Connecticut	47,807	
Delaware		87,261
Florida	43,700	
Hawaii	80,437	69,194
Iowa	40,258	
Kansas	124,577	57,420 (2 projects)
Maryland	35,610	
Massachusetts		44,297
Michigan		
Minnesota		59,373
Missouri	66,261	
Nevada	35,450	
New Jersey		99,803
New York		
North Carolina	105,788	
North Dakota		
Oregon		
South Carolina		55,814
Tennessee		91,235
Texas		
Vermont	75,380	92,200
Virginia	201,422	
Washington	218,010	62,265
Wisconsin		56,855
Wyoming		65,045

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide for the record a list of the projects that were approved for the Payments to States and Possessions program during fiscal year 2015. Also, provide a brief description of each project. Lastly, include a brief description of how AMS evaluates the merits of a proposal.

Response: In fiscal year 2015, AMS awarded \$1,005,906 in Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program matching grants. Grant applications are reviewed and evaluated by a team of subject-matter specialists using instructions prepared with AMS officials. Individual reviewers evaluate and score their assigned proposals and then confer with other team members to derive a consensus score which serves as the basis for awarding and allocating grant funds. The consensus review focuses on strengths, weaknesses, and suggestions, which are shared

with all unsuccessful applicants, and any successful applicant when requested, after the awards have been announced.

The evaluation focuses on four criteria:

(1) OBJECTIVES (25 points) - the proposal is well-justified, addresses an important marketing barrier, challenge or opportunity, and contains a problem statement or clearly frames the issue to be studied; the literature review supports the need for research; and aligns well with FSMIP's legislative and program goals.

(2) APPROACH (25 points) - the goals, objectives, and work plan are clear, appropriate, and logical; personnel demonstrate appropriate qualifications, knowledge and experience necessary to conduct the research; research methodology is described and appropriate to answer research questions; and all budget items, both federal award funds and matching resources, are allowable, reasonable and clearly described.

(3) IMPACT (30 points) - the proposal describes the potential impact it will have on target producers and agribusinesses, and the potential for the proposal to provide new knowledge and lessons learned that could be applied in other States or regions of the country; estimated economic impact is described and supported by relevant data. For small-scale or pilot proposals, the proposal includes recommendations as to how the project could be scaled up or expanded to other States or regions. The proposal includes at least one quantitative metric to demonstrate impact.

(4) DELIVERABLES AND OUTREACH (20 points) - the proposal describes deliverables attributable to the project in addition to the final report; and outlines a plan to disseminate project results electronically and in person to the target audience, stakeholders, and interested parties beyond those directly served by the project.

AMS encourages States to consider developing proposals with regional or national significance, and that reflect a collaborative approach among the States, academia, the farm sector, and other appropriate entities.

[The list of projects follows:]

Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program Fiscal Year 2015 Projects

State	Project Description	Project Budget
Alaska	University of Alaska, in partnership with Arctic Qiviut and the Alaska Natural Fiber Business Association, to develop a vibrant, diverse, and sustainable fiber industry in the state of Alaska through a needs assessment, market research, and development of quality and processing standards.	\$60,739
Colorado	Colorado Department of Agriculture, in partnership with the Colorado State University, Market Ready, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Tompkins County, Colorado Farmers Market Association, and the Northern Colorado Food Cluster, to assess the marketing strategies used by wholesale distribution channels, farmers' markets, Community Supported Agriculture operations, and farm-to-school initiatives, and make recommendations to improve profits for Colorado fruit and vegetable producers.	\$104,405
Delaware	University of Delaware to explore market opportunities in Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania for watermelon labeled with a <i>Delaware Preserved Farm</i> label that could lead to higher price premiums and higher participation of farmers in farm preservation programs.	\$87,261
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Manoa, in partnership with County of Manoa Office of Economic Development and Maui Chamber of Commerce, to develop an on-line marketing hub for vendors of value-added, "Made in Maui" agricultural products.	\$69,194
Kansas	Kansas Department of Agriculture to hold egg grading workshops for Kansas poultry producers to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices and take advantage of opportunities to sell eggs in local markets.	\$24,420
Kansas	Kansas Department of Agriculture, in partnership with Kansas Wheat Commission, to create a premium brand for hard white winter wheat grown in the Western High Plains of Kansas and adjoining states by establishing quality criteria, educating farmers and customers, and identifying export opportunities.	\$33,000
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources, in partnership with Community	\$44,297

State	Project Description	Project Budget
	Involved in Sustaining Agriculture, to evaluate the effectiveness of an on-line ordering system that will enable wholesale buyers to order Massachusetts farm products, improving marketing efficiency and supporting the growth of sales of locally grown products.	
Minnesota	University of Minnesota to create and expand markets for underutilized and low-value species Eastern Region trees; identify consumers' perceptions of chemical-free, thermally-modified, wood; investigate the marketing practices of current producers and distributors; and develop a strategic marketing plan to address barriers to increased production and utilization of thermally-modified wood.	\$59,373
New Jersey	Rutgers University, in partnership with the Northeast Organic Farming Association of New Jersey and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, to research consumer perceptions and behaviors in the Mid-Atlantic region in order to enable growers to fully take advantage of the organic market.	\$99,803
South Carolina	South Carolina Department of Agriculture, in partnership with University of South Carolina, to determine the best marketing practices and optimum strategies to reach Millennial consumers; enhance sales of local food under the Certified South Carolina label to this emerging group of consumers; and assist the state to create a multi-year strategic marketing plan.	\$55,814
Tennessee	University of Tennessee to ascertain statewide consumer willingness to pay for locally produced and branded beef products with different quality attributes; assess willingness of Tennessee cattle producers to participate in a branded beef program; and determine preferred ownership structure of processing facilities among interested beef cattle producers.	\$91,235
Vermont	Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets, in partnership with Vermont Specialty Food Association, Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association, Vermont Fresh Network, to enhance the ability of Vermont farmers and value-added producers to market, connect and efficiently distribute high-value products to regional and national consumers through	\$92,200

State	Project Description	Project Budget
	distribution infrastructure, branding, social media campaigns and e-commerce.	
Washington	Washington State Department of Agriculture, in partnership with Northwest Agriculture Business Center, Okanogan Producers Marketing Association, Pierce Conservation District, State of Washington Department of Commerce, Washington State University Stevens County Extension, Cloud Mountain Farm Center, and others, to analyze the state's traditional and alternative supply chains for minimally processed produce and identify strategies to further develop value chain infrastructure and relationships needed for local farms to sell their products to schools.	\$62,265
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, in partnership with Mutch Better Foods LLC, to analyze the current supply chain for local products and create a statewide institutional procurement strategy for institutional purchasers to feasibly substitute products grown and produced in Wisconsin, in lieu of the products available through traditional distribution systems.	\$56,855
Wyoming	University of Wyoming, in partnership with the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, to address risks and opportunities for producers when conducting private contract negotiations by conducting focus groups with producers to gain insight about their experiences, strategies, and needs for developing skills in contract and price negotiation; working with agricultural professionals to measure the impact of negotiation training on prices received by producers; and developing educational material to improve producer skills in price and contract negotiation.	\$65,045

Limitation on Administrative Expenses

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table showing the object class breakout for the limitation on administrative expenses account to include fiscal years 2014 and 2015 actuals and fiscal years 2016 and 2017 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

		<u>Classification by Objects</u>			
				2017	
		2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	Estimate
11.1	Total personnel compensation.....	8,073,756	8,397,369	8,512,689	8,622,000
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	6,775,092	7,098,083	7,865,207	8,100,000
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	1,179,496	1,618,333	1,718,977	1,720,000
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	16,028,344	17,113,785	18,096,873	18,442,000
12.0	Personal benefits.....	3,792,025	3,986,238	4,298,275	4,200,000
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	1,080,038	1,074,913	2,166,852	2,164,000
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	20,900,407	22,174,937	24,562,000	24,806,000
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	497,996	861,398	1,053,438	1,266,000
22.0	Transportation of things.....	1,407,995	1,225,612	3,522,104	3,556,000
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	116,432	211,247	251,819	259,000
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	3,570,641	3,971,916	6,836,897	6,901,000
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges..	2,962,230	2,259,923	3,353,000	3,353,000
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	71,338	87,566	225,193	225,193
25.1	Advisory and assistance services.....	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	4,264,993	2,464,803	4,941,000	4,977,000
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services				
	from Federal sources.....	1,900,712	1,707,048	2,322,288	2,266,058
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	5,016	10	410,000	410,000
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	15,626	8,842	121,158	121,158
25.6	Medical care.....	1,240	2,914	3,004	3,004
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	2,379,753	2,573,839	3,966,545	3,836,000
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons.....	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	623,831	765,966	995,587	995,587
31.0	Equipment.....	4,367,763	6,621,032	8,351,967	8,186,000
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	4,505	19,881	64,000	64,000
43.0	Interest and Dividends.....	-	1,573	2,000	2,000
	Total, Other Objects.....	22,190,071	22,783,570	36,420,000	36,421,000
99.9	Total, new obligations.....	43,090,478	44,958,507	60,982,000	61,227,000

The limitation on administrative expenses applies only to the cotton and tobacco user funded activities.

Obligations in this account fluctuate with crop size; the agency is expecting increased demand for services in fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing obligations by State to include fiscal years 2009 through estimates for 2016.

Response: The table below shows obligations by State from FY 2009 through FY 2015. The FY 2016 grant awards will not be made until later in the fiscal year, but AMS expects to award a total of \$1 million in funding to states.

[The information follows:]

STATE	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alabama							
Alaska							\$60,739
Am Samoa							
Arizona							
Arkansas			\$60,660		\$49,700	\$53,300	
California	\$198,250						
Colorado	48,500	\$42,000					104,405
Connecticut			89,320			47,807	
Delaware							87,261
District of Columbia				\$34,500			
Florida		118,915			69,500	43,700	
Georgia		63,275	55,373				
Guam							
Hawaii	41,500			28,100	75,000	80,437	69,194
Idaho	48,000		67,220				
Illinois			55,000	97,982			
Indiana	60,500						
Iowa						40,258	
Kansas			144,200		107,160	124,577	57,420
Kentucky		38,550	49,000	69,230			
Louisiana	69,000	61,295	87,326				
Maine	65,000		64,145				
Maryland		121,445				35,610	
Massachusetts	38,000	38,870	24,640	53,560	37,374		44,297
Michigan		48,000	150,101		126,534		
Minnesota	92,500		60,000		45,279		59,373
Mississippi	47,150	43,690		52,920			
Missouri			61,026	59,678		66,261	
Montana		142,085		39,115			
Nebraska		68,095	79,534				
Nevada				45,747		35,450	
New Hampshire							
New Jersey	89,000	51,215		62,713			99,803
New Mexico	40,500			43,000			
New York	37,200	134,060	73,824		106,258		
North Carolina				30,000		105,788	
North Dakota		59,735			78,298		
Ohio		54,375					
Oklahoma	47,150						
Oregon		55,850			99,180		

STATE	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pennsylvania				94,947			
Puerto Rico			21,000				
Rhode Island							
South Carolina	74,500	109,000					55,814
South Dakota				31,725			
Tennessee				90,000			91,235
Texas			77,588		77,803		
Utah							
Virgin Islands							
Vermont	48,000			47,250	88,500	75,380	92,200
Virginia	152,000		75,150	108,039	96,780	201,422	
Washington	87,250			143,969	127,332	218,010	62,265
West Virginia							
Wisconsin	50,000			65,525			56,855
Wyoming		83,545	36,225		49,992		65,045
Total \$ Grant	1,334,000	1,334,000	1,331,332	1,198,000	1,234,690	1,128,000	1,005,906

Transportation Regulatory Actions

Mr. Aderholt: How many transportation regulatory actions did AMS participate in during fiscal years 2014 and 2015? Please describe those actions and the results of those actions.

Response: AMS participated in six transportation regulatory actions before the Surface Transportation Board (Board); three during fiscal year 2014 and three in fiscal year 2015. Those actions and results of those actions are described as follows:

Fiscal Year 2014:

1. Rail Service Issues - On April 8, 2014, USDA provided comments in *STB Ex Parte No. 724, United States Rail Service Issues*. USDA's comments emphasized the perishability of grain stored on the ground, in part resulting from railroad service issues, and the need to address it specifically even as all rail commodities were being affected because of rail capacity and service problems. In response, the Board directed BNSF and CP Railways to provide plans for addressing the grain backlog, a timeframe for doing so, and weekly status reports to provide updates. USDA followed up by sending a letter to the Board on August 8, 2014, urging improvements in CP Railways service and data reporting. The Board directed CP Railways to provide additional information in its weekly status reports.
2. Workable Grievance Processes for Agricultural Shippers - On June 26, 2014, USDA commented on *STB Ex Parte no. 665 (Sub-No. 1), Rail Transportation of Grain, Rate Regulation Review*. In this

proceeding USDA said the most promising methods for ensuring the Board's rate complaint procedures are accessible to grain shippers and producers is for the Board to develop procedures that are inexpensive, timely and predictable. USDA indicated that any new rules established for challenging rail rates for agriculture should also be formulated to account for railroad revenue adequacy and be accessible to both grain shippers and agricultural producers. USDA also suggested the Board should actively encourage railroads to participate in private-sector mediation for rates; and to inspire the development of new and more broadly used private-sector rate arbitration systems, such as those offered by the National Grain and Feed Association, and the Montana-BNSF mediation/arbitration system. On August, 4, 2014, USDA also provided reply comments on STB Ex Parte 665 (Sub-No. 1), reiterating its opening comments referenced above. To date, the Board has not made a decision on the proceeding. However, the Surface Transportation Board Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-110) later required the Board to promulgate regulations to establish a voluntary and binding arbitration process to resolve rail rate and practice complaints, but does not prevent parties from independently seeking or utilizing private arbitration services to resolve disputes. On May 6, 2016 the Board proposed to modify its arbitration procedures so that the rules conform to the requirements set forth in P.L. 114-110.

3. Fuel Surcharges - On August 4, 2014, USDA provided comments on *STB Ex Parte No. 661 (Sub-No. 2), Rail Fuel Surcharges Safe Harbor*. USDA advised the Board to modify its application of rules governing railroad fuel surcharges after finding significant differences between actual fuel costs and the fuel surcharges applied to shippers, including many agricultural shippers. Amending the rules governing fuel surcharges could potentially save millions of dollars for agricultural shippers in freight transportation costs over the next 5-10 years. As of this writing, this proceeding is still under review by the Board with no decision being made.

Fiscal Year 2015:

1. Revenue Adequacy - On November 4, 2014, USDA provided reply comments in *STB Ex Parte No. 722, Railroad Revenue Adequacy*. USDA stated that simplified rate challenge procedures were necessary for grain shippers in the railroads' current revenue environment. In response, the Board initiated an independent study to evaluate alternative rate regulation approaches that could reduce the time, complexity, and costs associated with the current methodology. The Board held a public hearing on this proceeding on July 22-23, 2015, in Washington, D.C., and on August 18, 2015, USDA provided the Board with the research paper for the record titled *Constrained Market Pricing and Revenue Adequacy: Regulatory Implications for Shippers and Class I U.S. Freight Railroads*.

USDA's reply comments recommended that railroads' ability to charge higher prices to shippers without competitive alternatives should be reduced in an environment where railroads are revenue-adequate. While railroads serving competitive traffic can price those services as the market allows, USDA believes captive shippers (many of whom are grain shippers) deserve additional protection against

the market power of revenue-adequate railroads. In the comments, USDA suggested one way to accomplish this goal is through developing simplified rate challenge procedures that factor in whether the railroad is revenue-adequate. P.L. 114-110 requires the Board to reconsider its rate challenge procedures. As of this writing, this proceeding is still under review by the Board with no decision being made.

2. Rail Performance Data - On several occasions in both FY 2014 and 2015, USDA supported the Board's proposition to make weekly reporting of railroad service metrics a permanent requirement in comments on Performance Data Reporting. This Board measure was strongly advocated for by agricultural shippers and end-users throughout 2014 as a way to provide market transparency for business, marketing, and transportation decisions affecting the movement of grain.

As a result of rail service problems in 2013/2014, the Board required the major railroads to begin reporting weekly service performance metrics in October 2014, as a way to inform and aid rail shippers in their need to make more informed business decisions, relay information to their own customers, and make contingency plans. Shippers have expressed that the weekly performance metrics have been helpful to these ends and should be continued. On March 2, 2015, USDA provided comments in *STB Ex Parte No. 724 (Sub-No. 4), Rail Service Issues Performance Data Reporting* that supported these measures, but also suggested to the Board that publically available weekly commodity carload data by railroad would be helpful. In addition, USDA has suggested, in its comments to Board on March 2, 2015, and later in a face-to-face meeting with Board staff on December 2, 2015, that the weekly data be easily accessible to stakeholders in a user-friendly format. On April 29, 2016, the Board declined USDA's suggestion on providing weekly carload data by railroad, saying the additional reporting burden on railroads is not justified. USDA and agricultural stakeholders believe the Board has made strides in providing data that is easier to use.

3. Workable Grievance Processes for Agricultural Shippers - On June 10, 2015, USDA provided oral comments at a hearing related to *STB Ex Parte No. 665 (Sub-No. 1), Rail Transportation of Grain, Rate Regulation Review*. In the testimony USDA encouraged the Board to seek simplicity, practicality and consistency in developing alternative rate relief methodologies for agricultural shippers and producers and their unique needs. USDA said the procedures developed should be much lower in cost than current procedures and should be predictable to the parties involved. USDA said the procedure developed should use data that is easy to obtain and deterministic in nature. To complement whatever new procedure is developed for appealing grain rates, USDA also encouraged the use of mediation and arbitration as an alternative means to address unreasonable rail transportation rates and make rate cases quicker and less costly to resolve. As of this writing, this proceeding is still under review by the Board with no decision being made. However, the Surface Transportation Board Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-110) requires the Board to promulgate regulations to establish a voluntary and binding arbitration process to resolve

rail rate and practice complaints, but does not prevent parties from independently seeking or utilizing private arbitration services to resolve disputes. On May 6, 2016 the Board proposed to modify its arbitration procedures so that the rules conform to the requirements set forth in P.L. 114-110.

Grading Resources and Activities

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the total number of grading employees broken down by Federal employees and Federally-supervised state employees for the past five fiscal years to include fiscal year 2015.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Agricultural Marketing Service Grading Activities Performed by Federal Employees And Federally-Supervised State Employees					
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Number of Federal Employees ^{1/}	2,748	3,021	2,961	3,012	2,512
Number of Federally-supervised State Employees ^{2/}	2,120	3,151	3,095	3,134	3,927
Cross-Licensed Employees of Other Programs or USDA Agencies	15	12	28	7	3
Total	4,883	6,184	6,084	6,153	6,442
^{1/} All personnel are AMS employees. Includes seasonal and permanent employees. ^{2/} A Federally-supervised State employee generally works less than one full- time equivalent staff year. The number of Federally-supervised State employees varies based on program needs, which vary by State, including changes in crop size due to weather and demand.					

Mr. Aderholt: Did any grading fees increase or decrease during fiscal year 2015 and planned for fiscal year 2016? What was the amount of the increase or decrease and why?

Response: In fiscal year 2015, there were no grading fee increases. In April 2015, USDA issued the first notice announcing 2015 fee rates based on newly established formulas for calculating fees charged for AMS voluntary user-funded services. The standardized formulas are based on the costs incurred, as announced in the *Federal Register* on November 13, 2014. The 2015 fee rates were effective June 1, 2015 for Cotton Grading and Tobacco Inspection. Fee rates for all other commodities were effective October 1, 2015 (fiscal year 2016).

AMS intends to announce 2016 fee rates in the *Federal Register* by May 2016. Revised cotton and tobacco fee rates start with the crop year on June 1. The cotton grading rates for the 2016 crop year were standardized at \$2.20/bale (Form A and Form D grading rate increased \$0.20), and fees for specialty services such as foreign growth classification, arbitration, and classing exam fees were increased to better recover the cost of providing the service. Some of the tobacco inspection fee rates were also increased based on the cost of the services provided. Domestic permissive inspection and certification fees increased by 15 percent.

Mr. Aderholt: Does AMS plan to propose any grading fee increases in fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

Response: The 2016 fee rates for all commodities other than cotton and tobacco will be effective October 1 for fiscal year 2017. Those fee rates include increases for voluntary grading, inspection, certification, and auditing for dairy, fruit and vegetable, meat and livestock, and poultry products. Fees for laboratory approval services will change January 1, 2017.

The amount of change varies for each fee rate. Where possible, AMS is adjusting the rates to cover all of its expenses and provide for reasonable operating reserves. However, many of the rates have not been adjusted for a number of years. To avoid an undue burden on industry operations, AMS plans to phase in some of the increases over a multi-year period. AMS will reassess the fee rates each year based on the established formulas and will publish 2017 fee rates prior to the start of the cotton crop year.

User Fees

Mr. Aderholt: Did any user fees increase or decrease in fiscal years 2015 and 2016? If so, by how much? Wholesale Market Development Activities

Response: AMS did not change user fees for voluntary seed testing, Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act licenses, or Plant Variety Protection certificates in 2015 or 2016.

Wholesale Market Development Activities

Mr. Aderholt: Please inform the Subcommittee of the goal and priorities of wholesale market development priorities.

Response: The goal of AMS wholesale market development is to improve local and regional food market access and opportunities through regular data collection and analysis of farmers market operations and other direct-to-consumer marketing outlets (Community Supported Agriculture, food hubs, on-farm markets) to help market managers, planners, and researchers better understand the impact of these outlets on food access and local economic development, and improve access to locally sourced fresh, local food for consumers.

Priorities for wholesale market development include:

- Strengthen relationships with stakeholders to provide better support for USDA local and regional food initiatives by hosting targeted stakeholder meetings throughout the fiscal year.
- Increase visibility and marketing opportunities for small and mid-sized business through targeted enhancements to the AMS national local food directories including; National Farmers Market Directory, On-Farm Market Directory, the Community - Supported Agriculture (CSA) Directory, and the Food Hub Directory.
- Provide educational outreach and technical assistance to expand and improve community gardens which will improve food access and expand food education in local communities.
- Improve the efficiency of permanent food market facilities through targeted site assessment and design services for food market planners, managers and community stakeholders engaged in local and regional food distribution.

Conduct applied research of food value chains and other strategic alliances between agricultural producers and other supply chain partners that deal in significant volumes of high-quality, differentiated local and regional food products in order to provide examples and models of successful business practices that can be replicated throughout the country.

Mr. Aderholt: For the record, please provide the Subcommittee with a listing and status of all wholesale market development projects worked on in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 as well as those underway in fiscal year 2016. Please include the total cost of each project.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2014 and FY 2015 Projects:

Research and Data Collection

- Philadelphia Wholesale Market Local Foods Flow-through. Examining importance of locally produced fruits and vegetables in relation to overall trade flows. Status: Data being compiled for publishing. Cost: 70 staff hours, \$40,000 intra-agency agreement.
- USDA Local Foods Directories Maintenance. Status: Completed. Cost: 150 staff hours, \$89,000 cooperative agreement.
- Improving Market Coordination for Native American and Other Specialty Crop Producers. Status: Completed. Cost: 5 staff hours, \$55,000 cooperative agreement.
- Expanding Regional Produce Procurement in Detroit Public Schools. Status: Completed. Cost: 20 staff hours, \$40,000 cooperative agreement.
- Food Safety for Food Hubs and Their Farmers. Develop a national business planning guide that helps food hubs assist farmers to meet the requirements for GAP certification and comply with the Food Safety Modernization Act. Status: Document has been drafted but not finalized. Cost: 10 staff hours, \$85,000 cooperative agreement.
- Price Discovery at U.S. Farmers Markets Utilizing Mobile Application Technology. Mobile application will allow farm market managers and/or farmers market vendors the ability to report prices of selected agricultural products sold at their farmers market to customers directly through the application and through USDA's National Farmers Market Directory. Status: Ongoing application building and testing. Cost: 100 staff hours, \$94,500 cooperative agreement.
- Spanish Translation of USDA's Local Food Directories. Status: Ongoing. Cost: 10 staff hours, \$5,500 cooperative agreement.

Market Support

- AMS Grant Writing Workshops and Technical Assistance. Through the USDA National Institute for Food and Agriculture and the USDA-funded Regional Rural Development Centers, AMS developed training program and conducted outreach, education, and technical assistance to cover every State, delivered to eligible applicants for AMS Grant Programs (Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program, Specialty Crop Block Grant Program, and Federal State Marketing Improvement Program) so that applicants can be better equipped for understanding, developing, submitting, and managing their Federal grant application (or grant). In FY 2015, 126 in-person grant writing workshops were conducted in 50 states and two U.S. territories (Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico). Cost: \$1,000,000 Interagency Agreement.
- Organic Sandy Produce, Sandy, OR. Provided technical assistance to

build and develop a food hub in Sandy, Oregon. Currently the food hub is aggregating produce from local organic farms and marketing the produce to local families and restaurants in the Sandy, Oregon, area. Organic Sandy was formed to provide families with year-round access to locally grown and regionally sourced organic produce, bulk grains, herbs and locally processed foods. AMS provided a conceptual design for the proposed food hub including a community kitchen, and cold storage. 64 hours staff time

- Down to Earth Markets, Village of Ossining, NY. Ossining Village is redeveloping the downtown and with AMS technical assistance and would like to be the first community in Westchester County to develop an open air market pavilion. 6 hours staff time
- City of Carbondale, IL. AMS provided technical assistance for Carbondale to develop a central farmers market. The existing Farmers Market has been operating for 38 years and is well-established in the region. Currently the market is set up to accommodate 30 seasonal vendors and another 15-20 weekly vendors. Over the past several years the city has seen an emergence of many other small, sustainable farms that now are in a position to participate in the farmers market. AMS consultation with local officials and architects provided guidance as the community seeks a design and site selection for their market. 70 hours Staff time plus travel to site
- Rural Development Center, Salinas, CA (ALBA Headquarters). ALBA's mission is to advance economic viability, social equity and ecological land management among limited-resource and aspiring farmers. Their facility needs to expand its loading docks, coolers, cooled staging area, and an extension of the wet/dry rooms. AMS provided design guidance for the facility. 40 hours staff time
- Nevada MO, Farmers Market. AMS received a technical assistance request from the town of Nevada to assist in the planning and design of a farmers market to include a community kitchen and gardens. AMS provided case studies of other farmers markets as a guide. The city is working with Cerner Health Community Corp. to build a new model of health care that will seamlessly integrate the two environments. The project, "Healthy Nevada," is focused on creating a culture of health in the community through education, incentives, and infrastructure. The project includes: Encouraging healthy eating and activity with walk to work/school programs, healthy snack carts, easily accessible farmers markets and community gardens; improving the city layout through initiatives like increasing ADA accessible sidewalks and adding bike lanes; and partnering with local restaurants and grocery stores to offer healthy choices. 25 hours staff time
- Greenwood SC Farmers Market, AMS traveled to Greenwood SC to provide technical assistance for the development of a multi-functional farmers market on a 2.5 acre site. The proposed market site is located on a traditional Main Street. The proposed site was originally the location of the town's railroad train station. The community is actively working to reinvigorate its downtown with increase economic development activity through the Uptown Greenwood Development Corporation (UGDC). The proposed Greenwood Farmers

market is a major part of the redevelopment plan to create a sense of place and community. 80 hours staff time plus travel to site

- Fallbrook Village, CA. AMS provided technical design assistance to plan the expansion of the market into the county Right of Way to include additional farmers. AMS provided a market traffic plan to provide safety for vendors and customers. 64 hours staff time
- Crossroad Community Farmers Market, Takoma Park, MD. Market manager requested technical design assistance to plan market expansion to include additional farmers. Layout was prepared for the community to maximize the use of the site and provide vendor and pedestrian safety. 60 hours staff time plus travel to site
- Lancaster SC, Farmers Market. AMS provided technical assistance for establishing a farmers market in downtown Lancaster as part of the city's revitalization plan. 10 hours staff time
- Adams County Farmers Market Association, Gettysburg, PA. Provided technical assistance on improving the "streetscape" for the market move to Culp Street. Because of it town's historical significance the community relies heavily on tourism and has numerous businesses that serve the industry. The selection for the proposed market site was a collective community decision. 80 hours staff time plus travel to site
- Oneida Nation Food Hub, Green Bay, WS. Provided assistance to develop a concept for the Food Center building which would include an entrepreneurial kitchen for community members to develop their own products for sale; a cannery for both production and for community use; a farmers market with multi-use space for summer outdoor, and winter indoor. Also included was a community gathering space. 90 hours staff time plus travel to site
- Golden Farming Cooperative Food Hub, Colorado. Collaborated with Rural Business-Cooperative Service to provide technical assistance to Colorado School of Mines for the design of a food hub for the Golden Farming Cooperative. 50 hours staff time
- Food Hub for Meat Products, Brooklyn, NY. AMS has provided technical assistance for the first USDA certified, all locally-sourced meat processing facility and retail sales counter in New York City. The "Tiberio Custom Meat Shop" is located in the historic Moore Street Public Market, serving the Hispanic community in East Williamsburg. The planned use for this facility is for wholesale distribution and sales of custom cut meats, supplying local businesses with quality products. The new operation will specialize in the processing of locally-raised grass fed-meats, which are in high demand by NYC chefs. The new operation will also create new jobs through the meat shop, processing facility, farmers market and other related business opportunities. The primary mission of this meat food hub is to support small regional farms and make local raised meat more affordable. This project is under the auspices of the Brooklyn Economic Development Corporation and supported by the NYC Department of Agriculture and Markets. AMS provided a conceptual design for the wholesale meat processing operation and meat retail sales, which

must necessarily incorporate stringent FSIS facility requirements.
100 hours staff time plus travel to site

- Farmers Market and Town Center, New Albany, MS. AMS developed a master plan and architectural designs for a mixed use development in New Albany's historic downtown. This includes an industrial scale bakery facility that services a multi-state region and is the primary driver for the 5 acre project. The bakery currently has over 30 full-time employees with potential for further growth with the new facility. Also included in the development is multi-family housing, leasable retail floor space, underground parking and a pedestrian friendly town center. The farmers market is central to the plan and integral to the Town Center Development. The market will be built on prime property, adjacent to the Tallahatchie River and will be connected to the Town Center. It will be next to a community park and arboretum, including a community amphitheater. The park is connected to a network of walking and biking trails that link to the town's Sportsplex and tennis facilities. 200 hours staff time plus travel to site
- Food Innovation Center, North Portland, OR. Hacienda CDC, a Latino Community Development Corporation in North Portland OR, recently purchased a 26,000 square foot building with 2 acres of land in partnership with Verde, a separate community-based nonprofit, and Habitat for Humanity. The building is currently vacant and dilapidated, but has potential for reuse. The three nonprofits are working together to reclaim this facility and reuse it to support economic growth and provide job opportunities. The building was originally used as a grocery store and restaurant, so there is ample warehouse space and a commercial kitchen. The intent is to renovate the facility, converting it into a food hub and community kitchen. 8 hours staff time

Publications

- Farmers Markets on Military Bases Manual. Status: Published Veterans Day, 2015. Cost: 30 staff hours, \$100,000 cooperative agreement.
- Building a Standardized Evidence-Based Economic Impact Assessment Toolkit. Status: Published March, 2016. Cost: 150 staff hours, \$99,330 cooperative agreement.
- Guía informativa del centro regional de distribución de productos alimentarios. Spanish translation of Regional Food Hub Resource Guide. March 2014 Cost: \$12,000.
- Traslado de productos alimentarios a través de la cadena de valor: Innovaciones en la distribución regional de alimentos. Spanish translation of Moving Food Along the Value Chain. March 2014 Cost: \$17,380.
- Food Value Chains: Creating Shared Value To Enhance Marketing Success. May 2014. Both a theoretical model and a "how to" guide for local food enterprises which want to share more equitably the profits and risk of distributing local foods with partners who share the same business values. Cost: 4,250 hours of staff time; \$3,500

for printing.

FY 2016 Projects Underway:

Research and Data Collection

- 2016 National Food Hub Conference Sponsorship. Support the convening of food hub practitioners, researchers, and funders. Conference was conducted in March 2016. Cost: \$10,000.
- Sustainable Agriculture and Food System Funders (SAFSF) Forum. Providing support for a national meeting of philanthropic investors, local food businesses, and federal, state, and local municipal leaders in Louisville, KY, on June 27-30 2016. Purpose is to leverage private and public partnerships that will enhance understanding and availability of resources appropriate to strengthen local food systems. The Forum allows SAFSF to highlight the links between agriculture and food systems and other critical issues: health, economic development, poverty, education, smart growth, and the viability of communities both rural and urban. Cost: \$10,000.
- The Promise of Urban Agriculture: National Study of Commercial Farming in Urban Areas. Project will evaluate factors that have contributed to or inhibited the success of urban farms in the U.S. Status: Data gathering ongoing with completion and publication at the end of calendar year 2016. Cost: 100 staff hours, \$108,955 cooperative agreement.
- GroupGAP Pilot Meeting. AMS provided support in documenting the proceedings and lessons learned of eight pilot food hubs and small producer groups in complying with Food Safety Modernization Act requirements and creation of quality management systems. Status: Meeting occurred November 2015. Cost: 60 staff hours, \$13,000 cooperative agreement.
- Farmers Market Price Reporting and Discovery System and Spanish Translation of USDA's Local Food Directories. Status: Ongoing application development and testing. Cost: \$100,000 cooperative agreement.
- Outreach, Training and Proof of Concept of USDA AMS Economic Impact Assessment Tool Kit. Status: Ongoing. Cost: 300 staff hours, \$124,667 cooperative agreement.
- Establish a comprehensive and visual representation of food system resources/infrastructure to help developers, planners, investors, or policy makers gain a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges that exist for agricultural food systems in select states. Status: Focus groups underway. Cost: 200 staff hours.

Market Support

- New Albany, MS, Farmers Market. AMS is continuing to provide technical design assistance for the proposed city market in their downtown. The community envisions a mixed-use; public/private development on property that is adjacent to the Tallahatchie River

adjacent to a public park and arboretum with a walking and biking trail that connects the town's sportsplex and tennis facilities. The farmers market is central to this development.

- Partner with other federal agencies and rural planning commissions to assess and support local food systems in 26 primarily rural communities across the nation. Cost: \$100,000 inter-agency agreement.
- AMS will continue to provide technical assistance in market design to cities and other stakeholders around the U.S. as resources allow. New projects requested include Farmers Market, Orleans, MA; Farmers Market, City of Moscow, ID; Coalition for Healthy Eating Food Hub, Bethel, NC. Costs: 200 hours staff time plus travel.

Publications

- Mobile Market Study, University of Wisconsin. Sponsored the evaluation of the potential impact of emerging mobile market distribution systems on sales for farmers providing locally grown foods. Status: Results from this study are expected to be published at the end of FY 2016. Cost: \$95,000.
- Community Supported Agriculture: New Models for Changing Markets. Examining recent evolution of CSA business models and identifying which practices seem to lead to greater success/long term economic sustainability for CSA operators. Status: Final clearance for publishing, August 2016. Cost: 50 staff hours, \$49,840 cooperative agreement.
- Summarize and communicate the impact of ten years of AMS grant activity on local food enterprises in urban and rural communities. Cost: 600 staff hours.
- Create library of farmers' market design concepts for web-based access. Cost: 200 staff hours.

Mr. Aderholt: Does AMS have any proposals to do additional wholesale market development projects in fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

Response: AMS plans to conduct the following wholesale market development projects for fiscal years 2016 and 2017:

Additional FY 2016 Projects Planned:

- Conduct additional national outreach and training regarding a practitioner's guide and toolkit to facilitate economic impact assessments of local food systems to bolster community discussions, assessments, and investment decisions. Estimated cooperative agreement cost: \$125,000.
- Lessons Learned from Public Investment in Local and Regional Meat and Poultry Processing. This project will look at the impact of

public dollars on meat processing related projects and explore how investments in local food infrastructure can help incubate or further develop entrepreneurial businesses that have commercial promise. The central goal of the project is collective learning: what has worked where, how, and why, and what is replicable? And how can federal and other public resources be targeted most effectively going forward? Cost: 20 staff hours, \$45,000 cooperative agreement.

- Perform a host of new and improved directory services to include: developing an Agriculture Tourism Directory to promote U.S. farms and ranches as travel destinations attractive to customers on the basis of farm products and services, hospitality, and experiences; establishing a mobile app for Farmers Markets to reach a broader consumer base and share product prices; and maintain and enhance the current Local Food Directory. Cost: 100 staff hours, \$100,000 cooperative agreement.
- Publish results and analysis from the FY 2015 National Farmers Market Survey. Cost: 160 staff hours.
- Partner with other federal agencies and rural planning commissions to provide technical assistance to local food systems in 26 primarily rural communities across the nation. Cost: 300 staff hours, \$100,000 Interagency Agreement.
- Summarize and communicate the impact of AMS grant activity on local food enterprises in urban and rural communities. Cost: 160 staff hours.
- Establish a comprehensive and visual representation of food system resources/infrastructure to help developers, planners, investors, or policy makers gain a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges that exist for agricultural food systems in select states. Cost: 200 staff hours.
- Conduct an Impact Analysis of Nutrition Assistance Contribution to Farmers Market Revenue and Stability. In partnership with the Maryland Farmers Market Association/Center for a Livable Future, Fair Food Network/Michigan State University, and Washington State Farmers Market Association, AMS will support a new multi-state cooperative research project that would yield unprecedented insights into the ways in which nutrition incentives attract and retain low-income market customers, provide an important source of income for farm vendors, and sustain farm and market viability. Approximate budget: \$120,000
- Work in collaboration with the General Services Administration and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management to promote gardens, farmers markets, and community supported agriculture programs (CSAs) at Federal workplaces to improve the health and wellness of Federal employees and communities, and provide relevant Government-wide guidance and resources.

FY 2017 Projects Planned:

- Conduct a national survey of local food enterprises (i.e., farmers markets, food hubs, on-farm markets and Community Supported

Agriculture).

- Collaborate with Federal and State agencies, local food stakeholders and practitioners, and other relevant parties to organize a local food Metrics and Measures Convening. USDA agencies and State/non-profit partners want to increase the presence, capacity, and viability of local food systems, AMS plans to convene an array national subject matter experts to discuss and propose best practices for delivering, measuring, evaluating, and reporting impacts from grant programs/projects that support the growth of local food systems. Approximate budget: \$50,000.
- Continue data collection and state-wide mapping in additional states of food system resources/infrastructure to help developers, planners, investors, and policymakers gain a better understanding of their food systems.
- Partner with Rural Development, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and other USDA agencies to enhance the level of technical assistance and training given to farmers and ranchers seeking to market their foods through local food systems.

Staff Years and Positions

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of staff years and positions under AMS from all funding sources for fiscal years 2010 through estimated 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

AMS Staff Years								
Funding Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Est.	2017 Est.
Marketing Services								
Appropriated	453	441	416	402	363	371	402	402
Reimbursed (R&P)	26	27	25	23	24	24	27	27
Payments to States	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Sec. 32 -								
Appropriated	162	160	171	160	149	152	172	172
Reimbursed (Federal)	6	4	9	9	9	8	31	31
Farm Bill (FMPP/SCBG)	8	8	9	2	7	19	17	17
PACA	78	75	72	71	63	64	77	77
Fees for Grading Cotton/Tobacco	393	421	341	382	331	339	418	418
Grading of Farm Products	1,324	1,332	1,328	1,318	1,243	1,231	1,351	1,351
Total Staff Years	2,450	2,468	2,371	2,367	2,190	2,209	2,496	2,496

AMS Positions								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Est.	2017 Est.
Permanent Positions	2,225	2,186	2,109	1,962	1,954	2,011	2,130	2,130
Non-Permanent Positions	2,082	1,974	1,981	1,963	1,928	1,563	1,682	1,682
Total Positions	4,307	4,160	4,090	3,925	3,882	3,574	3,812	3,812

AMS Policies/Positions versus FDA FSMA Regulations

Mr. Aderholt: In 2009, Administrator Starmer authored a report on produce safety wherein she recommended that "Policymakers must avoid taking a one-size-fits-all approach to produce safety. Recommended practices and record keeping mechanisms must be adaptable to a range of farms and supply chains." As an employee of AMS, she worked closely with the FDA in developing their FSMA regulations.

How would AMS grade FDA's regulations in terms of providing flexibility for producers in different regions, of different sizes and different products?

Response: USDA partners and collaborates with FDA to provide all U.S. producers with the resources and tools they need to ensure that the U.S. food system remains the safest in the world. USDA and FDA work closely to ensure that the perspectives of the entire agricultural community, including small growers, are considered. We appreciate FDA's responsiveness in drafting the Final Rule on Produce Safety that is flexible across the diversity of the U.S. produce industry. USDA is also working closely with FDA, the Produce Safety Alliance and other stakeholders to provide information, outreach and training to farmers on the new requirements and that USDA resources and tools can support FSMA implementation. For example, the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture's (NIFA) Food Safety Outreach Program offers grants for food safety education, training, and technical assistance projects that address the needs of owners and operators of small to mid-sized farms, beginning farmers, socially-disadvantaged farmers, small processors, small fresh fruit and vegetable merchant wholesalers, food hubs, farmers' markets, and others. The grants are specifically designed to help these stakeholders comply with FSMA guidelines.

Mr. Aderholt: In the same paper, Administrator Starmer recommended that food safety protocols must be compatible with organic and other certification programs.

Shouldn't that be the other way around? In other words, shouldn't organic certification standards be developed to be compatible with current food safety standards?

Response: The only current nationally recognized food safety standard for produce is the Food and Drug Administration's "Standards for the Growing, Harvesting, Packing, and Holding of Produce for Human Consumption" (Produce Safety Rule), which applies to all types of production systems (organic and conventional). The Produce Safety Rule is a set of science and risk-based food safety standards that focuses

on "on-farm" practices, conditions, and protocols.

USDA's National Organic Program establishes and enforces organic standards - which are not food safety standards - to ensure organic integrity in the production of food and fiber. Organic certification is process-based, not product based, and, as such, cannot be used to differentiate organic from nonorganic commodities with regard to food safety. The recordkeeping requirements within the organic standards can be used to document food safety practices, thereby avoiding duplication with stand-alone food safety records. The Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (OFPA) requires USDA-accredited certifying agents, to the extent of their awareness, to report violations of applicable laws relating to food safety to appropriate health agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

In effect, the two regulations are not intended to be compatible since they regulate two different scopes, but they do not conflict. Food safety standards are applied as applicable to organic and non-organic products and production systems.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Mr. Aderholt: The Nation's poultry sector lost nearly 50 million birds over several months last year. Between the Federal dollars and the losses in the private sector, this outbreak cost well over \$1 billion.

What could USDA have done differently to either identify the virus or contain the virus earlier in the process?

Response: During and after this unprecedented outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), we evaluated our response and identified several areas where we could have improved our ability to identify and contain the virus sooner. Based on this evaluation, we have promoted improved biosecurity practices; facilitated improved State and industry response capabilities; streamlined our capabilities to depopulate and dispose of affected flocks, eliminate the virus from affected premises, and pay producers indemnity and reimburse other costs; and improved the efficiency of our communications with producers. As a result, we are far better prepared as these changes will allow us to contain poultry diseases more quickly.

APHIS has supported producers in the biosecurity effort by developing educational materials and a biosecurity self-assessment checklist. As we improve our understanding of what biosecurity measures will be most effective against HPAI, we will communicate this knowledge to producers.

To facilitate improved State and industry response capabilities, APHIS conducted a nationwide review of their emergency resources and planning capabilities. We concluded that the 20 critical States (defined as those that represent the top broiler, turkey, and layer producing States), all made significant efforts in implementing

detection, preparedness, and response capabilities for future HPAI cases. Most of these States had also worked with their industries to improve education and awareness about HPAI.

APHIS also increased the speed of detecting affected premises by adjusting our policy to allow for depopulation actions to begin as soon as a National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory renders a preliminary HPAI diagnosis. We also will allow the use of a rapid on-farm HPAI test by industry officials for testing samples from sick or dead birds. All preliminary NAHLN results and suspect on-farm results will be confirmed by our National Veterinary Services Laboratories. In addition, we improved our capacity for depopulation and disposal in preparation for another potential HPAI outbreak in the fall or winter of 2015. If another significant outbreak had occurred then, we were prepared to depopulate all affected flocks within 24 hours of preliminary diagnosis. Depopulation within 24 hours of an HPAI diagnosis is optimal to reduce the risk of disease spread.

Regarding indemnity payments, APHIS will now provide a flat indemnity rate to the producer for cleaning and disinfection, based upon the type of facility and number of birds. This will help us provide resources to producers faster, and reduce paperwork for producers. Indemnity payments promote the reporting of sick or dead birds to reduce the risk of disease spread, so that the sooner payments can be made the more incentive producers will have to quickly report an infestation. In addition, APHIS has changed the HPAI indemnity rules to ensure that contract growers receive an appropriate split of indemnity payments. The new rules prevent any delays in the indemnity process that may have been caused by disagreements between owners and contractors over this split.

To improve the efficiency and timeliness of Agency communications with producers, we have changed our policy to assign a site manager to each producer whose facilities may be affected by HPAI as soon as the case is identified. In addition, we have recruited additional public information officers to deploy with each incident management team. We have also streamlined our notification processes to ensure that announcements of infected flocks are made as quickly as possible and reach all interested stakeholders. We have also created several informational materials for poultry producers to help them understand what to do if they suspect their birds are infected and what to expect after a positive detection.

We are confident that these actions will enable early detection and rapid containment of the disease during future events.

Mr. Aderholt: Briefly describe the modifications for indemnity payments in the recently released final rule? How does the rule help the growers?

Response: The rule contains three modifications: 1)it clarifies an existing policy that allows for indemnity payments for eggs destroyed by an highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) response; 2)it provides a formula to allow indemnity payments to be split between poultry and egg owners and their contracted growers; and, 3)it requires

owners and contractors to verify that they had a biosecurity plan in place at the time HPAI was detected in their facilities prior to receiving an indemnity payment. These modifications will ensure that growers are compensated for all of their outbreak-related losses, ensure that contractors are compensated appropriately, and encourage owners and contractors to follow biosecurity plans aimed at preventing HPAI spread.

Mr. Aderholt: Explain how the Agency has utilized the experience with the High Path outbreak to formulate the budget request and how the President's budget will help us to avoid similar catastrophes in the future?

Response: One of the biggest lessons APHIS learned during last year's outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza was that over the years our capacity to effectively address large animal health events has declined. This prompted us to request a \$30 million increase in FY 2017, which will enable us to rebuild our workforce and enhance our readiness and response capacity for future animal health threats.

With these funds, we plan to hire and train veterinarians, animal health technicians, safety and health officers, and biosecurity officers, among others. Because we were not fully staffed with emergency responders, the message was not as consistent from farm to farm about what they should do. The hiring of additional staff will increase our emergency response capacity and will lead to more consistent messaging on the impacted farms. This will enable us to address emergency events more rapidly and effectively, ensure a coordinated response, minimize the potential for continued spread of animal pathogens, and lessen the impact of those events on producers, consumers, taxpayers, and the overall economy. Another lesson we learned is regarding rapid depopulation and preventing the spread of a disease, and having established processes for disposal of the animals. With the additional funding, we will develop improved approaches for depopulation, disposal, and decontamination. In addition, we will enhance and develop resources and technologies for the early detection of foreign and emerging disease incidents in wildlife, and develop response tools and tactics by expanding our capacity to test wildlife samples from disease investigations.

In addition, we will enhance our Select Agents program by hiring personnel with strong scientific, security and policy backgrounds to fully carry out the inspection program and increase support for the National Select Agent Registry. Recent high-profile select agent incidents have exposed areas that need critical improvements. Expanded staffing will enable us to address critical incidents while also carrying out the daily responsibilities associated with overseeing these agents.

The increase will also enable us to fund manufacturer cost increases associated with acquiring antigens for the North American foot-and-mouth disease Vaccine Bank, and begin modernizing the Bank by implementing approaches that include manufacturer-held vaccine stocks to supplement the traditional antigen stockpile that APHIS has traditionally used. All of these actions will help detect, prepare for, and enhance the Agency's capacity to respond to events in the

future.

Mr. Aderholt: GAO testified before the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs last July on the need to have an active National biosurveillance program. The testimony seemed to imply that when the White House developed the National Strategy for Biosurveillance in July 2012, it contained a number of shortcomings and to this day, APHIS lacks the ability to integrate many fundamental components of a National strategy. One such shortcoming is the inability to electronically integrate various sources of surveillance information to identify and respond to threats from animal disease.

What is the status of USDA's work on a fully active and integrated National Strategy for Biosurveillance? Why has USDA not devoted more resources towards this effort or requested such resources?

Response: In August 2007, Congress established the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) within the Department of Homeland Security to enhance the Nation's capability to integrate biosurveillance efforts. The NBIC serves as the designated government entity to synthesize and analyze information from across organizations. To devote more resources toward full integration of USDA animal and plant health data and to foster a coordinated response with other agencies, APHIS established a liaison at the NBIC in FY 2015. The APHIS liaison ensures that we have daily interactions between APHIS and partner agencies within NBIC, and contributes to coordinated national biosurveillance for animal and plant health on the State, local, and national level. This liaison provides information about animal and plant health issues worldwide, and offers insights and perspectives about diseases of concern for U.S. agriculture as well as associated zoonotic risks to public health. The liaison also tests and uses biosurveillance and analytical tools under development by NBIC to monitor foreign and domestic threats to agriculture in the United States.

APHIS has developed a comprehensive and integrated animal disease surveillance approach. This approach includes various surveillance sources of information, including wildlife and other vectors. Interagency collaborations are part of this approach, which is particularly important as we address diseases of economic and public health concern. APHIS continues to work with State, tribal, industry, academic, and laboratory partners to develop comprehensive integrated surveillance systems that improve our ability to detect and respond to pest and disease outbreaks. With regard to plant health data integration, APHIS, partnering with the States, tribal nations, and other stakeholders, conducts surveys for high-risk pests through a network of cooperators in the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) program. This program funds science-based national and State surveys targeted to detect specific exotic plant pests, diseases, and weeds identified as threats to U.S. agriculture and/or the environment as early as possible. If an invasive pest is detected, APHIS and its partners develop a response strategy that safeguards our agriculture and natural resources and trade markets.

APHIS has also undertaken several efforts involving animal and

plant health data collection and sharing to improve collaboration and coordination. Through the creation of a data management roadmap initiative, APHIS is identifying strengths and gaps in data management systems for animal and plant health surveillance data. APHIS will use this information to strengthen efforts to integrate biosurveillance.

GMO Labeling

Mr. Aderholt: When Secretary Vilsack and the Acting Commissioner of FDA both appeared before this Subcommittee, they were asked for their opinions on the safety of genetically modified organisms, or GMOs. Both individuals clearly stated that the science behind these products supported the federal government's position that these products are safe for planting and safe for human consumption.

There is a lack of information out in the public and is often the case, the great deal of misinformation in the public realm. The MRP mission area plays a lead role in the regulation of genetically engineered organisms as it relates to agriculture. APHIS will decide if a seed can be sold in interstate commerce, planted in the ground, and allowed to go to the market.

How many years has the federal government been studying GMO products?

Response: The federal government has been regulating genetically engineered (GE) products for more than 29 years, since 1987. As part of the regulatory process, APHIS ensures that developers, growers, and others take important steps to prevent unauthorized releases of GE organisms. When biotechnology developers can provide scientific information that demonstrates that the organism is not a risk as a plant pest, they can request that APHIS remove a GE organism from regulation. Before APHIS makes a regulatory decision, we conduct scientific reviews, including a scientific plant pest risk assessment, as well as an environmental review required by the National Environmental Policy Act, and gathers data to determine if a new GE organism poses a risk to plant health.

Mr. Aderholt: Over that period of time, can APHIS provide an estimate of how many different seeds or products have been approved by APHIS?

Response: Since 1987, APHIS has deregulated 121 different seeds or products.

Mr. Aderholt: In the Agency's experience and review of scientific literature, does USDA know of any safety concerns or issues?

Response: For centuries, breeders have used agricultural biotechnology to evaluate their products and select the most desirable traits for the next harvest. More recently, genetic engineering is a tool breeders have available. The United States Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Food and Drug Administration work to ensure that crops produced through genetic

engineering for commercial use are properly tested and studied under each Agency's authorities. These efforts ensure the products pose no unreasonable risks to consumers or the environment. As of March 3, 2016, there have been no safety concerns or issues associated with the 121 USDA-approved products.

Mr. Aderholt: The Committee is deeply concerned that misinformation about these products will create a significant slowdown in the advances of science in this field. What potential benefits could the U.S. or the world gain from GMO seed? In other words, what are some of the primary benefits of these products?

Response: The application of biotechnology in agriculture has resulted in benefits to farmers, producers, and consumers. Biotechnology has helped make both insect pest control and weed management safer and easier while safeguarding crops against disease. For example, genetically engineered insect-resistant cotton has allowed for a significant reduction in the use of persistent, synthetic pesticides that may have greater adverse impact on the environment.

In terms of improved weed control, herbicide-resistant soybeans, cotton and corn enable the use of reduced-risk herbicides that pose less risk to human health and the environment than existing conventional alternatives. Herbicide-resistant crops are particularly compatible with no-till or reduced tillage agriculture systems that help preserve topsoil from erosion.

Agricultural biotechnology has protected crops from devastating diseases. The papaya ringspot virus threatened to derail the Hawaiian papaya industry until papayas resistant to the disease were developed through genetic engineering. Research on potatoes, squash, tomatoes, and other crops continues in a similar manner to provide resistance to viral, bacterial, or fungal diseases that otherwise are very difficult to control.

Biotech crops can make farming more profitable by increasing crop quality and may, in some cases, increase yields. The use of some of these crops can simplify work and improve safety for farmers. This allows farmers to spend less of their time managing their crops and more time on other profitable activities.

In addition, biotech crops may provide enhanced quality traits such as increased levels of beta-carotene in rice to aid in reducing vitamin A deficiencies and improved oil compositions in canola, soybean, and corn. Crops with the ability to grow in salty soils or better withstand drought conditions are also in the works and the first of these products are just entering the marketplace. Such innovations may be increasingly important in adapting to or in some cases helping to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The tools of agricultural biotechnology have been invaluable for researchers in helping to understand the basic biology of living organisms. For example, scientists have identified the complete genetic structure of several strains of *Listeria* and *Campylobacter*, bacteria often responsible for major outbreaks of food-borne illness in people. This genetic information is providing a wealth of

opportunities that help researchers improve the safety of our food supply. The tools of biotechnology are helping in the development of improved animal and plant varieties, both those produced by conventional means as well as those produced through genetic engineering.

APHIS Budget Proposal

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS proposed reductions for a number of accounts as a result of a requirement for more cost share on the behalf of the beneficiary. However, the Agency lacks consistency when applying this principle - some programs require more cost share while other programs require the federal government to pay 100 percent of the entire cost for a service.

Please state the Administration's official policy on this matter and please outline the specific requirements of the states.

Response: While there is no formal policy in place, it is reasonable to assume that the Federal government can accomplish more when Agency partners help support the programs that directly benefit them. APHIS works as a partner with its cooperators at the State, local, and industry levels to achieve overall program goals. This is especially true for pest and disease control and eradication programs. Since these pests and diseases have a direct impact on State and local conditions and since States and localities are beneficiaries of the actions, it is appropriate that all parties will accept their share of responsibility by devoting resources to address the outbreak before significant economic damage occurs. In addition, each program is reviewed individually to determine the most appropriate application of the criteria and the specific matching rate. Accordingly, it is reasonable that cost share rates for different program would vary.

Mr. Aderholt: When does APHIS decide to pay 100 percent of a service, when does the Agency require partial cost-share, and when does APHIS require 100 percent of the service to be paid by the private or public recipient?

Response: APHIS evaluates each pest and disease situation individually. Factors considered when determining an appropriate level of cost share to pursue include, among other things, whether it is a new threat or a longstanding program effort, whether the pest or disease spreads quickly, and whether commercial interests are at stake. The Agency has used these factors when determining program actions and total resources available at all levels for many years and plans to continue to do so in the future.

Regarding Wildlife Services projects, APHIS prioritizes funding allocations based on the core mission, strategic and program priorities, whether it substantially enhances the program's efficiency, and the cooperator's ability to pay toward the program. As a result, allocations vary by State, cooperator, and project.

Mr. Aderholt: What new measures can APHIS take to ensure a more fair process in terms of cost-share?

Response: Using factors such as the risk of pest or disease spread, the length of time the program has been operating, and whether commercial interests are at stake is designed to provide fairness for all partners. For example, in the beginning of a pest or disease outbreak the Federal government's share of the program costs can be up to 100 percent if State and industry partners do not have available resources to devote to controlling the pest. When a pest or disease program continues for several more years, State and industry partners benefitting from the efforts would have the time to plan for and incorporate the necessary funds into their budgets. While these are our guiding principles, we also have regular discussions with our program partners through industry stakeholder meetings, monthly calls with the North American State Departments of Agriculture, and meetings with the National Plant Board and the U.S. Animal Health Association, among others, about program goals and available resources. Similarly, we will also continue to review our program strategies and priorities for wildlife damage management with our cooperators.

Facilitating U.S. Trade

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS is the lead USDA agency for fighting the scientific battles associated with non-tariff trade barriers overseas and helping U.S. exporters to open up markets. Increasing access to foreign markets allows for the sale of more U.S. goods and thus supports more U.S. based jobs.

Please describe the efforts over the past two years related to USDA's overseas technical support, including details on the use of dollars, FTEs and other related resources.

Response: APHIS promotes the use of sound science in trade decisions globally and helps U.S. producers compete internationally. We engage in bilateral and multi-lateral negotiations to promote safe agricultural trade as well as building the capacity of our trading partners to make sound scientific decisions.

Using the principles of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement), APHIS engages in activities to open, retain, and expand overseas markets for U.S. agricultural products when animal or plant health concerns limit the movement of products in international trade. In such instances, APHIS scientists and technical staff enter into discussions with their foreign counterparts to identify the scientific risks related to the movement of the product. APHIS' goal in these cases is to determine what measures or mitigations can allow trade to take place without presenting a risk to the animal and plant resources of the country involved.

In FY 2014, APHIS staff members used the U.S. World Organisation for Animal Health's bovine spongiform encephalopathy (OIE/BSE) status of negligible risk to expand market access for U.S. beef to Hong Kong and Mexico. These two markets are worth \$173 million and \$350 million, respectively. APHIS also achieved new market access for breeding

cattle to Ukraine, worth \$20 million. Overall, in FY 2014, APHIS staff resolved 149 trade-related issues involving U.S. agricultural exports, including opening new markets and retaining and expanding existing market access for U.S. agricultural products valued at \$2.7 billion.

In FY 2015, APHIS focused on intense efforts to retain and recover poultry market access threatened by the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in the United States. An example of APHIS efforts during the outbreak was retaining markets in the European Union for U.S. poultry that were worth \$111 million. At the same time, APHIS continued working with trading partners to remove outdated BSE restrictions, resulting in expanded access for U.S. cattle, genetics and products. For example, Ecuador and Israel removed BSE restrictions, resulting in new access for U.S. products valued at \$9 million and \$2 million, respectively. Transpacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations also provided momentum to resolve pork, poultry, beef and cattle issues in key markets such as Peru, Chile, Vietnam, Singapore and Japan. Another high point was new rice market access to Colombia and Peru, worth \$1.2 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. Overall, in FY 2015, APHIS staff resolved 171 SPS trade-related issues involving U.S. agricultural exports at an estimated market value of \$2.5 billion.

APHIS has also made capacity building a pillar of its strategic plan and conducts capacity building activities to help developing countries with strengthening and/or establishing animal and plant health regulatory systems and infrastructure. With a regulatory infrastructure in place, developing countries have the ability to import agricultural goods from other countries, including the United States. This assistance also helps prevent animal and plant health diseases from spreading into the United States.

To accomplish its capacity building efforts, APHIS conducts training courses and provides onsite technical assistance at the request of other U.S. agencies, including the Department of Defense, U.S. Agency for International Development, and USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. APHIS also aligns its efforts with global initiatives sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the World Organisation for Animal Health, and the International Plant Protection Convention to increase the impact of individual projects. APHIS reviews requests and aligns capacity building projects with strategic, high-priority goals, such as conducting projects in areas where pests and diseases have likely pathways to the United States and/or countries that are likely to become a trading partner.

During FY 2015, APHIS conducted a course in Plant Health Systems Analysis where we brought 24 foreign plant health regulators to the United States from 14 different countries. Participants learned of the necessary parts of a plant health regulatory system that enables the United States to engage in safe trade of plants and plant products. Another activity from FY 2015, Risk Analysis in Animal Health, exemplifies how APHIS uses reimbursable funding to support our Mission. Using funding from the Department of Defense and APHIS' subject matter experts, we were able to train 27 veterinarians from 13 Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in the science of risk analysis in animal health. This enables them to better apply science based international standards to the importation of animals and animal

products.

In FY 2014, APHIS used \$20 million in appropriated funds, \$4 million in reimbursable funds, and 66 Full Time Equivalent positions (FTEs) for overseas trade and technical operations. In FY 2015, APHIS used \$22 million in appropriated funds, \$4 million in reimbursable funds, and 60 FTEs to support these activities. The FTEs include animal and plant health subject matter experts from various APHIS programs who provide overseas technical support.

Mr. Aderholt: What role does the MRP mission area have in the technical support for the two ongoing free trade agreement discussions - Trans Pacific Partnership (Asia) and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (Europe)? Please provide specific examples.

Response: APHIS employees provide technical support to address sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues with Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) partners to make sure that animal and plant health issues are resolved without undermining protection for U.S. agriculture and natural resources. As part of the MRP mission area, APHIS is responsible for protecting the animal and plant health resources of U.S. production agriculture and natural resources. APHIS' participation in the negotiation helps ensure that the SPS framework incorporated into the agreement is compatible with U.S. animal and plant health quarantine policies, while promoting the export interests of U.S. agricultural producers. In consultation with the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), other USDA agencies, and U.S. industry groups, APHIS identified specific SPS issues to resolve or substantially advance with individual countries as the agreements were or are finalized.

In FY 2016, the United States and 11 partner countries signed the TPP. The TPP is a major opportunity to break down market barriers and enter into the key Asia-Pacific region. The following bilateral issues were resolved during the course of the TPP negotiations: 1) table grapes to Western Australia, 2) some varieties of stone fruit to Australia, 3) pork to Chile, 4) live cattle to Chile, 5) pork to Peru, 6) live cattle to Peru, 7) beef to Singapore, and 8) beef to Vietnam. U.S. agricultural exports to the 11 TPP partner countries totaled \$57.2 billion in FY 2015 and accounted for 42.9 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports. If the agreement is ratified, APHIS and other Marketing and Regulatory Programs mission agencies will work toward implementing it and ensuring that our trading partners in the TPP base import decisions on scientific and risk-analysis.

For the TTIP, this agreement will remove obstacles that have hampered U.S. agricultural exports to the European Union (EU). The EU imported nearly \$135 billion of agricultural goods from global sources in 2013, and is importing more every year. U.S. agricultural exports to the EU have averaged about \$12 billion annually since 2013 and account for about 9 percent of total EU agricultural imports. The EU has pursued trade agreements with other countries, and the U.S. market share for agricultural products has fallen. The United States is expected to continue to push the EU to open up their rulemaking system to more transparency and broader input that would include a regular

mechanism for public comments to be solicited and taken into account in developing regulations. APHIS will continue to pursue opening new markets for U.S. agricultural exports with the EU, the largest importer of agricultural products and food.

Mr. Aderholt: Some sanitary/phytosanitary trade barriers hinder U.S. agricultural exports and strain relations with major trading partners. What has APHIS done to help overcome these trade barriers in fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016 to date?

Response: USDA and APHIS successfully resolve trade barriers related to animal and plant health concerns, participate in the development of international standards, and promote the understanding of sanitary and phytosanitary principles at home and abroad. APHIS partners with other agencies, such as the Foreign Agricultural Service and United States Trade Representative, in taking a proactive approach to systematically address barriers that arise and have the potential to significantly impact U.S. exports. APHIS has done this with a number of past and present issues, including H1N1, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and avian influenza.

When animal or plant health concerns potentially limit the movement of a commodity in international trade, APHIS scientists and technical staff enter into negotiations with their foreign counterparts on the scientifically-identified risks related to the movement of the product. APHIS exchanges technical information with the trading partners to address the health concerns of the countries involved and enables trade to resume. In addition, APHIS attachés posted overseas play an active role by resolving urgent problems involving U.S. shipments detained at foreign ports of entry. The exchange of technical and scientific information can often convince an importing country that the risk associated with imported product is less than had been perceived or can safely be mitigated.

In FY 2015, APHIS resolved 171 trade-related issues involving agricultural exports, allowing trade worth more than \$2.5 billion to occur. These export accomplishments include opening new markets of cattle to Chile and Peru worth \$20 million, retaining the poultry market to the European Union worth \$111 million, and expanding the apple market to China worth nearly \$22 million. This also includes our continued efforts to remove long-standing trade restrictions around bovine spongiform encephalopathy to allow more than \$13 million in exports of U.S. cattle and beef. In FY 2015, APHIS attachés successfully obtained the release of more than 293 individual shipments of U.S. agricultural products detained at foreign ports of entry which prevented the rejection of shipments worth more than \$25 million. In FY 2016, APHIS reached a final export agreement for U.S. pork, beef, and poultry with South Africa worth \$75 million annually, and APHIS also helped expand beef exports to Colombia worth \$15 - \$20 million annually.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the different roles between FAS and APHIS as it relates to Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) disputes.

Response: APHIS and FAS coordinate closely on trade facilitation efforts and play complementary but unique roles in assisting U.S. farmers and businesses export agricultural goods. APHIS addresses technical animal and plant health issues that impede the free flow of agricultural trade. APHIS keeps U.S. agricultural industries free from pests and diseases and certifies that U.S. agricultural and food products shipped to markets abroad meet the importing countries' entry requirements. We use our technical expertise and regulatory role in animal and plant health issues to communicate the safety of U.S. agricultural products to our counterparts in other countries. We also monitor pest and disease status in the United States and use surveillance data to support exports. In addition, APHIS personnel play leadership roles within international standard-setting organizations, such as the World Organisation for Animal Health and the International Plant Protection Convention, that develop science-based standards for the safe trade of agricultural products between countries. APHIS officials in the United States and overseas negotiate protocols for export directly with technical counterparts and intervene when there are issues or discrepancies with exports arriving at ports.

We work closely with our partners at FAS to maintain a coordinated, strategic approach to resolving SPS trade barriers. FAS has a broader role, negotiating reductions in tariffs and quotas and promoting U.S. trade interests through marketing campaigns and policy discussions. They rely on APHIS and other technical and regulatory Agencies to provide the science-based regulatory infrastructure that is key to gaining global acceptance of U.S. exports.

Mr. Aderholt: What can APHIS do more of in order to help facilitate SPS issues?

Response: The keys to assisting U.S. exporters are to help them enter new markets, to streamline the regulatory processes that support the safe movement of products to importing countries, and to support exporters' ability to meet the requirements of existing agreements with importing countries. APHIS can do more to facilitate trade by enabling exporters to take advantage of emerging markets where traditional markets are stagnant. For example, APHIS is attempting to increase resources to new areas of the world with burgeoning middle classes and expanding business relationships with the United States. Countries in the Middle East, Asia, the Caribbean, and Africa are increasingly interested in U.S. agricultural products but sometimes lack the regulatory infrastructure to import products. A combination of direct bilateral negotiations, technical and regulatory capacity building, and producing increasing numbers of risk documents will assist exporters wishing to enter those markets. Additional personnel aimed at the markets of the Trans-Pacific Partnership member-countries would help agricultural producers take advantage of the provisions of that agreement.

The Agency is also working with foreign counterparts on efforts to make the transmission and acceptance of technical information faster and simpler. For example, APHIS is collaborating with other U.S. Government agencies on increasing electronic certification. Recent studies by industry have shown that paperwork errors slow down exports, leading to the majority of costly delays. These efforts should

increase the volume and the accuracy of animal and plant health certification. These efforts will also make it simpler for technical experts stationed overseas or at APHIS headquarters to respond when a product is stuck at the border as well as reducing the possibility of fraudulent certification. APHIS is also developing training and outreach programs to help growers comply with the requirements of export programs and ensure that their products will not be rejected once they reach their destination. If successful, these ideas will help to provide better service to agriculture producers facing SPS barriers to trade.

International Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Through the international programs, APHIS maintains a presence in countries that are significant agricultural trading partners. For the record, please provide a list of all countries where APHIS has personnel, the number of employees in that country, the countries they service, and a brief description of the work conducted in that country. Were any countries added or deleted in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 to date or planned in 2017?

Response: APHIS' overseas officials conduct a variety of activities including: overseeing pest and disease exclusion efforts; resolving sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues; negotiating new markets, and expanding and retaining existing markets; resolving problems with detained shipments due to SPS concerns or lack of proper documentation; operating preclearance programs funded through trust funds to ensure products destined for the United States are inspected before departure and meet U.S. entry requirements; and, cooperating with foreign counterparts to keep informed of the regional plant and animal health issues that support regular assessment of import and inspection policies, validate risk assessments, and identify pests and diseases to target for surveillance.

In addition, our officials help developing countries strengthen their regulatory infrastructures and enhance their pest and disease control programs. These activities help U.S. producers access export markets while protecting U.S. agricultural health.

Agency officials also work with international organizations such as the World Organisation for Animal Health and the International Plant Protection Convention to develop science-based standards for international trade and conduct projects to improve regulatory infrastructures in other countries. In some cases, APHIS works cooperatively with foreign governments to prevent the entry of pests of significant economic importance from entering the United States by creating a pest-free barrier. For example, APHIS works with the Governments of Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala to prevent the spread of Mediterranean fruit flies and maintain a pest-free barrier at the Mexico-Guatemala border. In addition, the cooperative sterile insect rearing facilities in Guatemala provide sterile Medflies to California and Florida to support the preventive release programs and sterile Mexican fruit flies (Mexfly) to support eradication of Mexfly outbreaks in Texas. APHIS, in collaboration with the Government of Panama, established a screwworm biological barrier at the Darien Gap to prevent screwworm from spreading into Panama and further northward from South

America. These activities control the pests and diseases at their source and prevent them from spreading to the United States through natural means or from trade.

APHIS evaluates the Agency's overseas operations and post locations on an ongoing basis to make sure our resources are strategically located to reduce risks to U.S. agriculture and to facilitate safe agricultural trade. The small changes in staff years between countries in FY 2015 and FY 2016, are nearly all due to the rotations of our Foreign Service officers based on our priorities. APHIS has no plans to open or close any offices in FY 2016. In FY 2017, APHIS, in coordination with our counterparts in the Foreign Agricultural Service, plans to open an office in Cuba.

The following table provides a list of all countries where APHIS has staff and the number in each. Appropriations, user fees, reimbursable agreements, and trust funds support these personnel, including American direct hires, locally employed staff, and employees funded by outside sources (e.g. trust funds and reimbursable agreements).

[The information follows:]

Region	Country	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est.)	FY 2017 (est.)
Africa	Senegal	2	3	3
	Egypt	4	4	4
	South Africa	4	3	3
Asia/Pacific	Afghanistan	2	2	2
	China	6	5	5
	India	3	3	3
	Japan	4	4	4
	Pakistan	1	1	1
	Philippines	4	3	3
	South Korea	2	3	3
	Taiwan	2	2	2
	Thailand	4	4	4
Caribbean	Cuba	0	0	1
	Dominican Republic	4	4	4
	Haiti	12	12	12
	Jamaica	4	5	5
	Trinidad/ Tobago	1	2	2
Central America	Belize	1	1	1
	Costa Rica	4	4	4
	Guatemala	20	21	21
	Panama	18	13	13
Europe/Near East	Austria	1	2	2
	Belgium	5	5	5
	France	1	0	0

Region	Country	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est.)	FY 2017 (est.)
	Germany	1	1	1
	Italy	2	2	2
	Netherlands	3	3	3
	Other	0	1	1
North America	Mexico	171	175	174
South America	Argentina	5	5	5
	Bolivia	1	1	1
	Brazil	3	3	3
	Chile	16	16	16
	Colombia	4	4	4
	Ecuador	1	1	1
	Peru	2	2	2
	Uruguay	1	1	1
Total		319	321	321

The following are countries serviced by our employees.

Africa

- **Senegal:** West Africa
- **Egypt:** Middle East, North & East Africa, Algeria, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
- **South Africa:** Republic of South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Reunion, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Asia/Pacific

- **Afghanistan:** Afghanistan
- **China:** China, Hong Kong, Macau, Mongolia
- **India:** India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Afghanistan
- **Japan:** Japan
- **Pakistan:** Pakistan
- **Philippines:** Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Laos, Vietnam, Pacific Islands, American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Marianas, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis, Futuna
- **South Korea:** South Korea
- **Taiwan:** Taiwan
- **Thailand:** Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, East Timor

Caribbean

- **Dominican Republic:** Caribbean Area Office (D.R.) covers all the islands in the Caribbean except the U.S. Territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands
- **Haiti:** Haiti
- **Jamaica:** Jamaica
- **Trinidad/ Tobago:** Trinidad/Tobago

Central America

- **Belize:** Belize
- **Costa Rica:** Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize
- **Guatemala:** Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize
- **Panama:** Panama

Europe/Near East

- **Austria:** Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kosovo, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
- **Belgium:** Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus Southern (Greek), Cyprus Northern (Turkish), Czech Republic, Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland), European Commission and member Representatives, Estonia, Finland, France (Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Ile Amsterdam, Iles Crozet, Ile Kerguelen, Ile Saint-Paul, Juan De Nova Island, Mayotte, Reunion and Tromelin Island), Germany (Helgoland), Greece (Crete), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway (Jan Mayen, Svalbard and Bouvet Island), Palestinian Authority (West Bank and Gaza Strip), Poland, Portugal (Azores and Madeira Islands), Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla), Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Gibraltar, South Shetland Islands, South Orkneys, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha and Ascension and British Indian Ocean Territory), Vatican City
- **France:** France
- **Germany :** Germany
- **Italy:** Italy
- **Netherlands:** Netherlands
- **Other:** Other

North America

- **Mexico:** Mexico

South America

- **Argentina:** Argentina
- **Bolivia:** Bolivia
- **Brazil:** Brazil, Guyanas, Surinam
- **Chile:** Chile
- **Colombia:** Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela
- **Ecuador:** Ecuador
- **Peru:** Chile, Peru, Ecuador
- **Uruguay:** Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay

Mr. Aderholt: How much did APHIS reimburse the Department of State for shared administrative costs in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 estimate? How does this compare to previous years? How much does it plan to spend in fiscal year 2017?

Response: APHIS pays the United States Department of State for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). The

ICASS system is the principal means by which the U.S. Government provides and shares the cost of common administrative support needed to ensure effective operations at diplomatic and consular posts abroad.

[The information follows:]

STATE DEPARTMENT REIMBURSEMENTS	
Fiscal Year	Reimbursement amount
2007	\$3,385,655
2008	3,405,388
2009	3,296,911
2010	3,794,227
2011	3,749,488
2012	3,390,079
2013	3,246,618
2014	3,013,180
2015	3,200,814
2016 (est.)	3,209,000
2017 (est.)	3,209,000

The amount paid is based on actual services provided during the prior year and per capita charges. APHIS closed several offices in FY 2012 and FY 2013, and has not filled certain vacancies as overall cost-cutting measures have been implemented, which has led to lower ICASS payments than in previous years.

Mr. Aderholt: Please list the trust fund agreements that APHIS has with major exporting groups.

Response: The following table represents FY 2015 agreements, as the amount of the FY 2016 agreements will be based on services provided and are not available at this time.

[The information follows:]

APHIS TRUST FUND AGREEMENTS WITH MAJOR EXPORTING GROUPS

Trust Fund Agreement	Country	FY 2015 Amount	Major Commodity
Exportadores de Aguacate de Mexico, A.C. (APEAM)	Mexico	3,292,313	Avocado
Asociacion de Exportadores de Frutas de Chile (ASOEX)	Chile	1,959,911	Apples, avocado, pears, pomegranate, blueberries, grapes, oranges, clementine, tangerines, limes, raspberries, cut flowers, cut greenery, peaches, sand pears, kiwi, baby kiwi, passion fruit, rose hips, banana, asparagus, artichoke, basil, blackberry, black currant, plums, quince, persimmon
Empacadoras De Mango de Exportacion, A.C. (EMEX)	Mexico	1,825,689	Mangoes
Association Nationale Des Exportateurs des Mangues	Haiti	663,824	Mangoes
Valexport	Brazil	558,592	Mangoes
Anthos (Bond van Bloembollenhandelaren)	Netherlands	553,112	Bulbs, perennials
Copexeu	Argentina	491,552	Pears, apples, plums, peaches, nectarines, cherries, blueberries, citrus
Jamaica Ministry of Agriculture	Jamaica	382,321	52 Preclearance Commodities, top 10 include: yams, breadfruit, papaya, dasheen, citrus, turmeric, peppers, thyme, pumpkin, escallion
Son Joint Stock Company	Vietnam	338,496	Mangosteen, longan, rambutan
National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF)	Korea	333,205	Sand pear, apple
TOTAL		\$10,399,015	

Mr. Aderholt: How does APHIS make annual resource allocation decisions and prioritize issues in overseas offices? Please note any consideration of performance measures associated with this decision making process.

Response: APHIS considers several factors when issuing resource

allocations to overseas offices including the amount of funding necessary to cover basic salaries and operating expenses and the volume of priority activities in the geographic area. The top priority activities for overseas offices include opening and maintaining agricultural trade markets, facilitating the release of U.S. shipments held up in foreign ports, overseas collaboration with foreign governments to monitor animal and plant programs, and responding to potentially harmful invasive species and diseases to prevent their spread to the United States. The performance measures associated with trade include: (1) value of released shipments detained at foreign ports of entry; (2) value of agricultural export markets retained as a result of resolving sanitary and phytosanitary issues; (3) value of the increase in U.S. agricultural exports as a result of new or expanded current markets; and, (4) number of capacity building and safeguarding activities.

Mr. Aderholt: What factors does APHIS consider for both new and continuing overseas activities? Please note any consideration of performance measures associated with this decision making process.

Response: APHIS considers factors such as how the overseas office supports APHIS' mission; the U.S. Government's international priorities, such as USDA's Feed the Future initiative, the State Department's Biosecurity Engagement Program, the Department of Defense's Cooperative Biological Engagement Program, and the African Growth and Opportunity Act; and logistical concerns such as safety and security. In recent years, APHIS has focused on the highest-priority activities and locations and reduced its presence in lower priority areas. For example, after years of close coordination and resource allocations to establish trade facilitation and safeguarding in Canada, Honduras, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, APHIS has closed these foreign offices. APHIS will continue to provide capacity building to these regions to enhance and maintain trade relationships, while shifting limited resources to other foreign office locations. Doing this has enabled APHIS to continue to support its mission overseas, while ensuring the most efficient use of resources. APHIS monitors the progress of international efforts through several measures including: the number and value of released shipments detained at foreign port of entry; value of U.S. agricultural exports as a result of retention and expansion of current markets; number of new markets opened; and number of capacity building and safeguarding activities.

Feral Swine Program

Mr. Aderholt: Congress provided APHIS with \$20 million in fiscal year 2014 to start a new comprehensive feral swine control program and has continued funding for feral swine in fiscal years 2015 and 2016. These animals cause an estimated damage of \$1.5 billion annually and have frequent interactions with livestock and humans, therefore posing a health risk.

What activities have been conducted to address the threats to and from zoonotic disease in the new feral swine program, as well as other Agency programs?

Response: APHIS' National Feral Swine Damage Management Program conducts targeted, risk-based national monitoring for one significant zoonotic disease (diseases that can be passed from animals to humans), swine brucellosis. Annually, APHIS is testing more than 2,800 feral swine for this disease. In collaboration with State and local partners, the Agency has periodically sampled feral swine for other zoonotic diseases, such as E. coli, leptospirosis, hepatitis E., Salmonella, and tuberculosis. APHIS collaborates with other Federal and State agencies to produce educational materials about these zoonotic diseases.

APHIS' Zoonotic Disease Management program enhances State, national, and international collaborative efforts to promote healthy animals, people, and ecosystems. This integrated approach is known as "One Health." To address the threats posed by zoonotic, the Agency participates in activities aligned with One Health efforts. This includes developing strategies, policies, and training to help animal health stakeholders effectively engage with public health counterparts; provide guidance; facilitate information exchange; and enhance responses to One Health issues. Through national or targeted studies, APHIS gathers information on the prevalence of zoonotic pathogens on-farm. We have participated in multiple investigations of zoonotic diseases of concern, including tuberculosis, influenza, and Salmonella. The Agency's National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) support diagnostic and biologic testing for zoonotic diseases; we work with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and other agencies to evaluate genotyping technologies for zoonotic pathogens; and we support the testing and development of new technologies to address zoonotic pathogens during outbreaks and investigations. These activities help us protect public health and benefit animal health and marketability.

More recently, APHIS supported the USDA's Ebola Response, and worked across several Agencies to provide technical expertise to our Federal and State interagency partners and ensure a coordinated One Health approach. Similarly, since December 2014, USDA, in partnership with the Department of Interior, developed a national wild-bird monitoring system and confirmed dozens of cases of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in the Pacific, Central, and Mississippi flyways. Although the risk to humans is low, the Agency has partnered with the CDC to develop and implement influenza-like illness monitoring for responders to avian influenza outbreaks. Finally, the NVSL is working with CDC to analyze genomic sequencing of HPAI isolates from the current outbreak for changes that could indicate the virus has become transmissible to humans.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide specific details on the major activities within this program, including the spending, FTE, and activities for feral swine in fiscal year 2015, estimated funding, FTE, and activities in fiscal year 2016 and projected funding, FTE, and activities in fiscal year 2017 based upon the President's budget and the House and Senate bills as passed in Committee.

Response: In July 2015, APHIS issued a Record of Decision on a final Environmental Impact Statement that evaluated the alternatives for reducing feral swine damage. The Agency's national feral swine program will continue to be based on an integrated approach to

controlling feral swine damage that includes four key components: field operations, disease and population monitoring, research, and communication and outreach. APHIS will serve as the lead Federal agency in a cooperative effort with other Federal, State, tribal, and local entities that share a common interest in addressing feral swine.

Breakout of Feral Swine Program Activities

Activity	FY 2015		FY 2016 (est)	
	Funding	FTEs	Funding	FTEs
Field operations	\$15,669,000	54	\$16,150,000	83
Disease and population monitoring	1,011,000	1	1,000,000	2
Research	2,926,000	1	3,000,000	9
Communication and outreach	394,000	2	400,000	2
Total	\$20,000,000	58	\$20,550,000	96

Activity	FY 2017 (est)					
	President's Budget		House		Senate	
	Funding	FTEs	Funding	FTEs	Funding	FTEs
Field operations	\$15,762,521	82	\$19,150,000	83	\$21,289,000	83
Disease and population monitoring	1,016,791	2	1,000,000	2	1,100,000	2
Research	2,943,372	9	3,000,000	9	3,200,000	9
Communication and outreach	396,316	2	400,000	2	500,000	2
Total	\$20,119,000	95	\$23,550,000	96	\$26,089,000	96

Field operations: The strategy is to suppress feral swine populations and reduce damage and, where possible, eliminate feral swine to avoid future risks and damages. APHIS is removing feral swine in the 41 States where animals have been identified. In FY 2015, working with State cooperators, APHIS determined that, due to our efforts, feral swine are no longer present in four States -- Washington, Idaho, New York, and Maryland. In FY 2016, APHIS and cooperators removed a small population of feral swine that were introduced in Washington. Ongoing monitoring of these States ensures the populations are not re-established in those areas. Field staff continue to conduct disease monitoring and research activities by collecting samples and data, provide expertise for or conduct outreach activities, and generally provide support for other components of the program.

Disease and population monitoring: In FY 2015, APHIS collected and tested approximately 2,800 feral swine samples for the five diseases recognized to be of national concern in feral swine. Results from disease testing found no indicators for classical swine fever in the feral swine population; however, APHIS did confirm positive cases of swine brucellosis (4.6 percent), porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (1.1 percent), swine influenza (7.4 percent), and pseudorabies (18.9 percent). APHIS will continue conducting disease monitoring to

further determine the scope of diseases in the feral swine populations.

Research: The Agency directs research towards improved tools and strategies. Research remains focused on developing an effective and safe feral swine toxicant to help reduce the populations. APHIS' National Wildlife Research Center continued to evaluate an effective toxicant and delivery system. In summer 2016, APHIS will apply for an experimental use permit, which will enable the Agency to conduct necessary field trials prior to completing all phases for product registration with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

APHIS is conducting several surveys and developing direct damage assessment protocols for improving our understanding of damages and associated costs. In FY 2015, APHIS collaborated with the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service to assess the extent of damages caused by feral swine to select crops. When completed, the Agency will publish the results of the assessment on the APHIS website. In 2017, APHIS will begin assessing damages to livestock and ranching operations, and property and environmental resources, including detriments to endangered species. APHIS anticipates the combined results from these studies will reveal damages considerably higher than the \$1.5 billion previously estimated. APHIS also developed a National Feral Swine Genetic Archive that helps monitor the presence of feral swine at specific locations, and enhances our ability to track feral swine movements.

Communication and Outreach: In addition to distributing factsheets and brochures to discourage humans from moving feral swine to new areas, APHIS is collaborating with Tuskegee University and the 1890 Land Grant extension offices to conduct outreach activities for limited-resource farmers. APHIS is also collaborating with Mississippi State University to develop a K-12 educational curriculum, and is collaborating with Auburn University to lead an effort to develop a National Feral Swine Task Force.

In FY 2017, we will focus efforts to further reduce damages inflicted by feral swine in locations where populations are highest (i.e. Southeast United States). Smaller-scale pilot projects in Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri have demonstrated that focused efforts can significantly reduce problems inflicted by feral swine. Based on efforts already conducted, some farmers have returned to growing high value crops (e.g., peanuts and corn) that had been previously abandoned due to repeated high levels of feral swine damages. Incorporating helicopters in removal efforts in the Southeast has also proven to be an effective tool. New regional helicopter teams will be based in Alabama and Mississippi. These efforts will be continued with intent of increasing the number of States free from feral swine.

Mr. Aderholt: What has the program accomplished to date with regard to controlling feral swine? What results have you seen that indicate you are making progress in addressing the issue?

Response: Since the program began in FY 2014, the Agency has made progress on all components of the APHIS National Feral Swine Damage Management Program (operations, research, disease monitoring, outreach, program planning and monitoring, and regulations). APHIS

worked cooperatively with State agencies and others interested in reducing feral swine damage to form task forces in States where there are recognized feral swine populations. The task forces have developed State-level management control plans that outline management goals and objectives, which range from total elimination of feral swine populations to management of individual populations. APHIS has had substantial support from Federal, State and local entities. In FY 2016, APHIS anticipates a 50/50 cost-share rate for the program.

Since FY 2015, APHIS has operational capacity to address feral swine problems in all 41 States that recognize feral swine as a concern. In cooperation with landowners, APHIS has agreements to conduct feral swine activities on 127 million acres. In cooperation with State cooperators, APHIS declared four states (New York, Maryland, Idaho, Washington) to be feral swine free, and anticipate two additional states (New Jersey and Wisconsin) will be feral swine free by the end of FY 2016. APHIS is focusing efforts to eliminate feral swine in 25 states, where the populations are still small enough that eradication is feasible. The removal of feral swine is reducing livestock and crop damage and enabling some farmers to return to farming practices previously abandoned because of feral swine impacts.

APHIS continues to pursue the licensing of a feral swine toxicant with the Environmental Protection Agency as a means of reducing the population. In the summer of 2016, APHIS will apply for an experimental use permit, which will enable the Agency to conduct necessary field trials for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to consider a product registration. Once registered, the Agency will have developed an inexpensive and mobile feral swine-specific delivery system, and a bait system for toxicant delivery to feral swine.

Additionally, studying feral swine genetics and diets allows the Agency to detect feral swine presence in environmental samples, for example DNA material left in ponds or wallows. Efforts to better document feral swine impacts also are underway. In FY 2015, APHIS, in partnership with the National Agriculture Statistic Service, assessed the extent of feral swine damage to six crops, grown in only 10 states. This small scale study documented \$192 million in damages annually. Given the limited scope of this survey, it is estimated that the true value of annual feral swine damage is likely significantly greater than previously reported estimates of \$1.5 billion (nationwide). More recently, The University of Georgia has estimated feral swine damage nationwide to cost at least \$2 to \$2.5 billion annually. In parallel, the Agency has conducted a similar survey with limited resource farmers. This data will provide better estimates of feral swine populations and locations, along with their movement and behaviors when introduced to new habitats.

APHIS continues to monitor feral swine for the three diseases recognized to be of national concern (i.e., classical swine fever, swine brucellosis, and pseudorabies). APHIS is also working with partners to better assess other disease risk posed by feral swine. In collaboration with USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service and Agricultural Research Service, APHIS documented zoonotic diseases (diseases that affect both animals and people) found in feral swine carcasses being processed for human consumption. Other research projects have determined feral swine in the Great Lake States and

Hawaii are porcine epidemic diarrhea virus serological positive, and conducted further assessments of pathogens shared between feral swine, livestock, poultry and humans.

APHIS feral swine activities are protecting 107 threatened and endangered species; 50 animals and 57 plants. For example, the removal of feral swine improves the safety of nesting sea turtles on barrier islands off South Carolina and reduces damage to habitats necessary for some species' survival.

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS is requesting an overall reduction of \$15.3 million for wildlife damage management activities in FY 2017. However, the notes state: "APHIS proposes to reduce funding for activities to protect natural resources and public roadways from problematic wildlife while allowing APHIS to focus on higher priority Agency activities related to the protection of the American Agriculture such as feral swine." Please explain how the increased focus on feral swine will translate to improvements on this issue.

Response: The FY 2017 President's Budget requests reductions in funding for the programs that support the Oral Rabies Vaccination program, as well as activities to protect natural resources and public roadways from problematic wildlife. The proposed decreases allow the Agency to remain focused on priority activities, such as the National Feral Swine Damage Management program.

Feral swine have quickly established themselves throughout the nation, increasing from 1 million animals in 17 States to about 5 million animals in 41 States in the past 20 years, resulting in one of the fastest growing invasive species in the United States. Feral swine causes substantial damage to American agriculture. APHIS serves as the lead Federal agency in a cooperative effort with other agency partners, states, territories, tribes, organizations, and local entities that share a common interest in reducing or eliminating problems caused by feral swine. In FY 2015, APHIS declared four states (New York, Maryland, Idaho, Washington) to be feral swine free, and anticipates two additional states (New Jersey and Wisconsin) will be feral swine free by the end of FY 2016.

In FY 2015, in partnership with the National Agriculture Statistic Service, APHIS assessed the extent of feral swine damage to six crops, grown in the top 10 producing states. This small-scale study documented \$192 million in damages annually. Given the limited scope of this survey, we estimate that the true value of damage from feral swine is likely significantly greater than previously reported estimates of \$1.5 billion annually (nationwide). More recently, the University of Georgia has estimated feral swine damage nationwide to cost at least \$2 to \$2.5 billion annually. In addition, the Agency has surveyed limited resource farmers. Collectively, these assessments will help APHIS determine the full scope of the damages caused from feral swine to agriculture.

Avian Health

Mr. Aderholt: What actions have been taken to date to address

the detections of high and low pathogenic avian influence since the devastating outbreak in 2015? Are there other actions that can or should be taken by APHIS or agency partners to address the issue? Is the FY 2017 budget request adequate to continue to address the issue? Please specify which line items contain support for this effort.

Response: In FY 2015, 21 States had positive cases of notifiable avian influenza (NAI). These cases affected 232 premises (212 commercial, 21 backyard) and approximately 50 million birds. All commercial facilities that were infected in 2015 have been disinfected and cleared to resume operations.

Since the 2015 outbreak, APHIS prepared a comprehensive emergency response plan to help us prevent or reduce future outbreaks. The plan includes actions to enhance preparedness, improve and streamline response capabilities, and prepare for the potential use of avian influenza vaccines. Specifically, we have improved wild bird surveillance to enable early detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), improved capabilities to rapidly detect HPAI in domestic poultry, improved capabilities to depopulate affected flocks within 24 hours, and streamlined the indemnity process so that producers can return to production as quickly as possible. We are also promulgating a rule to allow indemnity to be paid to growers who may not own the birds but still suffer losses. In addition, we have had multiple planning meetings with industry in which we have promoted improved biosecurity practices to prevent HPAI cases. We are also working with industry to develop baseline biosecurity principles and a mechanism of oversight for these principles. Anyone who owns or works with poultry - whether they are on a commercial farm or at a backyard farm - should take proper biosecurity steps to keep NAI from spreading.

One of the biggest lessons the Agency learned from last year's outbreak was that over the years we have experienced erosion in our capacity to effectively address large animal health events. This has prompted us to request an increase for FY 2017, to enable us to rebuild this workforce and optimize our readiness and response capacity for animal health events. We requested the primary increase within the Emergency Preparedness and Response line item to hire and train first responders, but there are smaller increases included in the Animal Health Technical Services and National Veterinary Stockpile line items as well for costs related to the National Select Agents Registry database and foot-and-mouth vaccine bank. APHIS uses the Avian Health line item to maintain poultry disease surveillance. Our base funding along with the requested increases will help us be better prepared to respond to future outbreaks.

Last year's outbreak also reaffirmed the value of surveillance for rapid detection and a quick response to depopulate infected flocks. APHIS tested more than 40,000 wild birds from July 2015 until January 2016, without a single HPAI confirmation. In January 2016, APHIS confirmed a combined outbreak of HPAI and low pathogenic avian influenza in commercial turkey flocks in Indiana. The HPAI outbreak was the first in the United States since June 2015, and was a different strain from those that caused the 2015 outbreak. The enhancements we made since the outbreaks in 2015 - in particular, improving our capabilities to rapidly detect HPAI, streamlining our response capabilities, and promoting a greater focus on biosecurity - enabled us

to take immediate action to identify the disease in Indiana and launch response activities, which prevented further spread of the disease. We depopulated the 10 affected flocks, and conducted surveillance near all detections. In addition to our domestic improvements, APHIS has encouraged our trading partners to remove existing restrictions as quickly as possible to minimize trade disruptions. We have assured these partners that U.S. poultry is safe and that a regionalized approach is consistent with international obligations. Our longstanding efforts in this area helped to minimize some countries' responses to the outbreak. APHIS' trade support function is funded through the Overseas Technical and Trade Operations line item.

Mr. Aderholt: What is USDA doing overseas to bolster the overall effectiveness of U.S. avian health programs?

Response: APHIS maintains seven offices in Asia, the region with the greatest avian health threats, to provide points of contact for U.S. agricultural interests and help collect relevant, real-time information such as updates on changes in avian health. For example, APHIS' office located in Bangkok, Thailand, focuses on avian health in Southeast Asia's lesser-developed economies. APHIS conducts surveillance, capacity building, training and oversees monitoring, epidemiology, and diagnostic testing throughout the region. USDA works closely with the World Organisation for Animal Health and other international organizations to assist with disease prevention, management, and eradication activities in regions affected with highly pathogenic avian influenza. Assisting other countries reduces the risk of the disease spreading from overseas to the United States.

When markets close to certain States or regions in response to avian influenza detections in poultry, APHIS provides science-based rationales to reopen markets, coordinates informational visits and exchanges, works with U.S. industry to arrange meetings with regulatory decision makers in both the United States and foreign governments, and participates in negotiations. Many countries imposed restrictions on U.S. exports of poultry or poultry products during the 2015 avian influenza outbreak. APHIS was successful in working with the majority of these countries to limit these restrictions to only those states or areas affected with the disease.

APHIS' ongoing efforts to maintain and enhance avian health programs in the United States are an important foundation for ensuring continued growth in U.S. poultry and poultry product exports. In FY 2016, APHIS will continue to support U.S. poultry and poultry product exports.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide details as to which foreign markets currently block U.S. exports of poultry as a result of non-tariff trade barriers? Also, describe any recent activities and support provided by APHIS to the U.S. trade agencies to open these markets to U.S. poultry and/or poultry products.

Response: Due to the FY 2015 avian influenza outbreak, 17 trading partners suspended all imports of U.S. origin poultry and poultry products, worth \$869 million in 2014. These countries

represented approximately 13 percent of the value of U.S. poultry exports. Of the countries that suspended all imports, the most economically important countries were China [worth \$391 million], Russia [worth \$153 million], and South Korea [worth \$123 million].

Overall, 38 trading partners "regionalized" the United States. "Regionalized" means the United States was allowed to continue poultry and poultry product trade from areas not affected by highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). In FY 2014, U.S. poultry and poultry product exports to these 38 trading partners were valued at \$4.4 billion, or approximately 70 percent of the total value of U.S. poultry exports.

As of March 3, 2016, 25 countries -- including Japan, South Korea and South Africa -- lifted the trade restrictions they put in place for HPAI. However, other trading partners maintained certain trading restrictions. These continued restrictions are from countries that have only partially lifted poultry restrictions or from countries that still fully restrict poultry exports from the United States (see details below).

APHIS is actively engaged with the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) to ensure that U.S. poultry and poultry products gain and retain access to foreign markets. APHIS provides scientific information about the health status of U.S. poultry and potential regional situations regarding potential outbreaks of poultry diseases. Because issues affecting poultry exports are complex and involve both animal and human health concerns, APHIS works closely with USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service, FAS, and USTR. To minimize trade impacts, APHIS and the U.S. poultry industry co-hosted an International Conference on Avian Influenza and Poultry Trade in June 2015 in Baltimore, Maryland, to discuss measures to mitigate the risks of avian influenza viruses being introduced through global trade in poultry and poultry products.

Trading Partners with Full or Partial Bans on U.S. Poultry and/or Poultry Products as of March 3, 2016:

- Armenia
- Belarus
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- European Union
- French Polynesia
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Indonesia
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Kazakhstan
- Korea, South
- Kyrgyzstan

Macedonia
 Mexico
 New Zealand
 Oman
 Peru
 Philippines
 Russia
 Saudi Arabia
 Singapore
 South Africa
 Sri Lanka
 Taiwan
 Thailand
 Turkey
 Ukraine
 United Arab Emirates
 Uruguay
 Western Samoa (Samoa)

Biotechnology Review in APHIS

Mr. Aderholt: It has been several years since APHIS announced process improvements to the biotechnology petition regulatory review program intended to significantly reduce the time for review and approval of new traits in seed products.

Please provide a status of the backlog and what progress you have been able to achieve. When do you anticipate no longer having a backlog of petitions?

Response: A few years ago, USDA had a backlog of 23 petitions. As of March 3, 2016, USDA has only one petition remaining from the original backlog, freeze tolerant eucalyptus. APHIS expects to publish a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) later this year, depending on APHIS' progress with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on its endangered species consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. USDA prepared a draft EIS and a Biological Assessment based on results of the analysis that concluded a deregulation of the freeze tolerant eucalyptus tree may result in potential effects on endangered species. Therefore, APHIS is currently consulting with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on the draft Biological Assessment. Once USDA completes the consultation with FWS for freeze tolerant eucalyptus, we will move forward with making a determination on its regulatory status and completely eliminate the original petition backlog.

Mr. Aderholt: The Secretary made a commitment, along with the EPA Administrator, to improve coordination between the USDA and EPA agencies. Are the two agencies working better than they had before?

Response: Yes, USDA and EPA have improved coordination to ensure the effectiveness of regulatory reviews. In December 2012, APHIS and EPA held the first of ongoing discussions to lay out a strategy to improve collaborations and coordination between the two agencies for the review of new uses of existing herbicides (under EPA's authorities)

and genetically engineered crops resistant to those herbicides (under APHIS' authorities). APHIS' improvements in the petition process reduce the time it takes to complete the review process. The new timelines for products requiring an Environmental Assessment are very similar to EPA's registration timelines under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act. As a result, the two agencies have joint timelines for reviews that highlight critical information sharing points and public engagement that increase the likelihood of synchronous approvals. In addition, APHIS and EPA have entered into several Memorandums of Understanding for the purpose of sharing information and scientific reviews on products of biotechnology that are regulated by both Agencies, thus, further improving the coordination and collaborations. Finally, USDA, EPA, and the Food and Drug Administration are presently working with the Executive Office of the President to modernize the Coordinated Framework for the Regulation of Biotechnology to update roles and responsibilities, including enhancing coordination and collaborations, among the three agencies.

Mr. Aderholt: Please inform the Subcommittee of how many products are awaiting approval, in accordance with the Plant Protection Act, from APHIS and the average length of time new product approval requires?

Response: As of March 3, 2016, USDA is in the process of reviewing and making regulatory decisions on four petitions which the Department received in FY 2015 and FY 2016. These four petitions will be published within the target timeline of 13-15 months. As of March 3, 2016, our FY 2016 published decisions are currently taking on average 14 months. APHIS also has a fifth petition for freeze-tolerant eucalyptus we received in 2011, which was part of the original backlog. We expect to complete the review in FY 2017 depending on the progress we make with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on our endangered species consultation.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a table showing the staffing and funding for the Biotechnology Regulatory Services for the past five years as well as planned expenditures for fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Please note any reprogrammings or transfers included in these amounts.

Response: The information is submitted for the record. There are no reprogrammings or transfers of funds from FY 2011 through FY 2017.

[The information follows:]

BIOTECHNOLOGY REGULATORY SERVICES
FUNDING AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 (est)
Funding	\$13,037	\$18,135	\$16,738	\$18,135	\$18,875	\$18,875	\$18,996
Staff Years	81	92	90	92	92	92	96

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with an update on the Agency's intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement concerning potential revisions to the Part 340 biotech regulations.

Response: USDA published the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare a programmatic environmental impact statement (EIS) on February 5, 2016. USDA intends to publish the proposed rule and a draft programmatic EIS in fall 2016. The public will have ample opportunity to comment on each document. Based on the comments received on the NOI, APHIS may modify the alternatives considered in its draft programmatic EIS. While we are working out the details, we are considering proposing an option that stays within our statutory authority and includes an initial risk analysis that would determine if a genetically engineered organism requires controls on movement.

Mr. Aderholt: Please inform the Subcommittee of all payments made by USDA to outside organizations as a result of legal challenges to any aspect of the biotechnology review process at USDA or USDA agencies. The response should include the names of all organizations receiving payment, the respective dollar amounts, and the account from which the payment was made.

Response: In FY 2008, APHIS paid a legal settlement of \$443,327 to Earth Justice and in FY 2009, APHIS paid a settlement of \$85,141 to the International Center for Technology. In FY 2012, APHIS paid two separate legal settlements to the Center for Food Safety in the amounts of \$1.20 million and \$2.21 million. APHIS' Biotechnology Regulatory Services annual appropriations funded all of the payments for its legal challenges. In all these cases, APHIS paid plaintiffs' attorney fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act for litigation brought successfully against the Agency. Since FY 2012, APHIS has not paid anything as a result of legal challenges.

Methyl Bromide Phase-out

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Committee on the agency's activities related to the Montreal Protocol and methyl bromide. What specific activities were conducted in fiscal year 2015, 2016 to date, and planned for the remainder of fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017?

Response: USDA works closely with the State Department and the

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide support to the U.S. delegation for the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on critical uses, and quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide. Although quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide are exempt from phase out, APHIS continues to conduct and collaborate on research investigating alternatives to methyl bromide to control quarantine pests in agricultural imports and exports. In addition to the exemption for quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide, the Montreal Protocol allows exemptions for "critical uses," such as fumigations to address non-quarantine pests during agricultural production for which there are no other technically or economically feasible alternatives. These critical use exemptions are granted on an annual basis by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Under the direction of the Office of the Secretary, the USDA Office of Pest Management Policy provides key leadership, and APHIS provides support, for U.S. growers/producers through providing data and justification for the United States' request for critical use exemptions. In FY 2015, at the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in November 2014, the U.S. delegation secured its full request for critical use exemptions for methyl bromide for calendar year 2016, including use for strawberries and dry-cured pork. In FY 2016, at the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in November 2015, the U.S. delegation did not forward a critical use nomination for methyl bromide for calendar year 2017. California strawberry growers (who account for the vast majority of critical use exemptions in the United States), will cease use of methyl bromide at the end of 2016, and switch to alternative pesticides, including chloropicrin or combinations of chloropicrin and Telone. In addition, USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) and Agricultural Research Service continue to provide funding to develop the use of anaerobic soil disinfection as a tool for strawberry growers. NIFA provides funding for development of methyl bromide alternatives for non-quarantine pests, such as alternative treatments to control ham mites on dry-cured pork. The remaining need for critical exemption use is for dry-cured pork. It was determined that existing stocks of methyl bromide are available for this purpose in 2017.

USDA will continue to work closely with the State Department and EPA on methyl bromide issues in FY 2016-2017. USDA will also monitor international policy initiatives which might affect quarantine and pre-shipment uses.

Invasive Species -- Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with an updated status on what APHIS and its federal and non-federal partners are doing to control the spread of the brown marmorated stink bug.

Response: APHIS continues to partner with USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and other state and university cooperators to identify ways to control the spread of the brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB), including evaluation of potential biological control agents for environmental release. Since 2011, APHIS has supported this effort with funding from the Farm Bill Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Program. ARS has identified several species of

parasitic wasps that are important natural enemies of BMSB in Asia. With State and university partners, ARS is conducting studies to ensure that the wasps would not become pests in their own right or have unintended consequences. Because some stink bugs are beneficial predators of other pests, studies are underway to determine whether or not these non-target stink bugs would be significantly impacted by the wasps. ARS is in the 6th year of the studies, which they anticipate will be concluded within 1-2 years. Thus, assuming the regulatory risk assessment is favorable, permitted agents could be released into the field in 2017-2018. In addition, an Asian BMSB natural enemy has found its way into the northeastern United States on its own, and ARS is monitoring its spread and impact. ARS also has identified pheromones that can be used to attract BMSB to traps in the field. ARS is partnering with commercial companies and land-grant university colleagues to develop standardized monitoring lures for crops and surveillance lures for detecting BMSB in new areas. Provisional lures have been effective at detecting BMSB presence at both low and high population densities throughout the season and across the country. This research will assist in monitoring BMSB populations across the United States and gather baseline data to document the impact of biological control agents, when they are available for widespread use. APHIS will provide assistance in implementing a biological control program when it is developed.

APHIS Vehicle Inventory

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe and quantify any actions or measures by APHIS over the past two years to reduce the cost of its vehicle inventory.

Response: In FY 2014, APHIS initiated a business process improvement effort of our fleet management processes. As part of this effort, APHIS conducted an in-depth analysis of our fleet. This analysis led to the identification of 178 underutilized vehicles, worth approximately \$580,000, that we were able to use to replace aged vehicles and provide to new or emergency programs with additional vehicle needs.

APHIS also adopted best practices with regard to tracking and monitoring our fleet. For example, APHIS began using new fleet cards (WEX cards) for vehicle-related expenses and also began implementing the Federal Fleet Management System (FedFMS). These two initiatives are helping to improve the accuracy of information on the APHIS fleet, deterring abuse, reducing unnecessary purchases, and increasing workforce efficiency.

In November 2015, USDA and GSA signed a Memorandum of Agreement as part of a USDA Strategic Sourcing Initiative. APHIS determined that 925 Agency-owned vehicles could transition to more cost-effective leases.

Also, for FY 2016 only, GSA will cover the incremental cost of all hybrids that are part of the USDA transition; all subcompact sedans and compact sedans will be ordered as hybrids.

Eradication of the Boll Weevil and Pink Bollworm

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with the latest assessment of boll weevil eradication efforts, including a timeline and estimate of resources required to eradicate the pest.

Response: APHIS continues to work with State partners, the cotton industry, and Mexico to eradicate boll weevil (BW) from all cotton-producing areas of the United States and northern Mexico. This successful partnership has led to the eradication of BW from 99.5 percent of the 16 million acres of U.S. cotton. The last remaining affected area in the United States, a portion of the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV), is vulnerable to continued re-infestation because of its proximity to infested areas in Mexico.

In 2015, APHIS initiated two actions to prevent re-infestation and move towards eradication. The first action includes surveying the Rio Grande river area. This is the area with highest BW captures early in the calendar year, but without cultivated cotton acres. APHIS, along with the U.S. Border Patrol and Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation employees, surveyed the river areas by boat for cotton plants growing outside an intended planted and cultivated field.

The second action establishes a cooperative agreement between APHIS and North American Plant Protection Organization. This agreement will allow the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation to oversee program activities and provide input to better manage the program in Tamaulipas, Mexico. The LRGV and Tamaulipas program areas must be managed together as one unit in order to reduce the risk of re-infestation. APHIS funding provides adequate resources for the Tamaulipas program, such as the insecticide, aerial insecticide application services, and trapping supplies.

The program goal of full eradication of BW from all cotton-producing areas of the United States and adjacent areas of northern Mexico has been delayed due to an increase in the number of captures in 2015 and in this year due to the wetter than normal year in 2014. Detections of BW increased threefold due to frequent rains, flooding, and windy conditions, despite a reduction in the area's cotton acreage. This consistently wet weather caused by El Nino hindered progress in this region by limiting the program's ability to conduct timely survey and treatment activities.

The program estimates that a 3 to 5 year period is required to eradicate BW from the LRGV and Tamaulipas. This estimate is dependent on favorable weather conditions and assumes no interference from the drug cartels impeding the Tamaulipas program's ability to successfully trap and treat all the commercial cotton production fields. The program requires sustained funding for the LRGV and Tamaulipas, Mexico efforts.

The Cotton Pests program's continued operation is important to the U.S. economy. The program's cooperative efforts with State partners, the cotton industry, and Mexico ensure that American producers continue to account for nearly 30 percent of the global trade in raw cotton and for \$25 billion in products and services annually, along with over 400,000 jobs from farm to textile mills (according to

USDA's Economic Research Service).

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing boll weevil funding, to include fiscal year 2014 and 2015 actuals and estimates for 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Boll Weevil Eradication Program Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2014	8,969
FY 2015	8,757
FY 2016 (est.)	8,757
FY 2017 (est.)	7,653

Mr. Aderholt: Please indicate which states have received boll weevil funding since 2009 and the amounts received by each.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Boll Weevil Funding by State
(Dollars in Thousands)

State	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est)
Arizona	\$84	\$84	\$84	\$117	\$313	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	31	43	202	0	0	0
California*	762	757	352	491	55	\$591	\$441	\$441
Kansas	0	0	34	47	17	0	0	0
New Mexico	108	107	96	134	0	0	0	0
Texas	15,612	11,842	9,902	10,487	8,615	8,378	8,316	8,316
Total	\$16,566	\$12,790	\$10,499	\$11,319	\$9,202	\$8,969	\$8,757	\$8,757

*Includes funds spent in northern Mexico to protect California cotton-producing areas. For FY 2014, the previous table showed spending in Arizona in error. APHIS has moved the figure to California.

Mr. Aderholt: What activity has there been in the boll weevil loan program over the past three years?

Response: There have been no new loans issued over the past three years, and the only remaining loan is with Texas. Texas has a \$5.85 million balance remaining on their loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with the latest assessment of pink bollworm eradication efforts, including a timeline

and estimate of resources required to eradicate the pest?

Response: In partnership with the cotton growers and States, APHIS has nearly eradicated the pink bollworm (PBW) from the program areas in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. APHIS provided sterile moths and assisted with payment for aerial releases during the active eradication phase of the program. The four State program areas are now in the fourth and final year of the Confirmation of Eradication phase, and while sterile moths are not needed at this time, APHIS continues to maintain the PBW moth colony at the Phoenix, Arizona, rearing facility. The program will require approximately \$3 million per year to maintain the PBW Rearing Facility and its ability to respond rapidly should PBW detections occur in the future. The adjacent Mexican border program areas also are in the Confirmation of Eradication phase with the last known native moth capture occurring in 2012.

After PBW is eradicated from an area, cotton growers rely far less on insecticides, thus reducing their production costs. Over the course of the eradication effort, the program has increased growers' global competitiveness on the world export market. The program protects \$66 worth of cotton production per appropriated dollar spent.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing pink bollworm funding, to include fiscal year 2014 and 2015 actuals and estimates for 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Pink Bollworm Eradication Program Obligations (Dollars in Thousands)	
FY 2014	3,751
FY 2015	3,326
FY 2016 (est.)	2,849
FY 2017 (est.)	558

Animal Disease Traceability

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the latest operating status of the Animal Disease Traceability network?

Response: Our Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) system is an important tool that we use to ensure a rapid response to an animal disease event involving any livestock animal, including poultry. It helps reduce the number of animals involved in an investigation, reduces the response time, and decreases the cost to producers and the government. Each year, APHIS provides cooperative agreement funds to States to help them establish and maintain their own ADT programs. Currently, all States receiving program funds have approved ADT strategic plans in place with us. These plans are accessible from APHIS' traceability website:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/sa_traceability/ct_traceability_home.

If a foreign animal disease event occurs, the ADT system will be instrumental in our disease control efforts, making it easier to limit the effect on our ability to export U.S. livestock. For the FY 2015 emergency program concerning notifiable avian influenza, for example, we used the National Premise Repository and Premise Allocator features of the ADT system to maintain premises identification information and assign premise identification numbers to areas where diseased birds were located. These identifications were critical for messaging laboratory results between the Agency and other testing laboratories and matching the samples to unique premises records.

APHIS continues to refine components of the system. Most significantly, we are continuing to work with States and industries to increase the availability of electronic health certificates, which are the primary documents used to obtain animal movement information. Transitioning these certificates to electronic media is a high priority for us, since it increases the timeliness of information retrieval during a disease event. Adding information concerning official tag distribution records and tags applied to animals to the traceability information systems is a high priority as well. In addition, we are working to increase producers' choice of and access to official identification devices by developing additional options and making them available. Most recently APHIS approved official eartags with radio frequency technology that uses Ultra-High Frequency. Producers may obtain basic official identification eartags at no charge through their State animal health official or they can purchase other official tags to use on their animals.

We continue to make education and communication of the traceability regulations a priority and have implemented enforcement actions to ensure high compliance levels. For individuals who continue to violate the regulation requirements, APHIS formally documents their non-compliance, helps them meet the requirements, and in some cases pursues penalties. In addition, we supported the development of an "interstate movement requirements" web-based portal with the U.S. Animal Health Association and the National Institute for Animal Agriculture. This portal, which was released in October 2015, currently includes the regulatory requirements for cattle. Other species requirements, including equine, swine, and sheep and goats, are also being developed. The portal provides a one-stop-shop for veterinarians and animal owners seeking requirements for their livestock.

APHIS places great importance on informing producers and other stakeholders of the ADT program's interstate movement requirements. As States and Tribes implement local activities that support traceability, they will take the lead in providing education and outreach on the ADT program. In addition, our National Veterinary Accreditation Program offers an educational module to the more than 65,000 highly-trained accredited veterinarians in the program, significantly expanding public outreach. States, in collaboration with APHIS, administer test exercises to assess the program's effectiveness. All of these actions help ensure a strong ADT system that will help us respond to animal disease detections.

The Agency measures success of the program based on our ability to trace animals during disease events. By evaluating activities that animal health officials typically conduct while investigating livestock that have moved interstate, we have established a national baseline tracing capability. As we continue to work with States to improve record keeping processes, we expect these indicators to be maintained or improved. Based on test exercises we conducted on the ADT program, our success rate for retrieving the records needed to trace performance increased from 68 percent in FY 2013, to 87 percent in FY 2015. This information is based on animals that were officially identified. Also during that timeframe, we were able to reduce the lapsed time required to find traceability information by approximately 70 percent for each activity (from 160 hours to less than 50 hours).

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a funding history for the animal disease traceability network or the previous equivalent of the animal disease traceability system (National Animal Identification System) since 2004.

Response: The table below represents the APHIS funding history since 2004 and projected to FY 2017 for animal disease traceability.

[The information follows:]

FEDERAL ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY FUNDING
(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Total
2004*	\$18.7
2005	32.9
2006	33.0
2007	33.1
2008	9.7
2009	14.5
2010	5.3
2011	5.3
2012	8.3
2013	13.0
2014	13.0
2015	14.3
2016 (est)	14.3
2017 (est)	14.4
Total	\$229.8

*The 2004 funding amount represents CCC funds received to initiate the development of the infrastructure for an animal identification system.

Mr. Aderholt: How much did APHIS spend in fiscal year 2015 on the traceability network from all sources and how much does it plan to spend in fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017?

Response: APHIS spent approximately \$13.6 million on Animal

Disease Traceability in FY 2015, and plans to spend approximately \$14.3 million in FY 2016, and \$14.4 million in FY 2017. Obligations were less than anticipated in FY 2015, because staff were deployed to address the highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak.

Mr. Aderholt: Please list the states and organizations receiving funding for this effort in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 as well as a total?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING
ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY FUNDING

Awardee	FY 2014 Award Amount	FY 2015 Award Amount	FYs 2014- 2015 Total Award Amount
Alabama Department of Agriculture	\$119,431	\$119,422	\$238,853
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	30,000	30,000	60,000
Arizona Department of Agriculture	80,000	80,000	160,000
Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission	280,000	280,000	560,000
California Department of Agriculture	230,000	230,000	460,000
Colorado Department of Agriculture	179,000	179,000	358,000
Connecticut Department of Agriculture	70,067	70,067	140,134
Delaware Department of Agriculture	12,000	12,000	24,000
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	171,348	171,348	342,696
Georgia Department of Agriculture	138,000	138,000	276,000
Hawaii Board of Agriculture	27,000	27,000	54,000
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	80,000	80,000	160,000
Illinois Department of Agriculture	21,760	21,760	43,520
Indiana State Board of Animal Health	150,000	150,000	300,000
Iowa Department of Agriculture	260,000	260,000	520,000
Kansas Animal Health Department	275,000	275,000	550,000
Kentucky Department of Agriculture	280,000	280,000	560,000
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	47,354	47,354	94,708
Maine Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Services	29,921	29,921	59,842
Maryland Department of Agriculture	51,600	51,600	103,200
Michigan Department of Agriculture	108,000	108,000	216,000
Minnesota Board of Animal Health	149,040	149,040	298,080

Awardee	FY 2014 Award Amount	FY 2015 Award Amount	FYs 2014- 2015 Total Award Amount
Mississippi Board of Animal Health	109,937	109,937	219,874
Missouri Department of Agriculture	200,000	200,000	400,000
Montana Department of Livestock	149,000	149,000	298,000
Nebraska Department of Agriculture	350,000	350,000	700,000
Nevada State Department of Agriculture	0	49,991	49,991
New Jersey Department of Agriculture	45,000	45,000	90,000
New Mexico Livestock Board	130,000	97,500	227,500
New York Department of Agriculture	144,000	144,000	288,000
North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	90,000	90,000	180,000
North Dakota Department of Agriculture	90,000	90,000	180,000
Ohio Department of Agriculture	94,800	94,800	189,600
Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry	270,000	270,000	540,000
Oregon Department of Agriculture	171,000	171,000	342,000
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	120,000	120,000	240,000
Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands	18,497	18,497	36,994
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Division of Agriculture	186,867	30,000	216,867
South Carolina Clemson University	96,000	96,000	192,000
South Dakota Animal Industry Board	95,000	95,000	190,000
Tennessee Department of Agriculture	143,963	143,957	287,920
Texas Animal Health Commission	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
Tribal Nations	39,000	39,000	78,000
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	105,000	105,000	210,000
Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food, and Markets	79,707	79,707	159,414
Virginia Department of Agriculture	207,600	207,600	415,200
Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture	31,031	31,031	62,062
Washington State Department of Agriculture	179,000	179,000	358,000
West Virginia Department of Agriculture	151,882	120,000	271,882
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture	145,200	145,200	290,400
Totals	\$6,732,005	\$6,560,732	\$13,292,737

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe in detail how the animal disease traceability system works and benefits of the system. Explain how

APHIS ensures quality data.

Response: All livestock moving interstate must be officially identified and accompanied by documentation, such as owner-shipper statements or brand certificates, unless they are specifically exempted from the official identification requirement. This exemption applies to beef cattle under 18 months of age (feeder beef cattle) unless they are moved interstate for shows, exhibitions, rodeos, or recreational events. These animals were exempt due to producers concerns that the animal disease traceability (ADT) system would be unable to work at the speed of commerce and would impede marketing for this class of cattle. Feeder beef cattle are sold in large volumes and only during certain times of the year. Producers were concerned that there would be processing delays at markets if all feeder beef cattle sold through the market had to be officially identified. Feeder beef cattle are lower risk, since they do not frequently move or change ownership. APHIS will address traceability requirements for this group of cattle in separate rulemaking. However, we have not established a firm timeline for this rulemaking, since our immediate goal is to continue to successfully implement the ADT system and understand the evolving stakeholder needs and available technologies for the next round of rulemaking. The ADT system allows the use of brands, tattoos, and accompanying registration as official identification when accepted by the shipping and receiving States or Tribes; clarifies that all livestock moved interstate to a custom slaughter facility are exempt from regulation; and exempts chicks moved interstate from a hatchery from the official identification requirements. Previously, the largest traceability gaps in our regulations occurred with cattle, and, consequently, the traceability requirements have more impact on cattle than on other species. For species other than cattle, the rule largely maintains and builds on the identification requirements of existing disease program regulations.

The rule provides standards for official identification and documentation for livestock moving interstate, but does not prescribe identification or movement requirements for any State or Tribal jurisdiction. APHIS ensures quality data by working closely with States and Tribes to collect baseline tracing data. We measure our baseline tracing capability by evaluating activities that animal health officials would typically conduct while investigating livestock that have moved interstate. We will use the information determined during these activities to establish performance standards. In doing so, we will ensure the necessary data is available to objectively define and establish those performance standards. Comparing the results obtained earlier in the implementation of the rule with those over time will help document the progress we are making.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS works with Central and South American countries to meet the Pan American Health Organization goal for foot-and-mouth eradication. What is the status of these initiatives as well as their costs?

Response: APHIS continues to support, and co-sponsor with international partners, the participation of Latin American colleagues

in annual U.S.-based transboundary animal disease and epidemiology courses to help them address foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and other devastating animal diseases in their countries. The Agency continues to maintain personnel to provide technical assistance and advice to partners on the highest risk diseases. APHIS also provided \$400,000 to the Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health (OIRSA) in FY 2015 to help implement a vesicular disease surveillance program in Central America throughout FY 2016. OIRSA is using these funds to complete field investigations and collect and submit samples to the Vesicular Disease Diagnostic Laboratory in Panama.

Central America

FMD is not present in Central America, but continued surveillance is important given its proximity to South America, where the disease still exists. APHIS has participated in public outreach activities on the prevention of and surveillance for FMD and other exotic animal diseases in several Central American countries.

South America

South America has had great advances in FMD eradication. Most South American countries still have an FMD vaccination program because of the presence of the virus, and because of potential illegal movement of cattle. APHIS continues to collaborate with the Pan American Center for Foot and Mouth Disease (PANAFTOSA), which is part of the Pan American Health Organization. APHIS scientists interact frequently with their PANAFTOSA counterparts and participate actively in annual meetings of the South American Commission for the Fight Against Foot and Mouth Disease.

The Agency employs a veterinarian in Bolivia, a key country in the effort to help with education and collaboration with the local animal health authorities and local veterinary services to eradicate FMD from South America. While the APHIS veterinarian collaborates in the final stages of FMD eradication, the employee does not work solely on FMD activities. Maintaining this position will cost approximately \$270,000 in FY 2016, in both direct and indirect costs, including salary and benefits, travel, and the State Department's International Cooperative Administrative Support Services and Capital Security Cost Sharing program. Additionally, APHIS leverages its resources through its involvement with regional and international animal health organizations to provide influence and receive current information on the status of FMD in South America.

Asian Longhorned Beetle

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Subcommittee on the status of Asian longhorned beetle infestation, including a status of each State's eradication program. What is the overall status of efforts to combat the Asian longhorned beetle?

Response: Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) is a serious, invasive tree pest that threatens forest resources nationwide, as roughly 30 percent of trees across the United States are potential hosts. APHIS

currently is conducting ALB eradication activities in New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio. These activities support an area-wide integrated pest eradication strategy we began in 1996, to eliminate the ALB from the United States and prevent future introductions.

The ALB eradication strategy includes surveys, regulatory inspections and quarantine restrictions, removal of infested and high-risk trees, and chemical treatment applications. APHIS conducts several surveys to determine the scope of infestation, establish a quarantine area, identify trees to remove or treat, determine if ALB has spread outside of the established quarantine area, and determine when to release an area from quarantine. To declare eradication, a final survey that indicates total absence of the pest is required. Four years is the minimum amount of time between that last detection of ALB in a given area and the completed final survey cycle.

Since APHIS began the ALB eradication program in 1996, the Agency has successfully eradicated infestations from Hudson, Middlesex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; Islip, Staten Island, and Manhattan in New York; Boston, Massachusetts; and Chicago, Illinois. Below is information on current program activities in the northeast forests of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio.

New York

The first detection of ALB in the United States was in Brooklyn, New York in 1996. Since that time, APHIS and State partners have surveyed more than one million trees in the State and have removed more than 23,500 infested and/or high-risk host trees. Finding and removing infested trees decreases the risk of ALB spread and helps preserve forest-based and forest-related jobs that total approximately 67,000 in the New York economy. To mitigate tree loss in areas impacted by the removal of ALB hosts such as maple trees, APHIS along with State and other Federal agencies, and private organizations, have worked collaboratively for over a decade to replant trees that are not hosts of ALB.

The ALB-quarantined area of New York includes 137 square miles in the New York City boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, as well as a portion of Long Island. ALB was discovered in Brooklyn in 1996, and Queens in 1997. APHIS has been successful in these areas in FY 2015, marking the fifth year that no infested trees were found in Brooklyn and Queens. APHIS is completing surveys in Eastern Queens to remove this area from quarantine by the end FY 2016, and remains on track to declare eradication in Western Queens by FY 2018. The program anticipates full eradication in Brooklyn by FY 2022.

In August 2013, APHIS confirmed a new ALB infestation in Babylon Township in central Long Island, New York. APHIS increased the area surveyed in Long Island, New York, by 28 square-miles to cover the 51 square-mile regulated area. The program is expanding the quarantine area on Long Island in FY 2016, due to finding infested trees near the current quarantine boundary. APHIS is continuing work on the first survey cycle and delimiting the infestation. The Agency also began replanting efforts in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service in FY 2015, and will continue this into FY 2018. In FY 2015, the program surveyed almost 110,000 trees. The survey findings prompted a removal

of 152 infested trees and more than 4,000 high risk host trees.

Massachusetts

ALB was first discovered in Worcester County, Massachusetts, in August 2008. In July 2010, six ALB-infested trees were also discovered in Boston, Massachusetts. APHIS successfully eradicated the Boston infestation and continues to address a much larger infestation in Worcester County, where the quarantined area covers 110 square miles. The first survey cycle of the Worcester infestation was successfully completed in FY 2014. In FY 2015, the program continued to conduct the second survey cycle with APHIS and its State partners surveying more than 900,000 trees and removing more than 550 infested trees. The program is still detecting infested trees and removing them in Worcester. Due to the tree density, the area would have to be free of new infestations for at least four years before full eradication can be declared. APHIS, in cooperation with U.S. Forest Service and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, is supporting tree-planting efforts in Worcester County.

Ohio

APHIS and its State partners have been conducting ALB eradication efforts in Clermont County, Ohio, since its detection in 2011. Currently, 61 square miles are under regulation in Tate Township, Monroe Township, and Stonelick/Batavia Townships. APHIS and its State partners have surveyed more than 1.4 million trees in the State and have removed more than 15,000 infested trees. The first survey cycle in Ohio is ongoing. Completing the first survey is essential to ensure that all infested trees are found and removed and that the treatment and regulated areas are accurately defined.

Mr. Aderholt: How much has been spent to date on the Asian Longhorned Beetle by APHIS? (Please distinguish appropriated funds from CCC funds.)

Response: As of March 3, 2016, APHIS has spent approximately \$606.4 million on Asian long-horned Beetle eradication activities since the program began in FY 1997. Of this total, \$421 million is from appropriated funds, \$183.6 million is from emergency funds transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), and \$1.8 million is from CCC funding authorized in Section 10201 of the 2008 Farm Bill.

Mr. Aderholt: How much have states contributed to Asian Longhorned Beetle management and eradication to date (please specify by state)?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO
ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE MANAGEMENT AND ERADICATION
(Dollars in Millions)

Dates	Amount	State
FY 1997 - 2016	\$90.7	New York
FY 1998 - 2007	7.7	Illinois
FY 2002 - 2012	7.4	New Jersey
FY 2009 - 2016	13.2	Massachusetts*
FY 2011 - 2016	2.5	Ohio

*Includes contributions from Massachusetts and neighboring States

Animal Welfare

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide details on the actions and planned actions to date regarding Animal Welfare Scientific Forums. Note the dates when the forums met formally and informally and the attendees at the meetings.

Response: In July 2015, APHIS held a Dog Breeder Leader Forum at the Center for Animal Welfare in Kansas City, Missouri. The forum focused on identifying and discussing the scientific gaps facing the dog breeding industry, as well as the scientific and educational needs for the commercial dog breeding industry. More than 30 attendees participated, which included groups and individuals representing dog breeders, welfare groups, and state partners. The Agency is using information collected from the forum to develop outreach materials to show best practices and to develop future research reviews.

APHIS does not have a forum planned for FY 2016. APHIS is currently considering topics for a scientific forum in FY 2017, including the welfare of primates.

Mr. Aderholt: Has USDA established any new outreach or communication efforts relating to animal welfare in addition to its work with ARS?

Response: APHIS continues to work collaboratively with Iowa State University's (ISU) Center for Food Security and Public Health, to provide web-based training modules for Animal Welfare Act (AWA) licensees and the interested public. Our goal is to identify and share best practices to assure a high level of welfare among animals. In FY 2016, APHIS updated existing modules, such as the introductory course for dog breeders to include a presentation entitled "Socialization for Healthy Dogs", as well as new information reflecting the 2013 regulation that revised the AWA's definition of retail pet store. APHIS also developed a new introductory course for dealers of guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits to provide helpful information about licensing and regulatory requirements under the AWA.

- Other major outreach and communication activities include:
- Holding a listening and Q&A session at the November 2015 Zoological Association of America annual meeting;

- Participating in series of webinars with the National Association for Biomedical Research;
- Participating in webinars to answer questions from animal exhibitors;
- Launching, with the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, the Zoo and Aquarium All Hazards Preparedness, Response, Recovery Fusion Center (ZAHPR Center), which improves preparedness and response capabilities in the exhibitor community;
- Planning and participating, through the ZAHPR Center, in regional workshops with the exhibitor community and local emergency management officials on disaster response activities; and,
- Attending regular meetings of interested stakeholder groups and the public, such as State and local breeder groups, national industry meetings, and national and international scientific meetings.

APHIS proactively disseminates information related to animal welfare directly through an electronic delivery system. Stakeholders can sign up for emails and/or texts from APHIS that are tailored to their specific interests. APHIS conducts outreach to Tribal entities related to animal welfare issues and to assist with spay-and-neuter clinics.

APHIS is supporting the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in their efforts to improve animal welfare in their research facilities. APHIS is helping ARS complete the process of registering its research facilities to ensure compliance with AWA regulations. APHIS has worked directly with ARS facilities to conduct pre-compliance visits.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing, by state, the number of staff years assigned to the animal welfare program and the number of animal care facilities, in each state for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 as well as estimated for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: Under the Animal Welfare Act, each facility may have only one license or registration number but may be physically divided into two or more sites. As needed, a facility can modify the number of sites under a license or registration over the course of the fiscal year. Information provided below includes the total number of active sites for the requested fiscal years.

[The information follows:]

APHIS STAFF YEARS
AND
LICENSED ANIMAL CARE FACILITIES
BY STATE

STATE	FY 2014		2015	
	STAFF YEARS	LICENSED FACILITIES	STAFF YEARS	LICENSED FACILITIES
Alabama	1.7	85	1.0	92
Alaska	0.8	83	0.1	84
Arizona	1.3	90	0.9	104
Arkansas	3.4	186	3.7	197
California	8.1	699	8.9	748
Colorado**	20.5	153	27.0	162
Connecticut	2.2	93	1.5	102
Delaware	0.8	7	0.0	7
District Of Columbia*	0.9	27	1.0	27
Florida	6.3	586	7.3	648
Georgia	2.7	166	2.1	188
Guam	0	5	0.0	7
Hawaii	0.8	74	0.1	75
Idaho	1.7	44	0.1	48
Illinois	3.9	298	3.3	339
Indiana	3.1	258	3.6	315
Iowa	4.6	280	5.6	311
Kansas	5	210	4.9	231
Kentucky	1.7	85	0.9	86
Louisiana	1.2	103	1.1	116
Maine	0.8	34	0.1	37
Maryland*	30.0	97	35.2	103
Massachusetts	1.9	167	1.5	176
Michigan	3.4	247	3.1	269
Minnesota	4.5	190	3.7	191
Mississippi	1.4	54	0.3	59
Missouri	26.1	772	25.0	881
Montana	1.5	57	0.9	60
Nebraska	4.2	105	3.7	114
Nevada	1.2	73	0.8	80
New Hampshire	0.8	28	0.6	35
New Jersey	2.3	130	2.2	145
New Mexico	1.2	47	2.4	50
New York	3.2	404	3.3	428

STATE	FY 2014		2015	
	STAFF YEARS	LICENSED FACILITIES	STAFF YEARS	LICENSED FACILITIES
North Carolina**	18.9	168	24.5	179
North Dakota	1.4	44	0.8	46
Ohio	6.7	345	6.2	384
Oklahoma	6.8	266	7.3	290
Oregon	2.4	97	2.0	109
Pennsylvania	3.6	347	3.1	373
Puerto Rico	0.4	14	0.1	18
Rhode Island	0.8	20	0.1	19
South Carolina	1.7	115	0.9	131
South Dakota	1.6	88	1.0	92
Tennessee	2.1	167	1.8	182
Texas	7.2	623	7.6	673
Utah	1.3	53	0.3	64
Vermont	0.8	12	0.0	14
Virginia	1.7	202	1.1	223
Washington	2.4	140	1.8	150
West Virginia	0.8	24	0.1	29
Wisconsin	3.4	233	3.3	252
Wyoming	0.8	21	0.1	21
Virgin Islands	0	3	0.0	3
Total	218	8,919	218	9,767

STATE	FY 2016		FY 2017	
	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)
Alabama	1.0	97	1.0	102
Alaska	0.1	85	0.1	86
Arizona	0.9	106	0.9	108
Arkansas	3.6	210	3.6	224
California	8.6	784	8.7	822
Colorado**	26.3	171	26.7	181
Connecticut	1.4	111	1.5	121
Delaware	0	9	0	12
District of Columbia*	0.9	28	1.0	29
Florida	7.1	717	8.3	793
Georgia	2.0	210	2.1	235
Guam	0.0	8	0.0	9

STATE	FY 2016		FY 2017	
	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)
Hawaii	0.1	78	0.1	81
Idaho	0.1	53	0.1	59
Illinois	3.2	362	3.3	387
Indiana	3.5	347	3.6	382
Iowa	5.5	335	5.5	361
Kansas	4.8	248	4.8	266
Kentucky	0.9	93	0.9	101
Louisiana	1.1	130	1.1	146
Maine	0.1	40	0.1	43
Maryland*	35.3	121	39.2	142
Massachusetts	1.5	200	1.5	227
Michigan	3.0	297	3.1	328
Minnesota	3.6	205	3.6	220
Mississippi	0.3	65	0.3	72
Missouri	25.4	953	25.8	1031
Montana	0.9	66	0.9	73
Nebraska	3.6	115	3.7	116
Nevada	1.9	88	1.9	97
New Hampshire	0.6	38	0.6	41
New Jersey	2.1	164	2.2	185
New Mexico	2.3	53	2.4	56
New York	3.3	485	3.3	550
North Carolina**	27.1	202	30.9	228
North Dakota	0.8	50	0.8	54
Ohio	6.1	456	6.2	542
Oklahoma	7.1	315	7.2	342
Oregon	2.0	111	2.0	113
Pennsylvania	3.0	411	3.0	453
Rhode Island	0.1	21	0.1	25
South Carolina	0.1	24	0.9	30
South Dakota	0.9	145	1.0	160
Tennessee	1.0	98	1.8	104
Texas	1.7	202	0.0	224
Utah	8.5	729	8.6	790
Vermont	0.3	70	0.3	77
Virginia	0.0	16	0.0	18

STATE	FY 2016		FY 2017	
	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)
Washington	1.0	232	1.1	241
West Virginia	1.7	162	2.9	175
Wisconsin	0.1	30	0.1	31
Wyoming	3.2	272	3.3	294
Puerto Rico	0.1	25	0.1	30
Virgin Islands	0	3	0.0	3
Total	220	10,646	232.0	11,620

** includes Headquarters offices

***includes State and Regional offices

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table showing inspection activities of the Animal Welfare Program for fiscal year 2009 through 2015 to date. Provide a definition of the column headings to better explain the data.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	4,529	1.20	5,438
Research Facilities	1,157	1.42	1,644
Exhibitors	2,432	1.45	3,518
In-transit Handlers	78	2.23	174
In-transit Carriers	115	5.30	609
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	8,311	1.37	11,383
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,479
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			70
Attempted Inspections			1,391
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,940
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2009			14,323

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	4,235	1.12	4,730
Research Facilities	1,230	1.37	1,685
Exhibitors	2,773	1.33	3,700
In-transit Handlers	188	1.38	260
In-transit Carriers	284	2.76	783
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	8,710	1.26	11,158
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,428
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			89
Attempted Inspections			1,393
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,910
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2010			14,068

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	3,415	1.33	4,543
Research Facilities	1,131	1.40	1,585
Exhibitors	2,430	1.52	3,682
In-transit Handlers	84	2.07	174
In-transit Carriers	115	6.63	763
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	7,175	1.49	10,747
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,293
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			94
Attempted Inspections			1,468
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,855
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2011			13,602

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	2,902	1.18	3,437
Research Facilities	1,111	1.36	1,506
Exhibitors	2,478	1.52	3,782
In-transit Handlers	71	2.08	148

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
In-transit Carriers	113	5.39	609
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	6,675	1.42	9,482
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,293
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			1
Attempted Inspections			1,467
Searches*			142
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,903
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2012			12,385

*Starting in FY 2012, APHIS provides inspection data that includes searches performed to determine whether activity being conducted is regulated under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA).

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	2,634	1.36	3,596
Research Facilities	1,088	1.34	1,458
Exhibitors	2,445	1.46	3,579
In-transit Handlers	74	2	148
In-transit Carriers	121	4.64	562
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	6,362	1.47	9,343
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			731
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			240
Attempted Inspections			1,458
Searches			146
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,575
Total Inspections Conducted FY 2013			11,918

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	2,897	1.16	3,369
Research Facilities	1,014	1.38	1,403
Exhibitors	2,522	1.34	3,367

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
In-transit Handlers	75	1.48	111
In-transit Carriers	126	3.22	406
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	6,634	1.30	8,656
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,102
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			766
Attempted Inspections			987
Searches			34
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,889
Total Inspections Conducted FY 2014			11,545

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM

INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealer	2,599	1.27	3,312
Exhibitor	2,423	1.26	3,059
In-transit Handlers	103	1.33	137
In-transit Carriers	418	1.40	586
Research Facilities	1,229	1.09	1,343
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	6,772	1.25	8,437
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,033
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			46
Attempted Inspections			990
Searches			35
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,104
Total Inspections Conducted FY 2015			10,541

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM

INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections (as of March 3, 2016)
Dealers	1,398	1.12	1,564
Exhibitor	1,313	1.11	1,456
In-transit Handlers	52	1.00	52
In-transit Carriers	242	1.03	250
Research Facilities	403	1.02	413
Subtotal, Compliance	3,408	1.10	3,735

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections (as of March 3, 2016)
Inspections			
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			403
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			20
Attempted Inspections			502
Searches			19
Subtotal, Other Inspections			944
Total Inspections Conducted as of March 3, 2016			4,679

The Animal Welfare Act requires people and businesses that use certain animals for research, exhibition, sold wholesale for use as pets, and transported in commerce to be licensed or registered with APHIS. Our regulations require a license for entities that breed and raise animals, purchase and/or resell animals, or show or display animals to the public. Regulations typically require registrations for research facilities, carriers, intermediate and handlers. The Agency's Animal Welfare program ensures that the animals receive humane care and treatment by performing compliance inspections and providing education. Prior to issuing a license to a facility, APHIS determines whether it needs a license, and if so, conducts announced inspections to ascertain compliance with AWA regulations and standards. We require these pre-licensing inspections; we do not require pre-registration inspections, but conduct them if requested by the applicant. The number of pre-licensing and pre-registration inspections the program conducts annually is included in the "Other Inspections" table.

Once APHIS issues a license or registration, the program conducts unannounced inspections to help determine the facility's continued compliance with the AWA regulations and standards. The frequency of inspection for each facility is based on a Risk Based Inspection System (RBIS). The program uses the RBIS to support its focused inspection strategy, allowing more frequent and in-depth inspections at higher risk facilities and fewer at those that are consistently in compliance. The system uses several objective criteria, including past compliance history, to determine the inspection frequency at each licensed and registered facility. The "Compliance Inspections by Business Type" table shows the total number of unannounced compliance inspections conducted during the fiscal year for each type of regulated business. Please note that the program defines a facility as a holder of the license or registration. Each facility may have only one license or registration number but may be physically divided into two or more sites.

Because the compliance inspections are unannounced, an inspector may travel to the site to conduct an inspection only to find that the licensee or registrant is not present at the facility. The inspector is then unable to conduct the inspection, causing a delay. The program classifies these as attempted inspections, and are included in the table as "Attempted Inspections".

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the funding levels, both dollars and staff, obligated for Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care for fiscal years 2009 through 2015 and estimated for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT
FUNDING AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Funding (Appropriated)	Staff Years
2009	\$13,694	132
2010	\$15,483	154
2011	15,455	*142
2012	16,275	142
2013	15,021	138
2014	16,224	142
2015	16,224	142
2016 (est)	16,224	142
2017 (est)	16,410	116

ANIMAL CARE
FUNDING AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Funding (Appropriated)	Staff Years
2009	\$21,522	204
2010	24,479	242
2011	24,435	*219
2012	27,087	224
2013	25,000	213
2014	28,010	218
2015	28,010	218
2016 (est)	28,410	220
2017 (est)	28,696	232

* In FY 2011, \$2.5 million was permanently redirected from the Avian Influenza line item to allow continuation of activities initiated by the Secretary using his interchange funding authority in FY 2010. Also, in FY 2011, APHIS determined that staff years reported in FY 2010 were overstated and adjusted them to more accurately reflect program activities.

Mr. Aderholt: Also provide a table that shows the number of: dealer facilities; complaints registered against these facilities; inspections and re-inspections that took place; cases submitted by

Animal Care to Regulatory Enforcement for review and action; and each case resolution to include fiscal years 2009 through 2016 to date.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL WELFARE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Category*	Fiscal Year 2009	Fiscal Year 2010	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2012**	Fiscal Year 2013	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016 (As of March 3, 2016)
Number of Licensed Facilities	9,413	9,413	8,091	7,806	10,254	8,919	9,767	10,297
Number of Complaints Registered Against Facilities	461	503	442	520	564	710	785	368
Number of Inspections/ Re- inspections	14,323	14,068	13,602	12,385	11,918	11,545	10,541	4,679
Number of Cases Submitted for Enforcement	160	192	605	265	92	119	107	22
Number of Resolutions: Official Warnings Issued	244	344	415	381	295	170	181	62
Number of Stipulations Settled***	49	74	38	56	81	73	35	15
Total Stipulated Penalties (in dollars)	\$117,609	\$233,316	\$305,873	\$407,251	\$407,865	\$300,938	\$145,212	\$100,642

Category*	Fiscal Year 2009	Fiscal Year 2010	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2012**	Fiscal Year 2013	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016 (As of March 3, 2016)
Formal Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Decisions Issued Civil Penalties Issued by ALJ (in dollars)	66	36	32	65	37	38	26	9
Total Number of Suspensions/ Revocations	46	44	39	58	37	28	15	8
	\$414,050	\$239,993	\$489,562	\$462,882	\$921,732	\$576,111	\$23,500	\$51,050

* APHIS has revised previously submitted responses to better reflect the total number of facilities under the Animal Welfare Act for each fiscal year. APHIS has also revised responses to enforcement actions to include Animal Welfare Act actions only. The revised figures allow the data to be looked at comparatively with inspection data.

**In FY 2012, APHIS began improving business processes to expedite processing times for enforcement actions and significantly reduce the backlog of enforcement cases. As a result, APHIS focused enforcement actions on the highest risk facilities. This approach continues in FY 2016.

*** Responses have been revised to include both monetary and non-monetary stipulations in this category.

Mr. Aderholt: How many unannounced inspections of registered in-transit carriers and in-transit intermediate handlers were conducted in fiscal year 2014 and how many do you expect to conduct in fiscal years 2015 and 2016?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

UNANNOUNCED INSPECTIONS
OF IN-TRANSIT CARRIERS
AND IN-TRANSIT INTERMEDIATE HANDLERS

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (Est.)
In-transit carriers	406	588	538
In-transit intermediate handlers	111	141	136

Carriers are operators of any airline, railroad, motor carrier, shipping line, or other enterprise that is engaged in the business of transporting animals for hire. Intermediate handlers are any persons, including a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or of any State or local government (other than a dealer, research facility, exhibitor, any person excluded from the definition of a dealer, research facility, or exhibitor, an operator of an auction sale, or a carrier), who are engaged in any business in which they receive custody of animals in connection with their transportation in commerce.

APHIS works collaboratively with the Department of Transportation to ensure the humane transportation of pets. This is accomplished by requiring airlines to report any cases of loss, injury or death of cats and dogs being transported, regardless of whether the cat or dog is transported as a pet by its owner or as part of a commercial shipment (e.g., shipped by breeder). Through frequent analysis, APHIS has determined that in-transit carriers and in-transit intermediate handlers have a lower risk of non-compliance than other classes of licensees.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with the most recent activities and plans to regulate Class B dealers. How much was spent on this activity in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 as well as planned expenditures in FY 2016 and 2017?

Response: APHIS regulates the activities of 865 Class B dealers whose business includes the purchase and/or resale of any animal such as, but not limited to, dogs, cats, nonhuman primates, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits, or any other warm-blooded animals that are used or intended to be used for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, exhibition purposes, or as a pet. In FY 2015, APHIS conducted 1,201 inspections and determined that 95 percent of all Class B dealers were in substantial compliance with the Animal Welfare Act.

Per the bill language included in the 2016 Omnibus appropriation, APHIS has ceased activities related to carrying out activities or

incurring expenses related to the issuance of licenses or the renewal of licenses to Class B dealers who sell dogs and cats for use in research, experiments, teaching or testing. In March, APHIS will notify all Class B licensees to clarify that their license may not be used to sell dogs or cats for use in research, experiments, or teaching. As of March 2016, there were three Class B dealers who buy and sell random-source dogs and cats for research purposes. The Agency will continue to notify all new Class B dealers of this requirement at the time of issuing a license.

In addition to inspection and enforcement activities, APHIS conducts outreach to improve compliance of Class B dealers, including hosting educational seminars, distributing fact sheets, and presenting at national, regional, and local industry sponsored meetings.

In September 2016, APHIS will begin using a new version of the existing Animal Care Inspection System database to more specifically track licensing and inspection information. Until the modifications are implemented, the Agency is unable to report spending specifically related to the regulation efforts of the Class B dealers.

Mr. Aderholt: Please summarize the Agency's work with ARS to assist them oversee the animal welfare controls, policies and procedures at ARS facilities and those co-located facilities not owned and operated by ARS.

Response: APHIS is playing an active role in USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) plan to voluntarily register animal research facilities involved in agriculture production under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) and submit to voluntary animal welfare compliance inspections. APHIS is conducting pre-compliance visits at each facility before commencing unannounced inspections. This is consistent with the pre-licensing process used for all regulated entities licensed under the AWA and outlined in the AWA regulations.

ARS engages in research at 25 sites that are co-located with other institutions. APHIS worked closely with ARS to identify the types of research, the types of animals, the governance structure of the facilities and other factors to determine how best to ensure their compliance with the AWA and its regulations. Of those 25, 16 conduct agriculture or production research involving animals and will register with APHIS. Additionally, ARS owns and has registered 21 facilities that conduct agriculture or production research involving animals. Therefore, ARS will register a total of 37 facilities (16 co-located and 21 ARS-owned) with APHIS. We anticipate all facilities will be registered and have completed a pre-compliance visit by the end of calendar year 2016. As of March 3, 2016, APHIS has completed pre-compliance inspections at 12 of the 37 facilities. After the completion of the pre-compliance visit to a facility, APHIS will conduct unannounced inspections of the facilities to continue to ensure ARS' compliance with the AWA.

APHIS posts all inspection reports prepared in connection with unannounced inspections on the Animal Care website (<https://acissearch.aphis.usda.gov/LPASearch/faces/Warning.jspx>). This is consistent with APHIS' practice of posting inspection reports for

other licensed and registered facilities under the AWA. The reports document any non-compliant items with the AWA found during the inspection and if they were corrected during the inspection, or the date by which they should be addressed. If APHIS identifies non-compliant items that pose a risk to the health and well-being of animals and cannot be corrected during the inspection, ARS has committed to suspending research related to such noncompliance until the matter is resolved. Under the AWA, APHIS cannot issue penalties to Federal research facilities for failure to correct non-compliant items, but the head of the Federal agency conducting the research shall be responsible for ensuring corrective action is taken at the facility.

Brucellosis Activity

Mr. Aderholt: What is the most recent data on herds under quarantine in the United States for brucellosis?

Response: All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been Class Free for brucellosis since July 2009.

Two new beef herds have been detected in FY 2016, as a result of routine surveillance testing within Wyoming's designated surveillance area. The investigations are still ongoing. Three beef herds and one bison herd in Montana remain under quarantine with affected-herd management plans, which include movement controls and testing.

There is no indication that brucellosis has spread outside the Greater Yellowstone Area. This area remains our main focus for surveillance of brucellosis in livestock because the disease is endemic there in wild elk and bison. APHIS continues the national bovine brucellosis slaughter surveillance plan, which was initiated in FY 2011, to increase efficiency by reducing sample collection to almost half of the previous level because the higher level is no longer necessary, consolidating laboratory testing, and establishing a standardized testing protocol. These changes enable the Agency to focus resources where disease risk is greatest, meet international surveillance standards, and maintain the integrity of U.S. export products.

Class-Free States with brucellosis in wildlife or continued detections of brucellosis-affected herds work with APHIS to develop and implement State brucellosis management plans (BMP). Each BMP explains the basis for the area identified in the plan; describes the epidemiologic assessment and surveillance activities to determine if wildlife populations are affected; and describes surveillance activities and mitigation activities for cattle, bison, and wildlife.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a five-year table, including estimates for fiscal year 2016 and 2017 that shows the amount spent on brucellosis-infected bison. Also, provide a brief explanation of how these funds were used or are planned to be used.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS' BRUCELLOSIS EXPENDITURES FOR THE GREATER YELLOWSTONE AREA
(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Amount Spent
2013	\$1.1
2014	1.1
2015	1.1
2016 (est.)	1.1
2017 (est.)	1.1

Note: APHIS only tracks expenditures in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) in total and cannot provide separate amounts for addressing brucellosis-infected bison. We fund activities such as targeted and slaughter surveillance, laboratory diagnostics, epidemiological investigations of suspect positive herds, and the development of State management plans.

APHIS provides expertise to land and wildlife management agencies to manage brucellosis in Yellowstone National Park (YNP) and in the GYA. We are working with other Federal and State agencies to develop adaptive management and risk mitigation plans for brucellosis in the GYA. We use a quarantine process to produce brucellosis-free bison from brucellosis-exposed bison in YNP. Annual testing of the bison completing the quarantine process continues to document their brucellosis-free status. We conduct similar studies on bison, including an immune-contraceptive study to evaluate its effectiveness in preventing brucellosis transmission.

State officials in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming conduct brucellosis activities through Federal cooperative agreements. This funding supports efforts such as a habitat improvement project in Idaho to encourage elk to stay on traditional ranges and off cattle-inhabited range land, elk surveillance in Montana to determine the prevalence of brucellosis, and the vaccination of elk calves on feeding grounds in Wyoming. Additionally, APHIS continues to evaluate the RB51 vaccine in the GYA in anticipation of its routine use in bison in Yellowstone Park as part of the bison management plan. This effort, which supports a larger project being conducted by the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), began in FY 2011, and will conclude in November unless ARS renews it. Our study suggests that a booster vaccination protocol, as opposed to single vaccination, is currently the most effective vaccination strategy for enhancing herd immunity in bison against brucellosis. Other Agency activities related to brucellosis management include capturing bison for testing and sampling, bison hazing, and laboratory support.

Tuberculosis

Mr. Aderholt: How many tuberculosis infected-herds are there in the United States and where are they located?

Response: There are four herds affected by tuberculosis (TB) in the United States: three dairy herds in Texas and one dairy herd in Michigan. Two of the Texas herds are under a test-and-remove management protocol. This protocol requires the removal of test-positive animals from the herd while it remains under quarantine. It allows owners to maintain a viable herd while mitigating the risk of TB transmission. The third Texas herd will be completely depopulated by May. The Michigan herd is in the process of being depopulated.

We have been working with State animal health officials to quickly identify any cattle that may have come into contact with the infected cattle or herds, and we have conducted thorough trace back investigations to make sure there is no further disease spread. In addition, the States have been working with the dairies involved, as well as the State dairy industry, to ensure the disease was quickly contained and that the dairies can quickly resume normal business practices. We have also been working with the States to carry out enhanced surveillance, which is necessary to disclose any other affected herds and to determine the source of infection.

APHIS works to ensure that any TB cases are detected and addressed quickly. When they are detected, we use a mix of depopulation and test-and-removal strategies to address the affected herds. To determine a strategy, we consider herd size, potential indemnity costs, State and owner preferences, genetics, and the probability of removing the infection.

National Poultry Improvement Plan

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a five year history of spending on the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), including a specific break-out of costs. As part of the history, include estimated spending in fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Also, please provide a five year history of FTEs for NPIP.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS Spending for the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)

Fiscal Year	Amount Spent (Dollars in Millions)	Number of FTEs
2013 (est.)	\$7.0	3.0
2014 (est.)	\$7.0	3.0
2015 (est.)	\$7.0	3.5
2016 (est.)	\$7.0	4.5
2017 (est.)	\$7.0	5.0

APHIS uses most of this NPIP program funding for cooperative agreements with States to support surveillance and diagnostic activities for the live bird marketing system (LBMS), commercial surveillance outside of

the LBMS, upland game, and assistance to the broiler industry for avian influenza surveillance in commercial operations. APHIS also supports an NPPIP Coordination Staff, and activities related to the Secretary's NPPIP Advisory Committee. APHIS does not track NPPIP funding by activities.

Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a table showing a breakout of activities, costs, and source of funding for fruit fly exclusion and detection for fiscal years 2010 through 2015 and planned expenditures for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FRUIT FLY EXCLUSION AND DETECTION ACTIVITIES AND FUNDING SUMMARY (Dollars in thousands)

Funding Source*	International Medfly (Moscamed)	Mexfly (includes surveillance and eradication)	Domestic Survey/ Preventive Release Program	Emergency Response	Total APHIS Costs
FY 2010					
Appropriated Funds	\$26,775	\$9,429	\$33,623	\$100	\$69,927
USDA Commodity Credit Corp Funds	\$243	0	0	0	\$243
Farm Bill Section 10201	0	0	0	\$9,242	\$9,242
FY 2011					
Appropriated Funds	\$26,313	\$8,809	\$24,041	0	\$59,163
Farm Bill Section 10201	0	0	\$2,000	\$500	\$2,500
FY 2012					
Appropriated Funds	\$26,800	\$8,905	\$26,091	\$2,818	\$64,614
Farm Bill Section 10201	0	0	\$2,177	\$3,917	\$6,094
FY 2013					
Appropriated Funds	\$22,229	\$10,151	\$23,881	\$68	\$56,329
Farm Bill Section 10201	0	0	\$2,314	\$1,173	\$3,487

Funding Source*	International Medfly (Moscamed)	Mexfly (includes surveillance and eradication)	Domestic Survey/ Preventive Release Program	Emergency Response	Total APHIS Costs
FY 2014					
Appropriated Funds	\$22,200	\$11,648	\$21,497	\$830	\$56,175
Farm Bill Section 10007	0	\$1,854	\$6,682	\$1,727	\$10,263
FY 2015					
Appropriated Funds	\$25,273	\$14,944	\$15,985	\$8,407	\$64,609
Farm Bill Section 10007	0	\$2,529	\$5,234	\$1,217	\$8,980
FY 2016 (Estimated)					
Appropriated Funds	\$23,500	\$11,700	\$18,000	\$11,000**	\$64,200
Farm Bill Section 10007	0	0	\$3,000	TBD	TBD
FY 2017 (Estimated)					
Appropriated Funds	\$23,500	\$11,700	\$23,000	\$4,500	\$62,700
Farm Bill Section 10007	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD

Please note: Spending may vary from year to year based on the number and extent of exotic fruit fly outbreaks. Having no-year authority for the program provides flexibility for APHIS to adjust activities and spending based on needs of the program.

*Spending levels for appropriated funds include prior year funds.

**Funds may be reallocated during the year from domestic survey activities to respond to outbreaks as needed. The estimate for FY 2016 includes emergency response to outbreaks of Mexican fruit fly in Texas and Oriental and Malaysian fruit fly in California. Additional outbreaks may occur during the year.

Swine Health

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history of APHIS' expenditures on swine surveillance, including planned spending in fiscal year 2016 and proposed spending in fiscal year 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS' ESTIMATED SWINE SURVEILLANCE EXPENDITURES
(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Amount Spent*
2013	\$11.1
2014	\$11.1
2015	\$12.0
2016 (est.)	\$12.0
2017 (est.)	\$12.0

* Because APHIS does not track funding specifically for swine surveillance activities, the figures shown in the above table are estimates and represent approximately half of the funding provided to the Swine Health line item. With the remaining funding in this line item, APHIS conducts activities regarding emergency preparedness and response planning, disease investigation and control activities in the field, zoonotic disease prevention and response, swine health studies and special projects, and outreach and communication with stakeholders.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the efforts to address the porcine epidemic diarrhea virus and porcine deltacoronavirus.

Response: We have made great progress in reducing the spread of the swine enteric coronavirus disease (SECD) viruses, which include porcine epidemic diarrhea and porcine delta coronavirus. In June 2014, APHIS published a Federal Order that included mandatory disease reporting and requires producers and veterinarians to develop herd monitoring and management plans. Mandatory reporting ensures that the Federal government, States, and industry have sufficient information to characterize and understand the scope of SECD to inform control options and decrease disease spread. Since then, we have increased vaccination and helped industry improve biosecurity in order to manage SECD infections and minimize the impact of these diseases on the swine industry. Detection levels have remained low, and SECD has been reported only sporadically since June 2015. We expect to exhaust the remaining SECD emergency funds by late summer. However, with industry's agreement and support, reporting and diagnostic testing will continue. We are working with industry to discuss options for next steps in dealing with SECD.

Wildlife Services

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS has cooperative agreements with a number of states related to wildlife services operations control work. Provide a list of the amounts of cost-share provided by each state and the federal share spent for fiscal years 2014 and 2015. Please explain why in some states cooperators pay substantially more than the federal share and then in other states the federal portion is much greater than the state share.

Response: APHIS' policy is to cooperate with Federal, State and

local agencies, and public stakeholders to conduct wildlife damage management programs. It is a continuous challenge to achieve the appropriate balance regarding public and private sector roles in wildlife damage management activities and program priorities. Historically the financial responsibility was equally shared between the counties, the State and Federal government. However, States lost funding throughout the 2000's, and the counties and Federal government did not have the resources to replace the lost State portion of the funding.

APHIS uses Wildlife Services' appropriated funds to cost-share with non-Federal entities to the extent that such funding is available. Currently, APHIS uses a variable cost-share formula based on the Agency's core mission, and strategic and program priorities, as well as whether a project substantially enhances the program's efficiency, and if it is appropriate for the cooperator under a particular agreement. The Agency also considers the cooperator's ability to pay. As a result, cost-share varies by State, cooperator, and project.

The following tables consist of amounts that APHIS and States spent on cooperative services provided by Wildlife Services. The tables do not represent the entire budget for Wildlife Services, and does not include funds provided to APHIS from other Federal agencies.

[The information follows:]

WILDLIFE SERVICES FEDERAL AND COOPERATIVE FUNDING FISCAL YEAR 2014			
State	Federal	Cooperative	Total
Alabama	\$1,069,608	\$665,338	\$1,734,946
Alaska	286,731	893,700	1,180,431
Arizona	858,210	338,828	1,197,038
Arkansas	634,322	160,962	795,284
California	2,256,869	3,816,947	6,073,816
Colorado	1,064,902	1,358,724	2,423,626
Connecticut	2,500	100,365	102,865
District of Columbia	0	62,468	62,468
Delaware	5,000	4,154	9,154
Florida	746,776	700,734	1,447,510
Georgia	900,587	362,032	1,262,619
Guam	150,000	179,597	329,597
Hawaii	775,098	2,748,804	3,523,902
Idaho	1,625,928	516,960	2,142,888
Illinois	542,827	2,036,878	2,579,705
Indiana	343,835	242,480	586,315
Iowa	119,909	154,509	274,418
Kansas	555,979	414,764	970,743
Kentucky	496,752	302,416	799,168
Louisiana	850,441	240,318	1,090,759
Maine	341,966	355,818	697,784
Maryland	306,348	455,499	761,847
Massachusetts	341,066	741,987	1,083,053
Michigan	964,414	488,131	1,452,545

WILDLIFE SERVICES FEDERAL AND COOPERATIVE FUNDING FISCAL YEAR 2014			
State	Federal	Cooperative	Total
Minnesota	390,137	590,244	980,381
Mississippi	1,192,177	1,291,090	2,483,267
Missouri	657,545	548,144	1,205,689
Montana	1,628,169	1,047,082	2,675,251
Nebraska	416,064	1,225,595	1,641,659
Nevada	1,421,353	1,315,130	2,736,483
New Hampshire	576,114	319,472	895,586
New Jersey	431,233	765,722	1,196,955
New Mexico	1,920,233	1,675,433	3,595,666
New York	921,642	2,216,778	3,138,420
North Carolina	728,431	1,587,922	2,316,353
North Dakota	1,073,010	891,735	1,964,745
Ohio	1,060,529	864,235	1,924,764
Oklahoma	1,297,631	2,084,231	3,381,862
Oregon	1,398,669	2,011,945	3,410,614
Pennsylvania	797,591	1,837,601	2,635,192
Puerto Rico	144,790	306,576	451,366
Rhode Island	2,500	251,880	254,380
South Carolina	629,520	1,377,214	2,006,734
South Dakota	233,115	36,995	270,110
Tennessee	1,291,699	1,407,461	2,699,160
Texas	4,479,991	6,967,411	11,447,402
Utah	1,349,849	2,748,846	4,098,695
Vermont	447,601	207,185	654,786
Virginia	902,638	1,541,473	2,444,111
Washington	546,962	2,820,406	3,367,368
West Virginia	972,874	820,580	1,793,454
Wisconsin	809,154	1,940,870	2,750,024
Wyoming	1,519,224	2,770,963	4,290,187
TOTALS	\$44,480,513	\$60,812,632	\$105,293,145

WILDLIFE SERVICES FEDERAL AND COOPERATIVE FUNDING FISCAL YEAR 2015			
State	Federal	Cooperative	Total
Alabama	\$1,162,530	\$1,116,400	\$2,278,930
Alaska	102,711	2,068,565	2,171,276
Arizona	913,923	758,968	1,672,891
Arkansas	670,245	261,474	931,719
California	2,288,699	5,737,852	8,026,551
Colorado	1,055,865	1,876,820	2,932,685
Connecticut	43,807	104,193	148,000
Delaware	30,335	3,327	33,662
District of Columbia	0	28,761	28,761
Florida	665,381	2,338,534	3,003,915
Georgia	922,388	381,315	1,303,703
Guam	150,000	4,545,918	4,695,918
Hawaii	829,623	3,700,869	4,530,492
Idaho	1,590,228	788,855	2,379,083
Illinois	521,580	2,364,804	2,886,384

WILDLIFE SERVICES FEDERAL AND COOPERATIVE FUNDING FISCAL YEAR 2015			
State	Federal	Cooperative	Total
Indiana	321,652	635,567	957,219
Iowa	128,500	441,424	569,924
Kansas	578,150	397,884	976,034
Kentucky	326,818	343,241	670,059
Louisiana	988,447	696,828	1,685,275
Maine	455,963	447,522	903,485
Maryland	415,619	677,281	1,092,900
Massachusetts	378,937	820,558	1,199,495
Michigan	882,433	885,650	1,768,083
Minnesota	437,082	630,231	1,067,313
Mississippi	1,000,758	1,383,999	2,384,757
Missouri	658,530	871,026	1,529,556
Montana	1,667,372	1,273,169	2,940,541
Nebraska	449,514	1,321,962	1,771,476
Nevada	1,495,494	497,195	1,992,689
New Hampshire	637,830	298,517	936,347
New Jersey	403,301	1,044,144	1,447,445
New Mexico	2,031,547	877,695	2,909,242
New York	946,104	3,130,010	4,076,114
North Carolina	800,513	2,677,178	3,477,691
North Dakota	971,354	739,624	1,710,978
Ohio	969,665	1,249,799	2,219,464
Oklahoma	1,301,302	1,926,022	3,227,324
Oregon	1,466,502	2,537,793	4,004,295
Pennsylvania	789,078	1,996,329	2,785,407
Puerto Rico	20,859	46,656	67,515
Rhode Island	2,211	252,076	254,287
South Carolina	674,409	1,788,823	2,463,232
South Dakota	255,923	9,956	265,879
Tennessee	2,137,630	1,909,982	4,047,612
Texas	4,472,559	1,711,765	6,184,324
Utah	1,418,080	585,251	2,003,331
Vermont	471,987	292,975	764,962
Virginia	931,836	2,603,895	3,535,731
Washington	745,043	3,829,093	4,574,136
West Virginia	999,193	314,179	1,313,372
Wisconsin	787,720	3,064,523	3,852,243
Wyoming	1,537,128	4,545,918	6,083,046
Totals	\$45,904,358	\$74,832,395	\$120,736,753

Mr. Aderholt: Provide the Subcommittee with a table showing the amount spent on animal damage control research, including the amount allocated to non-lethal methods development, to include fiscal years 2011 through 2015 and planned for 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

EXPENDITURES FOR WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Total Funding	Non-lethal (est.)	Percent Non-lethal
2011	\$16,806	\$14,621	87%
2012	16,924	14,000	83%
2013	18,183	16,183	89%
2014	18,856	16,386	87%
2015	18,856	12,371*	66%
2016 estimate	18,908	13,235	70%
2017 estimate	18,908	13,235	70%

*Beginning in FY 2015, APHIS redirected funding to focus on the development of a toxicant to support the Agency's National Feral Swine Damage Management Program.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table that shows, by state, the amount that was spent on protection of threatened and endangered species activities for FY 2010 through 2015.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FUNDING SPENT ON ENDANGERED SPECIES ACTIVITIES

STATE	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Alaska	\$42,584	\$66,062	\$86,863
Alabama	4,050	1,250	0
Arizona	107,131	73,391	88,887
California	1,183,309	1,255,371	1,104,948
Colorado	4,600	50,350	52,275
Connecticut	5,000	5,001	0
Florida	869,342	869,342	869,342
Georgia	53,712	4,172	5,700
Hawaii	296,820	299,135	411,098
Idaho	123,849	363,205	65,700
Illinois	30,500	41,531	77,179
Indiana	26,200	52,200	78,200
Louisiana	30,856	24,865	23,170
Massachusetts	36,650	38,550	37,400
Maine	41,645	31,000	15,000

STATE	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Michigan	138,220	146,821	52,182
Minnesota	468,000	560,000	290,000
Mississippi	200,000	0	1,650
Montana	466,756	241,193	38,696
North Carolina	5,000	3,252	21,274
North Dakota	0	14,000	0
Nebraska	70,000	76,000	83,800
New Hampshire	10,370	0	2,600
New Jersey	13,044	15,402	20,704
New Mexico	58,817	58,121	99,350
New York	2,906	6,000	4,200
Ohio	0	0	119,290
Oregon	186,121	194,801	126,378
Pennsylvania	1,050	1,050	6,050
Rhode Island	6,000	10,500	10,000
Tennessee	3,200	3,200	6,000
Texas	76,437	55,068	58,365
Utah	39,100	39,600	76,150
Vermont	6,755	0	9,035
Virginia	108,468	96,665	113,556
Washington	1,201,475	1,400,555	1,302,403
Wisconsin	304,794	295,395	94,624
Wyoming	219,812	217,688	306,113
Guam	666,000	635,000	623,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	51,380	0	51,380
Total	\$7,159,953	\$7,245,736	\$6,432,562

STATE	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Alaska	\$73,667	\$69,984	77,265
Alabama	0	0	61,000
Arizona	76,200	72,390	133,500
California	981,253	928,507	1,257,518
Colorado	2,500	2,375	253,976
Connecticut	200	200	20,750
Florida	937,510	890,635	786,195
Georgia	0	0	0
Hawaii	428,296	406,881	389,998
Idaho	40,266	38,253	30,100
Illinois	75,356	71,588	68,300
Indiana	78,200	74,290	98,000
Louisiana	23,170	22,012	87,862
Massachusetts	84,500	80,275	113,250
Maine	4,730	4,494	34,393
Michigan	94,000	89,300	187,326
Minnesota	280,000	266,000	299,641

STATE	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Mississippi	0	0	27,205
Montana	29,328	27,862	199,158
North Carolina	28,792	27,352	0
North Dakota	0	0	0
Nebraska	90,800	86,260	94,240
New Hampshire	2,300	2,185	2,147
New Jersey	14,899	14,154	10,328
New Mexico	100,000	95,000	68,000
New York	3,896	2,956	7,495
Ohio	144,140	136,933	303,590
Oregon	189,825	180,334	345,745
Pennsylvania	6,050	5,748	5,820
Rhode Island	10,000	9,500	16,000
Tennessee	6,000	5,700	5,700
Texas	68,133	64,726	91,214
Utah	82,000	77,900	87,000
Vermont	9,217	8,756	8,866
Virginia	88,952	84,504	97,945
Washington	1,508,716	1,433,280	1,617,518
Wisconsin	31,441	29,869	201,066
Wyoming	279,028	265,077	223,996
Guam	708,780	673,341	693,448
U.S. Virgin Islands	24,000	22,800	0
Total	\$6,606,145	\$6,271,421	\$8,005,555

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of wolf control activities? How much did APHIS spend on this effort for fiscal year 2015 and how much is planned in fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

Response: APHIS personnel work closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State wildlife agencies, and Native American tribes to conduct wolf damage management programs, provide services to index wolf populations for monitoring purposes, and implement wolf recovery plans. In FY 2015, APHIS protected more than 6.5 million head of cattle, sheep, and goats valued at more than \$2.5 billion, from numerous species of predators including gray and Mexican wolves.

In FY 2015, APHIS responded to 482 reported wolf depredations. Gray wolf populations are comprised of three distinct population segments - Western Great Lakes, Northern Rocky Mountain, and Southwestern. The Western Great Lakes and Northern Rocky Mountain populations continue to increase and have exceeded their recovery goals for several years. APHIS addresses most of the conflicts with non-lethal methods, including livestock investigations, radio-collaring and tracking wolves, and direct operational assistance with electronic guards and flashing lights. The Agency also carries out limited relocation and population reduction activities.

In 2015, the gray wolf populations were estimated to be: 2,221

gray wolves in Minnesota (according to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources); 725 in Wisconsin (according to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources); and 658 in Michigan (according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Wolves in the Western Great Lakes were relisted under the Endangered Species Act on December 19, 2014.

Effective February 20, 2015 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued a final rule to comply with the court orders that restored Federal protection for gray wolves in the Western Great Lakes under the Endangered Species Act. The final rule does not permit the removal of endangered wolves to manage livestock predation, with the exception of Minnesota (where wolves are listed as threatened and therefore the Agency is authorized to conduct control activities). APHIS responded to 441 requests for assistance by cooperators in this population segment, of which 216 came from Minnesota. In 2015, APHIS removed 219 wolves in response to verified wolf damage in Minnesota.

The Northern Rocky Mountain population segment covers Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, the eastern one-third of Washington and Oregon, a small part of north central Utah, and expanded into California in FY 2015. As of December 2014, this wolf population is estimated to be 1,782 wolves. In FY 2015, APHIS responded to approximately 650 requests for assistance by cooperators in the region, removed 31 wolves in Montana, and 70 wolves in Idaho.

On November 9, 2015, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Commission delisted the gray wolf from the State Endangered Species Act list. However, wolves in the western part of the State remain on the Federal Endangered Act list and are fully protected. APHIS responded to 256 requests for assistance involving wolves in Oregon.

On September 23, 2014, a district court order returned wolves to an endangered status under the Endangered Species Act in Wyoming. As a result, wolf damage management agreements with APHIS that were in place prior to the relisting of wolves have been revoked. APHIS conducted approximately 213 requests for assistance with wolf damage in Wyoming.

In California, APHIS investigated three potential wolf depredations and provided information to the State that indicated high probability to be wolf depredation. To date, APHIS has not removed any wolves in California.

In the Southwest, Mexican wolves have retained listing status, and are classified as a "Nonessential Experimental Population." In Arizona and New Mexico, APHIS is cooperating with State and other Federal agencies, county governments, Native American tribes, livestock producers, and conservation groups involved in Mexican wolf recovery efforts. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, the Mexican wolf population decreased from 109 in 2014 to 97 wolves in 2015, with 47 wolves found in New Mexico and 50 wolves in Arizona. The changes in the populations are attributed to the death of 13 wolves, 11 animals unaccounted for, and reduced offspring survivorship. In May 2015, APHIS assisted with the removal of one wolf (authorized by the FWS) in New Mexico for human health and safety purposes.

Gray wolves also continue to exist outside these three distinct population segments where their status remains listed as "Endangered"

under the Federal Endangered Species Act in North and South Dakota. APHIS participates as a member of interagency wolf working groups, and collaborates with State Wildlife and Agriculture Agencies to evaluate wolf predation and provide integrated damage management assistance as part of its public trust responsibility, where resources allow.

In FY 2015, APHIS spent approximately \$612,000 on wolf control efforts, with cooperators contributing approximately \$1.3 million. In fiscal years 2016 and 2017, APHIS plans to spend approximately \$680,000 and receive cooperator contributions of approximately \$1.39 million for wolf management operations and activities.

Noxious Weeds

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS enforces regulations designed to prevent the entry of new noxious weed species into the United States. How many weed species evaluations did APHIS conduct for this purpose in FY 2015 and FY 2016 to date?

Response: As part of its responsibility in preventing the entry of new noxious weed species into the United States, APHIS evaluates weed species to determine whether they meet the criteria to be added to the Federal noxious weed list. APHIS uses a tiered risk assessment approach to help it quickly evaluate and prioritize species for further analysis. During FY 2015 and FY 2016 through March 3, 2016, APHIS screened and prioritized 339 plant species to determine whether they met the criteria to be regulated (some of these are still under policy review). Of these 339 species, APHIS evaluated 51 more closely with a weed characterization process. APHIS also developed 50 new weed datasheets documenting the scientific evidence the Agency uses in designating certain plant species or taxa not authorized for import pending the completion of a full pest risk analysis. Finally, APHIS evaluated 21 species with its comprehensive weed risk assessment process. Of these species, some will be proposed for listing as Federal noxious weeds. Also, APHIS developed lists of weed species potentially associated with market access requests for the following three commodities: Ukraine corn for consumption, Ukraine wheat for consumption, and Italy wheat seed for planting.

Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the amount of AQI fees collected, the amount spent, and the carryover levels for fiscal years 2010 through 2015 and estimates for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION (AQI)
FEE COLLECTIONS & PROGRAM OBLIGATIONS

Fiscal Year	Fee Collections	Amount Spent*	Carryover
2010	\$512,568,490	\$501,599,661	a/ \$64,151,595
2011	534,729,510	509,853,972	a/ 94,242,154
2012	548,328,730	537,039,668	a/ 106,844,075
2013	576,785,942	b/ 571,195,901	a/ 119,331,657
2014	603,369,384	b/ 569,373,698	a/ 153,327,343
2015	636,046,924	b/ 666,600,594	a/ 122,773,673
2016 (est)	c/ 727,200,000	b/ 730,410,917	119,562,756
2017 (est)	753,900,000	746,515,000	126,947,756

* Please note: This table includes both APHIS spending and amounts transferred to the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP) from the AQI user fee account.

a/ Accounting adjustments related to prior year collections and deobligations increase the balance in the AQI user fee account end of year balance.

b/ FY 2013 through FY 2016 figures include sequestered funds. The FY 2017 figure does not include an estimate for sequestration.

c/ APHIS published a final rule updating AQI user fee rates on October 28, 2015. The new rates became effective on December 28, 2015. This figure matches the estimate for FY 2016 collections included in the final rule. APHIS and CBP began the year with an estimate of \$655 million. The two agencies will update the allocations when revenue based on the new rates is collected.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the current AQI user fees for each major category (e.g., air passenger, railroad car, commercial truck, etc.) as well as the future proposed increases up to FY 2018.

Response: The current fee levels are shown in the table below. The final rule updating the fees which became effective on December 28, 2015, with the exception of the treatment fee, which is being phased-in, did not include rate increases for upcoming years. APHIS is evaluating the revenue generated by the new fees and will work with Customs and Border Protection officials to determine the timing of future rate changes. While the overall rates do not include built-in increase, the treatment fee will be phased in over 5 years as follows: \$47 in the first year, \$95 in the second year, \$142 in the third year, \$190 in the fourth year, and \$237 in the fifth year.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION
CURRENT FEES

Fee Type	Current Fees
Air passengers	\$3.96
Commercial Aircraft	\$225.00
Commercial maritime cargo vessel	\$825.00
Commercial truck	\$7.55
Commercial truck transponder	\$301.67
Commercial cargo rail car	\$2.00
Sea passenger	\$1.75
Treatments*	\$237.00

*This fee is being phased in over 5 years. \$237 is the full fee.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the total number of staff years funded through the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection program, both the user fee program and the appropriated program, to include fiscal year 2010 through 2015 and estimates for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION PROGRAM
STAFF YEARS

Fiscal Year	Appropriated	User Fees	Total
2010	364	1,504	1,868
2011	364	1,350	1,714
2012	364	1,350	1,714
2013	360	1,121	1,481
2014	356	1,121	1,477
2015	356	1,250	1,606
2016(est)	369	1,250	1,619
2017(est)	372	1,250	1,622

Mr. Aderholt: What was the fiscal year 2015 amount that APHIS transferred to the Department of Homeland Security for agricultural quarantine inspection from user fees? Did this occur on a reimbursable basis or was the transfer made before any work was carried out? What are the amounts expected to be transferred in FY 2016 and FY 2017, and on what schedule?

Response: In FY 2015, APHIS transferred \$467,462,996 to the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP). This amount consisted of an initial allocation of \$374,762,966 made in

bi-monthly transfers and an additional amount of \$92,700,000 made in two transfers in July and August 2015. The transfers are made on a bi-monthly basis after APHIS and CBP develop an allocation plan, not on a reimbursable basis.

Under the initial allocation plan for FY 2016, APHIS plans to transfer a total of \$399,856,830 to CBP for activities in FY 2016, with transfers occurring in December, January, March, May, July, and August. The final rule updating the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection user fee rates became effective on December 28, 2015. The FY 2017 Budget included an estimate of \$516 million for the FY 2016 transfer amount based on the new rates and the estimate included in the final rule. Many of the fees are submitted on a quarterly basis, a month after the quarter closes. Accordingly, APHIS expects to see the impact of the fee change in mid-May 2016. APHIS and CBP will evaluate collections and adjust allocations when the new revenue levels are known. APHIS and CBP representatives will develop spending plans and allocations for each Agency for FY 2017, based on collection estimates for the upcoming year.

Work with Department of Homeland Security

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee an update on the status of the Agency's work with Customs and Border Protection, including efforts to review cargo data and entry documents. What percentage of the entries is reviewed for clearance and what percentage of entries is physically inspected? Specify percentage for those entries with permits as well as animals.

Response: The Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) conduct reviews and inspections of cargo entering the United States. APHIS establishes import regulations and inspection policies and works with CBP's Agriculture Policies and Trade Liaison to provide guidance on inspections, identification of intercepted pests, trainings for CBP employees, and methods development support, among other things. APHIS also inspects propagative plant materials, live animals, and certain other products.

Agricultural entry requirements and risk factors are built into CBP's Automated Targeting System (ATS), which reviews all cargo entries electronically and gives shipments a numerical score related to risk. If the score meets a certain threshold, the system will flag the shipment for additional review or inspection. CBP also has manifest review units that review entry data manually and monitor the output of the ATS. APHIS provides information to CBP regarding prohibited products found in the marketplace to help close smuggling pathways and to target shipments for inspection. APHIS is working with CBP to review and refine the criteria entered into ATS related to agricultural risks.

Approximately 60 APHIS employees have access to ATS and can request that CBP inspect certain shipments. APHIS also uses ATS to identify and target for inspection potential smuggling and repeat offenders who knowingly bring in prohibited agricultural items.

APHIS has also been working with other government agencies and

CBP to develop and provide data for CBP's new Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/International Trade Data System (ITDS) initiative. ACE is replacing the Automated Commercial System, and it will enhance import review and tracking abilities for agricultural shipments. APHIS is currently implementing ITDS and conducting pilots to test submission of data for imports. This system will provide additional analytical capabilities to help identify high-risk shipments and other agricultural risks.

APHIS' current guideline for regulated agricultural cargo is to physically inspect two percent of each shipment. APHIS and CBP are moving toward a system using risk-based sampling techniques to determine inspection rates, rather than the standard two percent. APHIS began using risk-based sampling over the last several years at its plant inspection stations, where the Agency inspects all imported propagative plant materials (more than 19,000 shipments containing 1.5 billion plant units in FY 2015). APHIS is using a new protocol to maximize the effectiveness of inspections through statistically sound sampling for shipments based on the level of risk posed by the type and origin of the plant material. APHIS started using the new sampling method at plant inspection stations in FY 2014. With the completion of a full year using risk based sampling during FY 2015, APHIS will be able to review data collected through the new process to begin to identify plant/country combinations into different risk levels of high, medium or low. This will allow inspectors to better focus resources on the higher risk plants, as the sampling tool will be adjusted according to risk level. APHIS and CBP plan to implement risk-based sampling techniques for other imported cargo at all ports of entry. This will allow a reduced rate of inspection on shipments of products that pose a low risk of introducing invasive pests and diseases and thus allow CBP to focus resources on high risk shipments.

For products that carry a greater level of risk and must meet specialized requirements to enter the United States, APHIS requires permits as a condition of entry. Examples include sugarcane, certain types of lumber, and certain live animals. In FY 2015, APHIS issued 8,986 import permits for plants and plant products and more than 10,000 import permits for live animals, animal products, and organisms and vectors.

APHIS also conducts regulatory oversight for the importation of live animals and animal products. In FY 2015, this included 5.4 million live pigs, 2.3 million live cattle, more than 34,000 live horses, 8.3 million live poultry (including day-old chicks and other birds), and 3.5 million hatching eggs. Agency personnel inspect all live animal shipments regulated by APHIS before release. With the exception of livestock from Mexico and Canada, which are inspected at the border, most live agricultural animals are imported through APHIS' Animal Import Centers or private quarantine facilities, where they are inspected and quarantined for three to 60 days, depending on their origin and species. With limited exceptions of animals from Canada, each animal must be accompanied by a veterinary health certificate, and each shipment of live animals must have an import permit. Approximately 10 percent of live fish shipments regulated by APHIS (those susceptible to spring viremia of carp) receive a visual inspection, but APHIS staff review a health certification for all fish shipments under the Agency's jurisdiction.

The table below shows the number of agriculture-related cargo inspections and clearances by CBP at ports of entry in FY 2015.

[The information follows:]

FY 2015 AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE INSPECTIONS

ACTIVITY	TOTAL
Regulated Truck Cargo, Land Border, Inspections	243,016
Regulated Cargo, Maritime, Inspections	111,772
Regulated Cargo, Airport, Inspections	177,348
Inland Regulated Cargo, Inspections	430
Exterior Container Inspections	24,411
Non-regulated cargo cleared	377,552
Regulated cargo cleared	960,165
Non-regulated cargo, Inspections	178,236

The Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration reports that total value of imports of all merchandise (both manufactured and non-manufactured goods) was \$2.24 trillion in FY 2015. The value of agricultural product imports was nearly \$114 billion* (USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, Global Agricultural Trade System), accounting for approximately five percent of the total U.S. value of imports in FY 2015.

*APHIS previously used the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration's database to report the value of agricultural imports.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a copy of the most recent Memoranda of Understanding between USDA and DHS regarding agricultural inspection, training, and data sharing as well as corresponding agreements involving the exchange of financial resources.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

DHS Agreement Number: BTS-03-0001
USDA-APHIS Agreement Number: 03-1001-0382-MU

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)
AND THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)**

Article 1 - Purpose and Authorities

Section 421(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (hereafter the "Act") transfers certain agricultural import and entry inspection functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security from the Secretary of Agriculture (singly the "Party" or jointly the "Parties").

This document serves as the "Transfer Agreement" (hereafter the "Agreement") required by Section 421(e) of the Act. It specifies functions transferred to DHS and those retained by USDA and establishes mechanisms between the Parties regarding the exercise of the following functions: training of employees, transfer of funds, use of employees, and additional measures provided by the Act. Further, it identifies other areas of mutual interest and responsibilities which the Parties will cooperatively address through subsequent actions and documents. This Agreement emphasizes the importance of continuing and enhancing the agricultural import and entry inspection functions transferred to DHS so as to strengthen border security and thereby better protect American agriculture.

Historically, the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) program has focused mainly on preventing the introduction of harmful agricultural pests and diseases into the United States. Now, the threat of intentional introductions of these pests or pathogens as a means of biological warfare or terrorism is an emerging concern that the United States must be prepared to deal with effectively. Guarding against such an eventuality is important to the security of the Nation. Failure to do so could disrupt American agricultural production, erode confidence in the U.S. food supply, and destabilize the U.S. economy. The transfer of USDA agricultural inspectors, with their extensive training and experience in biology and agricultural inspection, provides DHS the capability to recognize and prevent the entry of organisms that might be used for biological warfare or terrorism.

The Parties, through this Agreement and by other means, are committed to working cooperatively now and in the future to implement the relevant provisions of the Act and to ensure necessary support for and coordination of the AQI program components that reside in each Department following the transfer of functions and employees.

As required by the Act, in this Agreement the Parties shall address the following:

Transferred Functions and Employees (Article 2):

USDA agricultural import and entry inspection functions and associated employees to be transferred to DHS [Section 421(a) and (g)]

Excluded Quarantine Activities and Other Retained USDA Activities (Article 3):

Quarantine and associated activities excluded from the transfer [Section 421(c)] and remaining in USDA

Training (Article 4):

USDA supervision of training [Section 421(e) (2)(A)]

Transfer of Funds (Article 5):

[Section 421(e) (2) (B) and (f) (1 and 2)]

Cooperation and Reciprocity (Article 6):

DHS authority to perform functions delegated to USDA-APHIS [Section 421(e) (3) (A)] and USDA authority to use DHS employees to carry out authorities delegated to USDA-APHIS [Section 421(e) (3) (B)]

Regulations, Policies, and Procedures (Article 7):

[Section 421(d) (1), (d) (2), and (d) (3)]

Agreement Revisions, Amendments, and Appendices (Article 10):

[Section 421(e) (1) (a)]

Article 8 establishes the basis for collaboration between DHS and USDA on other issues and areas of mutual interest that the Parties recognize as necessary for the administration and maintenance of relations between the Parties in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the respective missions of the Parties.

The Parties agree to designate, in writing, an Authorized Representative who shall be responsible for administering the terms and conditions within this Agreement.

Article 2 – USDA Functions Transferred to DHS

The USDA AQI program will be divided, with some functions transferred to DHS as reflected in this Article, and others retained by USDA as reflected in Article 3.

The agricultural import and entry inspection functions transferred to DHS shall include:

- a) Reviewing passenger declarations and/or cargo manifests and, utilizing USDA pest and risk data, targeting for inspection high risk agricultural passenger/cargo shipments
- b) Inspecting international passengers, luggage, cargo, mail, and means of conveyance
- c) Holding cargo and articles of suspected agricultural quarantine significance where

- appropriate for evaluation of plant and animal health risk in accordance with USDA regulations, policies, and guidelines
- d) Referring propagative and other designated materials to USDA for inspection, control, and disposition
 - e) Seizing articles in violation of USDA regulations, safeguarding to prevent pest escape, and destroying or re-exporting them
 - f) Referring all live animals, embryos, semen, and other viable animal products to USDA
 - g) Collecting and preparing or preserving pest and disease samples for analysis
 - h) Submitting intercepted pest and disease specimens via Pest Identification Form 309a
 - i) Assessing and collecting spot settlements in accordance with USDA guidelines, documenting suspected violations, and referring suspected violations to USDA for further investigation and appropriate action
 - j) Collecting, submitting, and reporting program information (e.g., Workload Accomplishment Data System (WADS) Form 280, AQIM)
 - k) Performing specific risk information collection activities for use in USDA risk analysis (e.g., Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Monitoring (AQIM) systems) and promptly notifying USDA upon detections of new or unusual infested or contaminated cargo
 - l) Maintaining, monitoring, and enforcing existing compliance agreements for functions conducted by DHS
 - m) Monitoring transit shipments and verifying exit
 - n) Reviewing import permits and certificates for validity and compliance
 - o) Preparing and forwarding documentation for reimbursable overtime services to USDA.

In accordance with Section 421(g) of the Act, USDA shall transfer not more than 3,200 full-time equivalent positions to DHS.

Article 3 - Quarantine and Other Relevant Functions Retained by USDA

The agricultural import and entry inspection and associated functions remaining in USDA shall include:

- a) Providing risk analysis guidance, including, in consultation with DHS, the setting of inspection protocols
- b) Applying remedial measures other than destruction and re-exportation, such as fumigation, to commodities, conveyances, and passengers
- c) Providing specialized inspection of propagative plant material and pest identification services at plant inspection stations and other facilities
- d) Conducting inter- and intra-state inspection of passenger, commodity, and conveyance movements, including the preclearance of passengers in Hawaii and Puerto Rico destined for the mainland United States
- e) Performing inspection and related activities, such as compliance with requirements of agricultural protocols and systems, in connection with the preclearance of commodities in foreign countries
- f) Verifying compliance with trade protocols, including but not limited to conducting domestic

market and transit surveys and outreach to the private sector as part of the APHIS Smuggling Interdiction and Trade Compliance Program

- g) Investigating and adjudicating AQI violations, either civilly or through referral for criminal prosecution, in accordance with USDA's administrative procedures and applicable statutes
- h) Issuing phytosanitary (plant health) and animal byproduct certificates for U.S. agricultural exports
- i) Supervising training relating to agricultural inspection functions, as described in Article 4
- j) Managing AQI user fee funds, including auditing of user accounts, as described in Article 5
- k) Developing regulations, policy, and procedures as described in Article 7
- l) Managing the AQI performance measurement system in consultation with DHS.

Article 4 - Training

In accordance with Section 421(e) (2) (A) of the Act, USDA shall supervise training of DHS employees to carry out functions transferred. The Parties agree that USDA will supervise and provide educational support and systems to ensure that DHS employees receive the training necessary to carry out the USDA functions transferred to DHS. This includes, but is not limited to the following:

- a) New Officer Training for Agricultural Specialists
- b) Basic Canine Officer Training for Agricultural Canine Teams
- c) Regulatory Pesticide Applicator and Fumigation Training
- d) Biological Security Training for Agricultural Specialists

The Parties will, subject to any necessary OMB approval, jointly develop an annual work plan and budget for agricultural training provided by USDA for DHS.

Article 5 - Transfer of Funds

The Parties understand that agricultural inspection activities as defined in Articles 2 and 3 of this Agreement will be funded, in part, out of funds collected by fees authorized under sections 2508 and 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (21 U.S.C. 136, 136a). The fees will continue to be paid to a dedicated account in the Treasury and be administered by USDA.

In accordance with Section 421 Subsections (e)(2)(B) and (f)(1-2) of the Act, USDA shall, from time to time, transfer funds to DHS for agricultural inspection functions carried out by DHS for which funds are collected.

Subject to any necessary OMB approval, the Parties agree to cooperate in the development of annual plans and budgets, user fee rates, and funds control and financial reporting procedures for the agricultural inspection functions in Articles 2 and 3. The Parties will develop specific methods and

execute appropriate instruments to transfer funds from USDA to DHS in accordance with the previous paragraph.

Article 6 – Cooperation and Reciprocity

Section 421(e) (3) (A) of the Act provides authority for an agreement between DHS and USDA for DHS to perform functions delegated to USDA-APHIS regarding the protection of domestic livestock and plants not transferred to DHS. This includes but is not limited to the performance of those functions listed in Article 3.

Section 421(e) (3) (B) of the Act provides for an agreement between DHS and USDA for USDA to use DHS employees to carry out authorities delegated to USDA-APHIS regarding the protection of domestic livestock and plants. This includes but is not limited to the use of DHS employees in the management of agricultural pests and diseases throughout the United States.

DHS and USDA agree to develop procedures for USDA use of DHS employees and/or DHS performance of functions that recognize the importance of the homeland security mission while addressing the need for a skilled workforce to carry out USDA functions. These procedures will be incorporated into a subsequent amendment to this Agreement. Pending the completion of these procedures, the Parties are free to enter into agreements for reciprocity consistent with section 421 of the Act. Neither this Article, nor any appendix to this Agreement, shall obligate either Party to take action inconsistent with the fulfillment of its mission.

Article 7 - Regulations, Policies, and Procedures

In accordance with Section 421(d) of the Act, the Parties understand and agree that:

- a) USDA retains responsibility for developing and issuing regulations, policies, and procedures covering the agricultural functions transferred to DHS
- b) USDA shall provide DHS with copies of all relevant agricultural regulations, policies, and procedures; and train DHS employees as necessary in their application
- c) USDA functions transferred to DHS shall be exercised and enforced by DHS in accordance with USDA regulations, policies, and procedures
- d) Whenever USDA prescribes new regulations, policies, and procedures for administering those agricultural functions transferred to DHS, or proposes changes to relevant existing regulations, policies, and procedures, USDA shall coordinate such actions with DHS
- e) Whenever DHS issues such directives or guidelines as may be necessary to ensure the effective use of DHS personnel carrying out the agricultural functions transferred to DHS, it shall do so in consultation with USDA

Article 8 –Communication and Liaison

The Parties will facilitate an orderly transition and develop the best possible safeguards to protect the nation's agricultural infrastructure. To this end, the Parties agree to coordinate actions and communicate changes in operations and other important information. Whenever credible threats are identified, the Parties shall, as soon as possible, provide to each other all relevant threat and vulnerability information relating to agricultural terrorism, consistent with national security interests. This may include, for example, intelligence for inspection of specific pest and disease threats to allow adjusting operations to changing risk levels.

The Parties agree that DHS will provide USDA with access to, subject to national security considerations and agreed upon information sharing protocols, port environs and port information/databases necessary to fulfill USDA's responsibilities, including but not limited to the functions listed in Article 3 of this Agreement.

The Parties will establish, to the extent and at the level(s) mutually deemed necessary, liaisons or points of contact to facilitate the execution of this article.

Article 9 - Limitation of Commitment

Any financial commitment made by either Party shall be contingent upon the availability of funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States or otherwise provided to the Parties through Congressional authorization. It is understood and agreed that any monies allocated for purposes covered by this Agreement shall be expended in accordance with its terms and in the manner prescribed by the fiscal regulations and/or administrative policies of the Party making the funds available.

If fiscal resources are to transfer, a separate interagency agreement, or other such instrument, as appropriate, must be developed by the Parties.

Article 10 - Revisions, Amendments, and Appendices

In accordance with Section 421(e) (1), the Parties understand and agree that:

- a) This Agreement shall be reviewed periodically by the Parties when jointly deemed appropriate to determine if amendments or appendices are necessary. The Parties agree that the first such review will be completed by September 30, 2003.
- b) This Agreement may be amended or supplemented at any time by agreement of the Parties in writing.

Article 11 - Effective Date

This Agreement will become effective upon date of final signature.

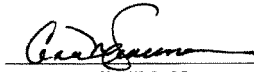
Article 12 – No Private Right Created

This Agreement is an internal policy statement of the undersigned agencies and does not create any rights, privileges, or benefits for any person or party.



TOM RIDGE
SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Feb. 28, 2003
DATE



ANN M. VENEMAN
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Feb. 28, 2003
DATE

**Appendix for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Department of
Homeland Security (DHS) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Article 5, Transfer of Funds**

I. Purpose

This Appendix outlines the procedures and conditions that USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will use to transfer funds to DHS Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for the Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI) activities carried out by CBP and funded by the AQI User Fee Account. It also outlines the process CBP and APHIS will follow to distribute user fee funds between the two agencies and financial reporting on the use of those funds.

II. Background

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (the Act). Section 421 of the Act transferred to DHS functions of APHIS relating to agricultural import and entry inspection. Section 421(e)(2)(B) and (f)(1) and (2) of the Act provides authority for an agreement between USDA and DHS for the transfer of funds from USDA to DHS for activities carried out by DHS for which such fees were collected.

Memorandum of Agreement. The Secretary of USDA and Secretary of DHS signed the MOA required under Section 421(e) of the Act, on February 28, 2003. Article 5 of the MOA pertains to transfer of funds.

III. Responsibilities

APHIS and CBP Understand and Agree to:

1. CBP and APHIS recognize that the transfer of AQI port inspection user fee operating funds depends on the collection of AQI User Fees, the amount of which is influenced by market forces affecting international travel and commerce. The collections to the AQI User Fee account declined sharply after September 11, 2001, but have recovered over time. Accordingly, CBP and APHIS will develop budgets that allow the maintenance of an account reserve by APHIS, designed to cushion the blow of unexpected decreases in revenues.
2. CBP and APHIS will each designate a Chief Budget Liaison and an alternate to carry out the duties outlined in this Appendix, including the quarterly and annual reporting. The designated Chief Budget Liaisons will have at least four face-to-face meetings to discuss AQI funding during each fiscal year.

3. At the beginning of FY 2006, \$33 million will be designated as the account reserve. This reserve will not be allocated to either CBP or APHIS. By the end of FY 2010, the financial goal is to establish a total minimum reserve of \$95 million which equates to approximately 25% of the operating resources for the current level of effort for the AQI operations.
4. APHIS and CBP agree that of the AQI user fee available collections, minus the reserve, 60.64% will be designated for transfer to CBP to support the AQI user fee program and 39.36% will be designated to support APHIS' AQI user fee program. These percentages were determined based on the projected cost and level-of-effort required to carry out the FY 2006 program. The proportion designated to each agency will be reviewed, and adjusted if needed, at least annually by the designated Chief Budget Liaisons based on the expected cost of the respective programs and the best available information on expected annual fee collections. The last transfer from APHIS to CBP will be made in August in order to accommodate operational planning needs of CBP. Annually these agreements will take the form of a codicil to this Appendix, to be signed by the designated Chief Budget Liaisons.
5. Both APHIS and CBP will exercise control over their annual agreed upon allocations. For example, if CBP does not spend its entire FY 2006 transfer allocation estimated to be \$211 million, they will carry any balance forward into FY 2007 to be used to carry out AQI user fee program functions.
6. CBP and APHIS agree that APHIS will propose revised fee schedules as necessary, taking into account CBP funding needs for the transferred AQI user fee functions as well as funding needs for the AQI user fee activities remaining in APHIS. Calculations will take into account projected Federal pay increases and inflation, as well as increased program needs.

APHIS Understands and Agrees to:

1. Initiate bimonthly revenue transfers to CBP beginning in November using an SF-1151, Non-Expenditure Transfer form. However, if the cash balance in the account is not sufficient to transfer the full amount in advance, transfers may take place monthly.
2. Calculate the APHIS AQI level-of-effort in Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) staff years and associated program costs for comparison with the CBP level of effort in FTE staff years and program cost calculations, quarterly and annually.
3. Carry out the rulemaking function to propose and codify any necessary changes to the AQI User Fee program.
4. Inform the CBP Chief Budget Liaison when each AQI User Fee distribution to CBP has been initiated by APHIS.

5. Provide within 45 days after each quarter, a breakdown of AQI user fee collections, by activity. Collection amounts will be updated to reflect account adjustments, such as audit findings.

CBP Understands and Agrees to:

1. To provide the necessary information for auditing of the user fee costs and rates. CBP will report expenditures by each AQI fee type (e.g., international passengers, commercial aircraft, etc.).
2. At the end of each quarter, and by November 15 following the end of each fiscal year, CBP will provide APHIS with an accounting of expenses incurred in the AQI program from CBP's Cost Management Information System (CMIS).
3. Calculate the CBP AQI level-of-effort in Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) staff years and associated program costs for comparison with the APHIS level of effort in FTE staff years and program calculations, quarterly and annually.

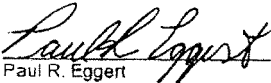
VI. Effective Date and Changes to This Appendix

This document will serve as an appendix to Article 5 of the MOA and can be amended by mutual agreement at any time by agreement of the parties in writing. This agreement will be effective when signed by both designated officials.



Richard L. Balaban
Assistant Commissioner for Finance
Customs and Border Protection

9/14/05
DATE



Paul R. Eggert
Associate Deputy Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

10-05-05
DATE

Codilic to Appendix 5: Transfer of AQI User Fees from APHIS to CBP for FY 2016 (Prepared in November 2015).

The following AQI user fee transfers are mutually agreed by CBP and APHIS for October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016, for use in FY 2016. The AQI user fee final rule was published on October 29, 2015. The new fees will take effect 60 days after publication of the rule, which will be December 28, 2015. When the additional revenue is available, APHIS and CBP will reevaluate FY 2016 allocations and make any necessary adjustments.

The agencies agree upon the following preliminary amounts for spending of available funding:

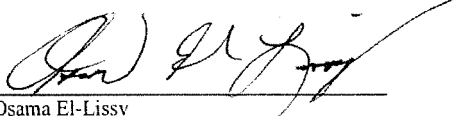
Total USDA Collections:	\$655,503,000
Transfers to CBP:	\$399,856,830

CBP % Share: 61%

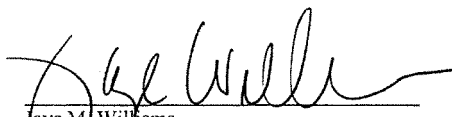
CBP Transfers:

Transfer 1: \$66,642,805
 Transfer 2: \$66,642,805
 Transfer 3: \$66,642,805
 Transfer 4: \$66,642,805
 Transfer 5: \$66,642,805
 Transfer 6: \$66,642,805

Distribution schedule: Effective October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016, bimonthly distributions of APHIS fees will be based on the distribution schedule above. Due to the lag in actual collections, transfers may be adjusted during the fiscal year or spread out into multiple transfers. APHIS and CBP will reevaluate allocations when the new fees are effective and additional revenue is available.


 Osama El-Lissy
 Deputy Administrator
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
 U.S. Department of Agriculture

12/3/2015
 Date


 Jaye M. Williams
 Chief Financial Officer
 U.S. Customs and Border Protection

12/8/2015
 Date

Federal and Non-Federal Resources

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing a breakout of all Federal and non-Federal dollars for all APHIS programs to include fiscal years 2010 through 2016 to date.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL FUNDING FOR APHIS PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line-item	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Animal Health								
Technical Services	\$32,216	\$5,604	\$30,349	\$8,403	\$33,484	\$9,941	\$34,507	\$8,537
Aquatic Animal Health	5,401	30	2,261	756	1,988	1,133	2,185	567
Avian Health	53,649	4,546	53,206	15,060	50,207	13,518	50,252	13,225
Cattle Health	110,759	48,589	97,722	71,967	89,331	58,046	90,716	54,987
Equine, Cervid & Small Ruminant Health	37,078	5,482	23,552	16,707	18,715	18,465	20,392	14,972
National Veterinary Stockpile	4,342	0	3,026	0	2,596	0	3,214	0
Swine Health	25,543	459	22,897	4,983	20,318	4,993	22,046	4,756
Veterinary Biologics	16,416	0	16,445	42	15,179	73	16,243	0
Veterinary Diagnostics	32,303	0	31,582	636	29,153	637	31,540	0
Zoonotic Disease Management	10,447	0	8,956	8,403	9,414	2,510	9,462	1,804
SUBTOTAL Animal Health	328,154	64,710	289,996	126,957	270,385	109,316	280,557	98,848
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection	25,907	0	27,211	0	26,274	0	26,712	0
Cotton Pests	20,979	24,046	19,860	20,339	13,962	14,000	12,286	20,188

Line-item	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Field Crop & Rangeland Ecosystems Pests	11,259	512	8,896	487	8,385	0	8,694	0
Pest Detection	26,697	1,154	27,358	1,359	25,155	733	27,256	884
Plant Protection Methods Development	21,066	739	20,081	281	19,138	396	20,166	411
Specialty Crop Pests	153,959	52,891	166,886	50,095	143,809	0	143,984	7,100
Tree & Wood Pests	76,398	15,597	78,300	5,491	51,622	776	70,080	886
SUBTOTAL Plant Health	336,265	94,939	348,592	78,052	288,345	15,905	309,178	29,469
Wildlife Damage Management	75,366	59,244	70,480	54,286**	68,027	58,758	86,893	60,750
Wildlife Services Methods Development	18,782	2,559	16,924	4,630	17,297	2,999	18,742	1,788
SUBTOTAL Wildlife Services	94,148	61,803	87,404	58,916	85,324	61,757	105,635	62,538
Animal & Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement	15,011	0	16,189	0	14,728	0	16,102	0
Biotechnology Regulatory Services	13,019	0	18,134	0	15,792	0	16,864	288
SUBTOTAL Regulatory Services	28,030	0	34,323	0	30,520	0	32,966	288

Line-item	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Contingency Fund	0	0	1,500	0	1,644	0	0	0
Emergency Preparedness & Response	19,428	1,742	16,753	5,943	15,637	5,129	16,813	5,374
SUBTOTAL Emergency Management	19,428	1,742	18,253	5,943	17,281	5,129	16,813	5,374
Agriculture Import/Export	12,573	0	13,310	0	12,021	7,195	13,992	3,918
Overseas Technical & Trade Operations	20,002	17,806	20,104	12,607	18,442	36,000	20,052	41,272
SUBTOTAL Safe trade & international Technical Assistance	32,575	17,806	33,414	12,607	30,463	22,595	34,044	45,190
Animal Welfare	23,895	0	27,016	0	24,585	0	27,903	0
Horse Protection	497	0	696	0	640	0	687	0
SUBTOTAL Animal welfare	24,392	0	27,712	0	25,225	0	28,590	0
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure	4,610	0	4,494	0	3,921	0	4,182	0
Physical/Operational Security	5,540	0	5,224	0	4,947	0	5,133	0
SUBTOTAL Agency Management	10,150	0	9,718	0	8,868	0	9,315	0

Line-item	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
General Provision 748	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,260	0
Commodity Credit Corporation	40,954	2,954	24,561	280	5,213	0	12,947	
Farm Bill Section 10201 and 10202	52,378	2,588	52,115	2,053	47,008	0	57,286	0
Advances and Reimbursements	158,636	0	157,285	0	162,360	0	169,301	0
H1N1 from Health and Human Services	2,914	0	4,793	0	4,113	0	4,741	0
VHS Supplemental, Homeland Security, HUB Kelo, & Department	885	0	111	0	106	0	128	0
Buildings & Facilities	8,218	0	3,633	0	1,135	0	4,662	0
Trust Funds	14,641	0	11,702	0	14,919	0	7,807	0
Refunds for equipment sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,047	0
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection User Fees	190,738	0	188,234	0	194,095	0	193,890	0
SUBTOTAL	469,364	5,542	442,434	2,333	428,949	0	456,069	0
Other	\$1,342,506	\$246,542	\$1,291,846	\$284,808	\$1,185,360	\$214,702	\$1,273,167	\$241,707
TOTAL								

Line-item	FY 2015		FY 2016**	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Animal Health Technical Services	\$34,291	\$1,381	\$8,895	0
Aquatic Animal Health				
Avian Health	2,201	566	455	0
Cattle Health	60,041	13,173	7,228	0
Equine, Cervid & Small Ruminant Health	90,423	56,004	21,885	0
National Veterinary Stockpile	20,817	14,972	3,533	0
Swine Health	3,121	0	148	0
Veterinary Biologics	24,244	4,756	3,339	0
Veterinary Diagnostics	16,398	0	4,399	0
Zoonotic Disease Management	31,519	0	4,422	0
SUBTOTAL Animal Health	9,516	1,804	1,439	0
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection	292,571	92,656	55,743	0
Cotton Pests	26,850	0	7,338	0
Field Crop & Rangeland Ecosystems Pests	12,071	11,366	1,942	0
Pest Detection	9,169	316	903	0
Plant Protection Methods Development	26,446	436	3,184	0
Specialty Crop Pests	20,685	313	1,396	0
Tree & Wood Pests	163,448	83,668	32,512	0
SUBTOTAL Plant Health	55,061	835	8,625	0
Wildlife Damage Management	313,730	96,934	55,900	0
Wildlife Services Methods Development	89,991	76,295	21,268	0
	18,825	1,656	5,261	0

Line-item	FY 2015		FY 2016**	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
SUBTOTAL Wildlife Services	108,816	77,951	26,529	0
Animal & Plant Health				
Regulatory Enforcement	16,218	0	4,439	0
Biotechnology Regulatory				
Services	18,831	0	4,168	0
SUBTOTAL Regulatory Services	35,049	0	8,607	0
Contingency Fund	2,379	0	0	0
Emergency Preparedness &				
Response	16,889	4,626	4,309	0
SUBTOTAL Emergency Management	19,268	4,626	4,309	0
Agriculture Import/Export	13,999	3,917	3,054	0
Overseas Technical & Trade				
Operations	21,977	27,582	3,499	0
SUBTOTAL				
Safe Trade & International	35,976	31,499	6,553	0
Technical Assistance				
Animal Welfare	28,009	0	6,205	0
Horse Protection	681	0	71	0
SUBTOTAL Animal Welfare	28,690	0	6,276	0
APHIS Information Technology				
Infrastructure	3,944	0	1,644	0
Physical/ Operational Security	5,146	0	248	0
Decentralized GSA Rental and				
DHS Security Payments	42,567	0	42,567	0
SUBTOTAL Agency Management	51,657	0	44,459	0
General Provision 748				
	15,738	0	0	0
Commodity Credit Corporation				
Farm Bill Section 10201 and	838,501	0	54,324	0
10202 and 10007	57,657	5,103	324	0

Line-item	FY 2015		FY 2016**	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Advances and Reimbursements	180,969	0	53,051	0
H1N1 from Health and Human Services	2,830	0	126	0
Homeland Security, HUB Relo, & Department	102	0	0	0
Buildings & Facilities	4,435	0	5,838	0
Trust Funds	10,352	0	2,131	0
Refunds for equipment sold	864	0	0	0
Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust	673	0	0	0
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection User Fees	199,283	0	57,046	0
SUBTOTAL Other	1,311,404	5,103	172,840	0
TOTAL	\$2,197,161	\$308,769	\$381,216	\$0

*Represents Federal obligations against available funding.

**APHIS will have the 2016 amounts for the non-Federal funding at the end of the fiscal year.

Indemnity and Contingency Funds

Mr. Aderholt: Describe what has happened during the past year in terms of serious outbreaks of pests and diseases. What resources did the Agency expend on each? What funds have OMB approved from FY 2011 to the present.

Response: In FY 2015, APHIS spent approximately \$829 million of the \$989 million in approved Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds to rapidly address nationwide cases of notifiable avian influenza (NAI), safeguarding U.S. poultry and egg producers and reducing its effects on both agriculture and public health. From mid-December 2014 until mid-June 2015, APHIS confirmed 232 cases of NAI in 21 States. APHIS responded to this unprecedented emergency by working with other Federal agencies and State officials in accordance with Federal and State NAI response plans. These plans include implementing quarantine restrictions on the movement of poultry and poultry products from affected areas, depopulating affected flocks to prevent the disease from spreading, indemnifying producers, cleaning and disinfecting affected premises, and conducting surveillance and testing of poultry and backyard flocks near infected commercial poultry operations and backyard premises, live bird markets, and in migratory wild bird populations. In addition, State Departments of Agriculture and industry worked with poultry workers at affected facilities to ensure that they were taking proper biosecurity precautions. As a part of the emergency response, the Agency conducted surveillance activities to evaluate the role that wildlife species may play in domestic flock infections. In addition, APHIS led the Wild Bird Avian Influenza Steering Committee, comprised of State and Federal partners, to develop the Surveillance Plan for NAI in Waterfowl in the United States. Surveillance and emergency preparedness activities continue in FY 2016.

APHIS also spent approximately \$2.2 million in CCC funds in response to detections of tuberculosis (TB)-infected cattle herds in Texas and Michigan. In October 2014, the Food Safety and Inspection Service detected a slaughter cow with TB at a beef packing plant in Castro County, Texas. In March 2015, a private veterinarian also detected TB in a Michigan dairy during an annual area surveillance testing, which is required by the State. To respond to these detections, APHIS worked closely with State animal health officials to quickly identify any cattle that may have come into contact with the infected cattle or herds, and conduct thorough trace back investigations. In addition, the States worked closely with the dairies involved, as well as the State dairy industry, to ensure the disease was quickly contained, and the affected dairies could return to normal business practices as soon as possible. APHIS oversaw and managed the epidemiological investigation and the quarantined herds, implemented depopulation and indemnification activities, and conducted a complete epidemiological investigation of the infected herds back to 2009. The States assisted with epidemiological analyses, cleanup efforts, and herd response efforts. In addition, APHIS worked with the States to carry out enhanced surveillance, which is necessary to disclose any other affected herds and to determine the source of infection. Activities related to the TB cases continue in FY 2016.

Swine enteric coronavirus diseases (SECD) were identified in 33 States and Puerto Rico in 2013 and 2014 (with porcine epidemic diarrhea being the most notable). In FY 2015, APHIS spent approximately \$7 million in CCC funds in response to these detections. With this funding, the Agency continued to work with States and the swine industry to manage SECD infections and minimize the impact of these diseases on swine producers and the swine industry. APHIS' efforts have contributed to the continuity of international trade and the pork industry's efforts to market their products. SECD detections have significantly decreased since the winter of 2014 and spring of 2015, and only sporadic identifications of SECD have been reported since June 2015. In FY 2016, APHIS will continue to manage SECD infections and minimize the impact of these diseases on swine producers and the swine industry until CCC funding is exhausted.

The following table shows CCC releases from FY 2011 through FY 2015. As of March 3, 2016, there were no CCC releases in FY 2016.

CCC RELEASES FY 2011 THROUGH FY 2014 (Dollars in thousands)		
Fiscal Year	Program	Amount
FY 2011	European grapevine moth (EGVM)	\$16,922
	CCC balances redirected to EGVM	-\$6,000
FY 2012	Asian longhorned beetle	\$13,294
	EGVM	\$8,000
FY 2014	Swine enteric coronaviruses (SECD)	\$26,170
	CCC balances redirected to SECD	-\$5,273
FY 2015	Notifiable avian influenza	\$989,127,904
	Bovine tuberculosis	\$17,788,514

Mr. Aderholt: Were any indemnity funds used in fiscal years 2010 through 2016 to date?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS INDEMNITY OBLIGATIONS
(Whole Dollars)

Disease Program	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Avian Influenza	\$1,137,162	\$696,322	\$90,390	\$74,424	\$1,241,203
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	0	0	19,913	3,420	0
Brucellosis	28,381	10,138	14,408	2,065	4,138

Disease Program	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Chronic Wasting Disease	53,248	150,967	0	0	1,370,273
Pseudorabies	130	2,096	15,455	148	43,178
Scrapie	121,651	138,178	16,262	23,538	107,361
Tuberculosis	2,980,579	1,182,339	2,633,944	678,677	194,018
Total	\$4,321,151	\$2,180,040	\$2,790,372	\$782,272	\$2,960,171

Disease Program	FY 2015	FY 2016 (as of March 3, 2016)
Avian Influenza	\$196,273,827	\$4,548,936
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	0	0
Brucellosis	750	250
Chronic Wasting Disease	828,629	48,000
Pseudorabies	5,505	0
Scrapie	140,163	8,876
Tuberculosis	3,236,446	1,745,767
Total	\$200,485,320	\$6,351,829

Mr. Aderholt: What is the current status of the APHIS Contingency Fund?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS CONTINGENCY FUND (Dollars in Thousands)	
Availability:	
Total Balance Carried Forward from FY 2015	\$2,154
FY 2016 Appropriation	470
FY 2016 Availability	2,624
FY 2016 Releases as of March 3, 2016:	
No Releases	0
Current Available Balance	\$2,624

Mr. Aderholt: Please update a table listing all funding expenditures from the Contingency Fund, to include fiscal years 2010 through 2016 to date.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS CONTINGENCY FUND EXPENDITURES (Dollars in Thousands)							
Program	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (as of March 3, 2016)
Contagious Equine Metritis	\$108	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle Fever Tick	0	0	0	0	0	\$2,379	0
European Grapevine Moth	3,098	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feral Swine	0	0	0	\$921	0	0	0
Giant African Land Snail	0	0	\$773	723	0	0	0
Total	\$3,206	\$0	\$773	\$1,644	\$0	\$2,379	\$0

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a five-year table that shows the projected revenue for import/export user fees and the projected revenue for veterinary diagnostic user fees including fiscal year 2016 estimates.

Response: APHIS anticipates revenue to remain flat in the near future, as there are no proposed fee changes.

[The information follows:]

ESTIMATED USER FEE REVENUE
FYs 2015-2019
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2019 Estimate
Import/Export User Fees (includes Animal Import Centers in Newburgh and Miami)	\$44.3	\$44.3	\$44.3	\$44.3	\$44.3

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2019 Estimate
Veterinary Diagnostics User Fees	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$5.6

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing how much APHIS spent in foreign countries to include fiscal years 2010 through estimated 2016.

Response: The information provided includes APHIS appropriated and user fee spending in foreign countries. Please note this table does not include spending from other funding sources (e.g., reimbursable agreements, trust funds, etc.). The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Region	Country	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est)
Africa	Egypt	\$674,658	\$416,456	\$310,248	\$422,529	\$558,898	\$559,304	\$560,000
	Senegal	1,161,157	1,015,306	559,089	421,077	341,132	523,657	800,000
	South Africa	983,739	455,992	503,155	534,195	613,730	678,386	680,000
	Other	93,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asia/ Pacific	Australia	76,485	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Burma	199,883	117,707	31,134	0	0	0	0
	Cambodia	223,974	128,262	40,664	0	0	0	0
	China	492,951	763,116	1,319,385	1,329,724	1,621,410	1,497,460	1,500,000
	India	327,000	401,687	651,155	438,264	485,360	441,899	445,000
	Indonesia	431,734	237,316	11,534	0	0	0	0
	Japan	572,313	839,040	967,769	890,110	882,089	887,371	890,000
	Laos	199,706	136,713	41,339	0	0	0	0
	Philippines	404,493	489,834	506,119	446,663	442,053	422,061	300,000
	South Korea	406,357	430,255	422,494	408,551	461,381	316,321	450,000
	Taiwan	440,871	419,566	434,376	442,970	396,700	406,153	410,000
	Thailand	570,780	513,916	619,937	554,281	430,930	541,725	545,000
Caribbean	Other	441,593	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dominican Republic	3,232,788	2,157,327	1,497,905	865,156	1,047,954	981,702	800,000
	Haiti	502,978	400,000	315,152	0	0	273,393	370,000
	Trinidad & Tobago	73,488	100,000	177,164	219,347	117,980	245,723	250,000
Central America	Belize	720,999	251,288	101,073	197,262	159,374	289,165	290,000
	Costa Rica	1,043,047	847,196	747,541	481,307	975,054	1,075,473	1,200,000
	Guatemala	23,998,619	23,230,564	26,651,941	21,394,157	21,379,331	22,738,365	22,740,000

Region	Country	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est)
	Honduras	278,711	90,019	101,951	213,806	9,740	7,568	0
	Nicaragua	744,838	456,740	258,075	0	0	0	0
	Panama	21,844,822	19,623,945	15,177,161	16,285,598	15,646,268	15,056,147	15,000,000
Europe	Austria	677,934	651,441	692,099	207,562	210,032	294,488	295,000
	Belgium	748,419	1,320,578	1,412,678	1,521,590	1,661,763	1,635,902	1,640,000
	Croatia	0	0	0	0	27,640	0	0
	France	303,245	394,514	257,416	301,357	387,386	403,082	300,000
	Germany	previously found in "other"	previously found in "other"	previously found in "other"	206,984	265,983	0	0
	Italy	588,479	549,782	523,333	634,798	626,131	403,366	625,000
	Russia	previously found in "other"	previously found in "other"	previously found in "other"	150,689	150,689	187,689	190,000
	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	199,704	0	0
	Other	141,376	208,879	394,489	will no longer be used	0	0	0
North America	Canada	685,876	573,488	353,788	471,033	343,088	200,000	200,000
	Mexico	13,500,553	11,988,075	7,497,365	8,245,473	8,047,002	7,458,042	7,500,000
South America	Argentina	462,448	348,246	334,210	331,841	6,871	7,904	0
	Bolivia	76,485	201,067	290,839	200,841	195,957	269,132	270,000
	Brazil	984,854	1,523,272	967,717	607,699	669,525	736,140	740,000
	Chile	801,854	848,353	543,198	573,920	282,146	326,749	330,000
	Colombia	1,397,869	1,390,716	1,561,906	794,452	1,139,123	1,394,650	1,400,000
	Ecuador	176,485	236,851	190,352	146,855	146,549	167,329	170,000
	Peru	76,485	36,691	597,754	572,958	433,788	446,294	450,000
	Uruguay	76,485	5,242	152,286	208,231	209,638	202,549	205,000
	Venezuela	176,485	208,994	20,476	0	0	0	0
Total		\$81,016,516	\$74,008,434	\$67,236,267	\$60,721,280	\$60,572,399	\$61,075,189	\$61,545,000

Please note that APHIS has high expenditures in Guatemala, Panama, and Mexico due to substantial operational programs that exist in those countries, including a fruit fly rearing facility in Guatemala and a sterile screwworm rearing facility in Panama. The Agency has a variety of programs in Mexico that support activities related to Fruit Fly, Cotton Pests, Overseas Technical and Trade Operations, and Agriculture Quarantine Inspection.

Rabies

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of the national rabies management plan? How much did the Agency spend in FY 2015 and estimated expenditures for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for this program?

Response: In 2008, the U.S. National Plan for Wildlife Rabies Management Plan (NRMP) was finalized and linked to the North American Rabies Management Plan. Both plans focus on four broad goals: enhancing the coordination of rabies surveillance; managing and preventing further spread; eliminating rabies virus variants in terrestrial carnivores; and, collaborative research. APHIS and cooperators have made significant progress toward meeting these goals.

In FY 2015, APHIS distributed oral rabies vaccination baits in 16 States. Using a coordinated, strategic application of oral rabies vaccine along with other rabies control measures, we have eliminated rabies in coyotes and are on the verge of eliminating rabies in gray foxes in Texas. In addition, there have been no cases of canine rabies in the United States since 2004, and no appreciable spread of raccoon rabies toward the western United States. APHIS continues to prevent the westward spread of raccoon rabies by managing a vaccination zone from Maine to Alabama. In FY 2015, APHIS and other Federal, State and industry partners updated the NRMP, which will be finalized in spring of 2016.

While the only licensed bait currently used in oral rabies vaccination (ORV) programs has proven to be effective in preventing the spread of raccoon rabies and eliminating rabies variants in coyotes and foxes, APHIS is evaluating a new vaccine-bait combination that could allow the program to reach its next goal of raccoon rabies elimination. The new vaccine-bait combination could not only better control rabies in raccoons, but may also better target skunks, which are critical to overall rabies control efforts.

The ONRAB vaccine currently used in Canada to control rabies in raccoons, skunks, and foxes was first field tested in West Virginia in 2011. In 2012-2014, APHIS expanded testing of the vaccine into four additional States (New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Ohio). In FY 2015, APHIS conducted the second year of a three-year field trial in West Virginia that focused on high vaccine-bait density distribution targeting skunk populations. Additionally, APHIS also conducted a field trial targeting both raccoons and skunks in urban-suburban and rural habitats in Vermont. Preliminary results are promising, and as a result APHIS is continuing field trials in 2016.

In FY 2015, APHIS spent approximately \$26 million for national rabies control and surveillance. APHIS plans to spend approximately \$26 million in FY 2016 and \$23.563 million in FY 2017.

Mr. Aderholt: What rabies management programs, activities or locations will be reduced or eliminated in fiscal year 2016 and 2017, if any? What is the risk associated with such changes in the program?

Response: In FY 2016, APHIS plans to spend approximately \$26 million for rabies management. The FY 2017 President's budget proposed a decrease of \$2.564 million for the FY 2017 oral rabies vaccination program. APHIS will maintain the majority of the existing rabies barrier from Maine to Ohio and to Alabama. However, at the requested funding level, APHIS will purchase approximately 2.7 million fewer oral vaccine baits for distribution in FY 2017 and reduce enhanced rabies surveillance efforts, such as wildlife sample collection and testing. APHIS will work with impacted States to provide services on a reimbursable basis, to avoid slowing ongoing progress to eliminate raccoon rabies in the eastern United States. APHIS plans to spend approximately \$23.563 million in FY 2017 for rabies management.

Mr. Aderholt: What additional activities can be supported under the funding levels in the House and Senate Committee passed bills for fiscal year 2017?

Response: APHIS works cooperatively with other partners to prevent raccoon rabies from spreading to the west of its current distribution in the eastern United States. Together with our partners, we have created, and maintained, oral rabies vaccine (ORV) zones to prevent rabies in raccoon populations from spreading. These ORV zones are 25 miles wide, and capitalize on favorable geographic features, such as large water bodies and poor raccoon habitats (mountains and coniferous forests). APHIS uses the majority of available funding to maintain these barriers to reduce risk of raccoon rabies spreading west to new areas of the United States. Current funding also supports cooperative programs in Texas along the Mexico border to prevent the reemergence of canine rabies in the United States.

In FY 2017 for the National Rabies Management Program, APHIS will purchase additional ORV baits to expand the distribution over strategic locations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, primarily to more aggressively focus on raccoon rabies elimination. APHIS' goal would be to expand the ORV zone in a contiguous 7,800 square mile area of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, which would add about 90 miles in width eastward to the current 25-mile wide zone.

Mr. Aderholt: What additional efforts are conducted by APHIS to control the spread of wildlife rabies?

Response: APHIS works to eliminate and prevent the spread of rabies in wildlife by conducting strategic oral rabies vaccination (ORV) campaigns in defined zones. The result is the increased protection to human and animal health and a significant reduction in costs associated with living with rabies. The goal of the ORV program is stop the spread of rabies, to maintain the rabies-free status that has been achieved for canine rabies in coyotes in Texas, and more recently to eliminate a unique rabies variant in gray foxes in Texas. In addition to these accomplishments, APHIS has prevented spread of raccoon rabies toward the western United States and north into Canada. In FY 2015, APHIS distributed more than 10.6 million ORV baits over 183,851 square kilometers.

Currently, APHIS is working with the Centers for Disease Control

and Prevention and The Wistar Institute, a research institute, to streamline the use of a rapid rabies diagnostic field procedure that allows for diagnoses in one hour. From 2005 through 2015, APHIS tested 75,296 samples with 1,409 testing positive for rabies. This source of surveillance information is vital to science-based ORV decisions for future intervention strategies.

Vampire bats remain the primary reservoir of rabies in Latin America (including Mexico). Recent evidence suggests that vampire bats have expanded their geographic range to within 125 miles of the United States border, which could threaten public health and livestock. In FY 2016, APHIS began work in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico to collect preliminary vampire bat surveillance data, evaluate trends and consider future potential management options.

Finally, the National Rabies Management Program is conducting collaborative field trials to evaluate the oral rabies vaccine ONRAB. The ONRAB vaccine could increase rabies immunity of raccoons in the United States, providing a more effective means to eliminate rabies in raccoons. In FY 2015, APHIS completed a three-year raccoon rabies field trial in West Virginia, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, and Ohio. In total, the Agency has distributed more than 4.2 million ONRAB baits in these five states. Initial results from the vaccine field trials indicate reaching more than 70 percent of the raccoon population. In FY 2015, APHIS initiated additional field trials in Vermont targeting both high raccoon density urban areas and low raccoon density rural areas. All data from field trials provides supporting scientific evidence that could lead to the licensing of ONRAB in the United States in 2016.

APHIS relies on the international collaborative rabies management framework, established through the North American Rabies Management Plan. Partners to this plan include the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Navajo Nation. The plan involves coordination with surveillance activities, control programs, vaccine development, and field trials. APHIS, other Federal agencies, and Canadian provinces have coordinated rabies surveillance and control in raccoons along the border to monitor and ensure program effectiveness.

Emergencies

Mr. Aderholt: How was USDA's emergency authority used in fiscal years 2014, 2015, and 2016 to date? How much did USDA use for each incidence and was it transferred from CCC?

Response: All emergency transfers to APHIS were from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Amounts available and used for each incident are submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUNDING (Dollars in Thousands)				
Program	FY 2014 CCC Releases/ Redirections	FY 2014 Obligations	FY 2015 CCC Releases/ Redirections	FY 2015 Obligations
Avian Influenza	0	0	\$989,128	\$828,798
Asian Longhorned Beetle	0	\$921	0	0
Bovine Tuberculosis	0	17	17,788	2,180
Cattle Fever Tick	0	31	0	40
European Grapevine Moth	0	2,080	0	0
Grasshopper	0	86	0	285
Light Brown Apple Moth	0	0	0	3
Mormon Cricket	0	0	0	151
Novel Enteric Coronaviruses*	\$26,170	9,811	0	7,044
TOTAL	\$26,170	\$12,946	\$1,006,916	\$838,501

Program	FY 2016 CCC Releases/ Redirections	FY 2016 Obligations
Avian Influenza	\$0	\$59,323
Asian Longhorned Beetle	0	0
Bovine Tuberculosis	0	14,473
Cattle Fever Tick	0	0
European Grapevine Moth	0	0
Grasshopper	0	0
Light Brown Apple Moth	0	0
Mormon Cricket	0	0
Novel Enteric Coronaviruses*	0	6,510
TOTAL	\$0	\$80,306

*Of the amount received, \$5.273 million was redirected from existing balances for the Novel Enteric Coronaviruses.

Please note: Obligations may occur in multiple years as balances were available from prior year CCC transfers.

Mr. Aderholt: For CCC funds approved for APHIS emergencies, what were the carryover amounts into fiscal years 2014 and 2015?

Response: Of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds

approved for APHIS emergencies in FY 2013 (including CCC releases in prior years), APHIS obligated \$5.21 million and carried over \$16.54 million into FY 2014.

In FY 2014, APHIS received \$26.17 million from CCC transfers, of which \$5.27 million was redirected from prior balances. APHIS obligated \$8.82 million against prior year funds and \$4.13 million against the current year funds. The carryover into FY 2015 was \$24.8 million, including \$0.282 million in account recoveries from prior year deobligations.

In FY 2015, APHIS received \$1.007 billion from CCC transfers. APHIS obligated \$13.47 million against prior year funds and \$825.03 million against the current year funds. The carryover into FY 2016 was \$193.26 million, including \$0.073 million in account recoveries from prior year deobligations.

Mr. Aderholt: Has the agency requested any funds from the CCC for emergency purposes in fiscal year 2016 to date? If so, for what programs? What was the amount of the request? Have the funds been apportioned?

Response: As of March 3, 2016, APHIS has not requested approval for any new Commodity Credit Corporation transfers for FY 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows a breakout of the number of emergencies that occurred, as well as the amount of both agency and CCC funds that were used to combat the emergency to include fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and fiscal year 2016 estimates. Please include a total column.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	APHIS Funds			CCC Funds	Total
		Program Funds	Contingency Funds	Sub-Total		
2010	Asian Longhorned Beetle	\$33,021	0	\$33,021	\$41,451	\$74,472
	Contagious Equine Metritis		\$144	144	0	144
	European Grapevine Moth	0	3,100	3,100	0	3,100
	Grasshopper	5,578	0	5,578	10,735	16,313
	Redirected Balances	0	0	0	-16,070	-16,070
	2010 Total	\$38,599	\$3,244	\$41,843	\$36,116	\$77,959
2011	European Grapevine Moth	0	0	0	\$16,922	\$16,922
	Redirected Balances	0	0	0	-6,000	-6,000
	2011 Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,922	\$10,922
2012	Asian Longhorned Beetle	\$39,667	0	\$39,667	\$14,294	\$53,961
	European Grapevine Moth	0	0	0	8,000	8,000
	Giant African Snail	0	\$1,500	1,500	0	1,500
	Redirected Balances	0	0	0	-1,000	-1,000
	2012 Total	\$39,667	\$1,500	\$41,167	\$21,294	\$62,461
2013	Feral Swine	0	\$1,000	\$1,000	0	\$1,000
	2013 Total	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
2014	Novel Enteric Coronaviruses	0	0	0	\$26,170	\$26,170
	Redirected Balances	0	0	0	-5,273	-5,273
	2014 Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,897	\$20,897
2015	Avian Influenza	\$35,339	0	\$35,339	\$989,128	\$1,024,467
	Tuberculosis	11,500	0	11,500	17,789	29,289
	Cattle Fever Tick	11,950	\$2,387	14,337	0	14,337
	2015 Total	\$58,789	\$2,387	\$61,176	\$1,006,917	\$1,068,093

Fiscal Year	Emergency	APHIS Funds			CCC Funds	Total
		Program Funds	Contingency Funds	Sub-Total		
2016	As of March 3, 2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2016 Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Note: Funding amounts represent budget authority and not obligations.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table for the record showing all APHIS line items that have proposed increases for fiscal year 2017 that were funded out of the CCC in fiscal years 2015 or 2016 to date and the corresponding funding amounts.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING REQUESTS		
Program	FY 2015 CCC Release Amount	FY 2017 Increase Request
Avian Influenza*	\$989,127,904	0
Tuberculosis	17,788,514	0
Emergency Preparedness and Response	0	\$27,189,000
National Veterinary Stockpile	0	1,750,000
Animal Health Technical Services	0	1,518,000
TOTAL	\$1,006,916,418	\$30,457,000

As of March 3, APHIS has not requested any CCC funding for FY 2016.

*Although the emergency funding transferred to APHIS in FY 2015 was to address avian influenza specifically, the Agency used lessons learned from responding to this particular emergency to propose a \$30 million increase in FY 2017 to improve readiness for responding to animal health emergencies.

Mr. Aderholt: For the record, provide a five-year history of funds that have come from the CCC for emergency outbreaks, and into two categories: (1) expenditures to combat pest and/or disease outbreaks that are indigenous to the United States, and (2) expenditures that have been made to combat pest and/or disease outbreaks that have been "imported" to the United States.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM OBLIGATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	Indigenous	Imported	Total Obligations a/
2011	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	\$18,356	
	Cattle Fever Tick	\$56	--	
	Emerald Ash Borer	--	122	
	European Grapevine Moth	--	14,327	
	Grasshopper	322	--	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	--	5,702	
	Mormon Cricket	78	--	
	Potato Cyst Nematode	--	232	
	Tuberculosis	1,760	--	
	Total	\$2,216	\$38,739	\$40,955
2012	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	\$10,385	
	Cattle Fever Tick	\$34	--	
	European Grapevine Moth	--	10,364	
	Grasshopper	246	--	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	--	1,922	
	Mormon Cricket	3	--	
	Tuberculosis	1,606	--	
	Total	\$1,889	\$22,671	\$24,560
2013	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	\$4,283	
	European Grapevine Moth	--	530	
	Grasshopper	\$48	--	
	Tuberculosis	352	--	
	Total	\$400	\$4,813	\$5,213
2014	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	\$922	
	Cattle Fever Tick	\$31	--	
	European Grapevine Moth	--	2,080	
	Grasshopper	86	--	
	Novel Enteric Coronaviruses	--	9,811	
	Tuberculosis	17	--	
	Total	\$134	\$12,813	\$12,947
2015	Avian Influenza	--	\$828,798	
	Cattle Fever Tick	\$40	--	
	Grasshopper	285	--	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	--	3	
	Mormon Cricket	151	--	
	Novel Enteric Coronaviruses	--	7,044	
	Tuberculosis	2,180	--	
	Total	\$2,656	\$835,845	\$838,501

a/ Please note that prior year balances were available in some cases.

Chronic Wasting Disease

Mr. Aderholt: What is APHIS doing to combat chronic wasting disease (CWD) in farmed cervid populations? What is the Agency's involvement with CWD in wild cervid populations?

Response: In FY 2015, APHIS tested approximately 15,000 farmed cervids for chronic wasting disease (CWD), and identified seven new CWD-positive farmed white-tailed deer herds - one in Pennsylvania, two in Ohio, two in Wisconsin, and two in Texas - as well as two new elk herds in Utah. Five of these herds were depopulated: one each in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin. Four elk herds in Colorado, four elk herds in Nebraska, one white-tailed deer herd in Wisconsin, and one white-tailed deer herd in Texas were in quarantine at the end of FY 2015, and remain under quarantine. APHIS also provided indemnity for and was the lead agency for the depopulation and disposal of four large CWD-infected farmed cervid herds in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Utah, and Texas.

Since FY 2016 began, four CWD-positive herds have been identified including one white-tailed deer herd in Texas, two white-tailed deer herds in Wisconsin, and one elk herd in Iowa. One of the Wisconsin herds has been depopulated with Federal indemnity, and the remaining herds are under quarantine.

APHIS' voluntary national CWD Herd Certification Plan (HCP) helps States, Tribes, and the cervid industry control CWD in farmed cervids by allowing the interstate cervid movement only from certified herds with a low risk for CWD. This measure is aimed at reducing CWD spread between States and disease transmission between wild and farmed cervids. APHIS evaluates State HCPs to ensure their compliance with national requirements, conducts reviews to ensure compliance, and supports testing to confirm presumptive cases. Currently, 29 States participate in the national HCP and all meet the HCP requirements.

APHIS' CWD HCP rule provides minimum requirements for the interstate movement of captured wild cervids as well as farmed cervids. Cervids captured from a free-ranging wild population for the purpose of interstate movement and release must originate from a population that has been documented to be low risk for CWD. This determination is based on having a surveillance program for wild cervids that is approved by the receiving State and APHIS.

In cooperation with the National Agricultural Statistics Service, APHIS completed the first national study of the U.S. farmed-cervid industry in FY 2015. The study surveyed 3,000 producers from all States that have farmed cervids. The survey response rate was 42.5 percent, which is exceptional for a mail survey. A report from the study is currently being finalized and will be available later this year. The study provides baseline industry statistics, a description of production practices and challenges, producer-reported disease occurrences, and an overview of health management and biosecurity practices.

APHIS also provides assistance to States with outbreak investigations, assessments of risk posed by infected or exposed animals, development of herd plans. In addition, we develop strategies to control and manage CWD in farmed cervids.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history for APHIS efforts in support of CWD in cervid populations? What support does APHIS provide to States?

Response: In FY 2011, our CWD program focused on testing farmed cervids, conducting epidemiology investigations for positive facilities, and providing indemnity funding for the testing, appraisal, depopulation, and disposal of positive animals. APHIS supported State and Tribal CWD surveillance and control activities. In addition, our National Wildlife Research Center developed new diagnostic test methods and decontamination methods. We spent approximately \$14.3 million in FY 2011, to support these activities.

In FY 2012, we reduced program activity levels considerably by eliminating funding for research and indemnity payments, as well as funding provided to States and Tribes through cooperative agreements for surveillance activities. Funding for CWD testing of farmed cervids also was eliminated, and cervid producers are now responsible for those costs. States are responsible for managing CWD positive, suspect, and exposed herds. APHIS approves the continued enrollment of participating States and cervid producers in the national herd certification program and national reporting of certified herds. APHIS spent approximately \$1.9 million on CWD activities in FY 2012, approximately \$649,000 in FY 2013, approximately \$2.5 million in FY 2014, and approximately \$3 million in FY 2015. We plan to spend approximately \$2.5 million in FY 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: The FY 2016 omnibus appropriations bill provides APHIS with no less than \$3 million for cervid health activities and to give consideration to indemnity payments if warranted.

Plases describe how this funding is being spent and how much is planned for indemnification?

Response: APHIS' cervid health program focuses on the chronic wasting disease (CWD) voluntary herd certification program (HCP) and the cervid tuberculosis accreditation program. In addition, the Agency actively engages with representatives of the farmed cervid industries to solicit input on our commodity health programs, provide information on current and upcoming activities, and educate stakeholders about our programs. With the \$3 million provided this year, we plan to spend approximately \$1.8 million to manage the HCP and accreditation programs and support field activities such as surveillance and control, \$1 million to indemnify cervid owners, and \$200,000 to support methods development studies at our National Wildlife Research Center to develop live-animal diagnostic tests. The indemnity funds will be available for owners of farmed cervids that have tested positive for, are suspected of having, or have been exposed to CWD. The availability of indemnity funds provides support to affected producers to protect the health of farmed cervids and to minimize the spread of CWD to other cervid populations. Indemnity payments will be based on the value of the animals as well as depopulation and disposal costs.

Scrapie

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the latest status of APHIS' efforts to reduce and/or eradicate classical scrapie from the United States? What resources are planned for this program in fiscal years 2016 and

2017?

Response: The Agency's National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) focuses on improving the health of national sheep flocks and goat herds, preventing scrapie-associated economic losses incurred by sheep and goat producers, and increasing international marketing opportunities. To eradicate this disease, APHIS performs live-animal, necropsy, and slaughter testing to identify infected animals; genetic testing to identify scrapie-susceptible sheep from infected and source flocks that need to be removed; and testing of exposed animals that have moved out of infected flocks and animals exposed due to sale or movement of exposed or positive animals.

Since 2003, the percentage of positive scrapie sheep found at slaughter has decreased by 98 percent. In FY 2015, the percent of cull sheep found positive at slaughter and adjusted for face color was 0.004 percent compared to 0.019 percent in FY 2014. In addition, the prevalence of scrapie in U.S. cull goats is 0.004 percent. APHIS' Scrapie Free Flock Certification Program (SFCP) gives sheep and goat producers the opportunity to increase the marketability of their animals by demonstrating scrapie freedom in their flock or herd. It also contributes to the national surveillance strategy, testing sheep and goats from flocks and herds that otherwise might not be sampled through traditional slaughter surveillance. The transition to the revised SFCP program is now complete, and we are now providing a greater amount of flock level surveillance for the eradication program. In FY 2016 and FY 2017, APHIS plans to spend approximately \$9.5 million per year on scrapie eradication and control activities.

On September 10, 2015, APHIS published a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* to amend NSEP regulations. The main changes include aligning similar identification and recordkeeping requirements for sheep and goat owners; formalizing the use of genetic testing to assign risk levels to sheep; and securing the authority to relieve requirements for sheep and goats exposed to scrapie types that do not pose a significant risk of transmission. These changes will enable a more flexible approach to disease investigations and affected flock management, and more consistent animal identification and recordkeeping requirements. The comment period on this rule closed on December 9, 2015, and we are currently drafting the final rule.

Carryover Amounts

Mr. Aderholt: For each APHIS program with extended availability of funds, what were the carryover amounts from fiscal year 2010 into 2011, from fiscal year 2011 into 2012, from fiscal year 2012 into 2013, from fiscal year 2013 into 2014, and from fiscal year 2014 into 2015?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
ESTIMATED PROJECTED CARRYOVER OF FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line Item - Program	Carryover into FY 2011	Carryover into FY 2012	Carryover into FY 2013	Carryover into FY 2014	Carryover into FY 2015	Carryover into FY 2016
Animal Health Technical Services ^{a/}	\$4,558	\$2,347	\$4,877	\$5,709	\$6,835	\$8,293
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure	173	104	170	262	330	638
Avian Health	22,210	12,372	12,290	11,659	15,132	7,920
Cattle Health ^{b/}	2,290	91	502	1,596	3,131	5,203
Contingency Fund	2,423	3,543	3,043	3,506	4,062	2,154
Cotton Pests	1,663	1,888	630	2,103	2,992	2,999
Equine, Cervid & Small Ruminant Health ^{c/}	4,543	4,403	2,890	2,031	1,002	32
Field Crop & Rangeland Ecosystem Pests	2,185	2,212	2,401	2,310	2,665	2,384
National Veterinary Stockpile	3,945	3,184	2,924	3,486	4,730	5,625
Specialty Crop Pests	14,279	13,659	13,589	17,007	27,946	25,979
Tree & Wood Pests	29,217	29,998	10,663	14,668	4,057	3,690
Wildlife Service Methods Development	5	217	21	164	246	291

Line Item - Program	Carryover into FY 2011	Carryover into FY 2012	Carryover into FY 2013	Carryover into FY 2014	Carryover into FY 2015	Carryover into FY 2016
Wildlife Damage Management ^{a/}	588	607	631	440	361	370
TOTAL	\$88,079	\$74,625	\$54,631	\$64,941	\$73,489	\$65,578

^{a/} Available for Animal Disease Traceability

^{b/} Available for Screwworm

^{c/} Available for Scrapie

^{d/} Available for aviation safety

OIG AUDITS

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table with OIG recommendations for APHIS over the past two fiscal years and a status of APHIS's response and related actions if applicable.

Response: Provided for the record are OIG recommendations, APHIS's response, and the status of related actions as of May 3, 2016, for fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

[The information follows:]

APHIS ACTIONS TO ADDRESS
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG) AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 AND 2015

Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33601-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014 Total Number of Recommendations for APHIS: 16			
APHIS has implemented 15 of the 16 recommendations. Of those recommendations implemented, APHIS received official closure on 8 and 7 are pending official closure (APHIS is waiting to hear back from OCF). One recommendation is pending.			
Section 1: Management Controls			
OIG RECOMMENDATIONS		AGENCY RESPONSE	STATUS
Finding 1: APHIS Needs to Improve its Monitoring and Evaluation of the Preclearance Offshore Program	Recommendation 1: Develop and implement specific performance measures to assess the effectiveness of the Preclearance Program, as it relates to commodity preclearance activities; and include measures to determine the effectiveness of all components of the safeguarding system (mitigations, treatments, and inspections) performed under the operational work plan. Publish these measures in the Plant Protection and Quarantine Operational Work plan which supports PPQ's Strategic Plan.	APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation and will review the port of entry data twice a year to determine if the programs are effectively mitigating the pests. Based on this analysis, APHIS will establish specific performance measures to address identified gaps. APHIS will continue to develop and use performance measures to evaluate and ensure the effectiveness of the Preclearance Program overall. These corrective actions will be implemented by September 30, 2015.	Pending OCF approval

Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33601-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014			
	<p>Recommendation 2: Require Preclearance and Offshore Program managers to undergo management controls training to ensure that all officials understand the significance of good management control practices.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this recommendation and on April 3, 2013, Preclearance managers completed management controls training provided by APHIS' Financial Management Division. In addition, APHIS developed new guidance on calculating travel time and implemented a Preclearance travel policy. APHIS will also identify additional management controls training for all Preclearance Program managers and require that they complete it by September 30, 2015.</p>	Implemented May 4, 2015
	<p>Recommendation 3: Revise and update the Preclearance Commodity Management Guidelines to provide clear roles and responsibilities for all staff and management officials.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this recommendation and will revise and update the Preclearance Commodity Management Guidelines by September 30, 2015. These new guidelines will include staff positions, a new roles and responsibilities summary for the Preclearance Program, as well as the internal and external stakeholders of the program.</p>	Implemented July 22, 2015

Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33601-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014			
	Recommendation 4: Develop and implement written policies, procedures, and guidelines for performing and reporting program operation reviews on a regular and recurring basis. As part of these policies, require program managers to document the results of the reviews, including the status of any recommended corrective actions.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation and in 2014 it completed written guidelines and policies for Preclearance Program trip reports, operational work plans, preclearance travel, and training requirements for the Locally Employed Staff. Program managers will now complete their trip report reviews within 10 days and corrective actions will be completed within 14 days of the manager's review. This recommendation will be implemented by September 30, 2015.	Pending OCFD approval
	Recommendation 5: Require APHIS to develop and implement a process to conduct assessments of risk for the Preclearance Program activities, ensure measurable outcomes, and implement effective reporting processes.	APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation and will develop and implement a program assessment process with measurable outcomes to ensure that operations are properly performed, documented, and reviewed by Preclearance management. APHIS also will develop a written policy which outlines how this process will be used and will communicate this policy to the staff through emails and staff meetings by September 30, 2015.	Pending OCFD approval

Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33501-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014			
	Recommendation 6: Establish a process to collect and analyze data on actionable pest interceptions for precleared shipments arriving in the United States.	APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation and is revising the Pest Interception Record (PPQ Form 309A) to incorporate a field to improve tracking of actionable pest interceptions. In addition, APHIS will rely on the APHIS-Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Analysis and Information Management unit, for data analysis that will allow the Preclearance Program to better evaluate the effectiveness of each program. This recommendation will be implemented by September 30, 2015.	Pending OCFQ approval
	Recommendation 7: Develop and implement procedures requiring APHIS' review units to conduct ongoing assessments or audits of the programmatic aspect of the Preclearance Program.	APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation and will ensure ongoing assessments or audits are conducted on the programmatic aspects of the Preclearance Program. This recommendation will be implemented by September 30, 2015.	Implemented June 18, 2015
Finding 2: PPQ Should Fully Utilize Trip Reports as a Monitoring Tool	Recommendation 8: Develop and implement a process requiring Preclearance Program directors to review and evaluate trip reports to ensure that the reports include relevant operational information, as	APHIS agrees with this recommendation and on March 18, 2014, it issued a Policy Memo, PM 0003, "Requirements for Trip Reports" outlining the requirements for Preclearance Program trip reports, and, in May 2014, it	Implemented February 11, 2015

Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33601-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014			
	initiated a process for Preclearance Program Assistant Directors and Area Directors to document their review of program-related trip reports.		
	<p>Recommendation 9: Implement a system that tracks the recommendations and planned corrective actions included in the trip reports, and require managers to ensure that all recommendations are addressed and that appropriate corrective actions are taken.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this recommendation and stated that in May 2014 it initiated a tracking process for Preclearance Program managers to document their review of program trip reports. APHIS will develop and implement a written policy that outlines the process for reviewing trip reports and the requirement for managers to ensure that all recommendations are addressed and appropriate corrective actions are taken on a quarterly basis. APHIS will communicate this policy to the staff via email and staff meetings. These actions will be implemented by September 30, 2015.</p>	Implemented February 11, 2015
Finding 3: Country Work Plans Need Strengthening	<p>Recommendation 10: Ensure Operational Work Plans for the commodity Preclearance Programs include commodity specific sampling methodologies and lot sizes; and that the term "lot" is clearly defined in each Operational Work Plan.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation and in March 2014, they developed a template which standardizes the format, content, and review process for the Preclearance Program Operational work plans and as new Preclearance Programs are</p>	Pending OCFO approval

Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33601-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014			
		established, it will implement the standardized work plan template.	
	<p>Recommendation 11: Develop a standard set of consequences for violation of compliance requirements (such as sanitation, unsecured holding rooms, and suspension terms for rejected commodities) and include them in the Preclearance Program's work plan template. Require that these penalties be included as a part of each existing work plan. Review the template annually, and determine if updates are needed.</p>	APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation and will evaluate incorporating progressive enforcement actions to address reoccurring issues based on severity and risk. The Agency will conduct a review of Preclearance Program operational work plans annually to ensure that the listed consequences, based on legal authority and level of risk, are standardized to the extent possible. If modifications are needed to a work plan, APHIS will coordinate discussions with the appropriate National Plant Protection Organization and cooperators. APHIS stated that this recommendation will be completed by September 30, 2015.	Pending
	<p>Recommendation 12: Develop and implement a process for comprehensive annual review of work plans to ensure that any necessary recommendations (stemming from issues such as changes in regulations, different</p>	APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation. Work plan revisions are made on an as-needed basis and the Agency will ensure consistency in the documentation of the annual reviews. In March 2014, APHIS developed a template which	Pending OCFO approval

Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33601-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014			
	<p>treatment methods, better business practices, repeated violations), are identified and appropriate revisions are made. This process should include a certification of each work plan to ensure that reviews have been performed annually.</p>	<p>standardizes the format, content, and review process for the Preclearance Program operational work plans and includes a section to certify that the annual review was completed. APHIS will develop and implement a written policy that outlines this annual review process and will communicate this policy to the staff via email and staff meetings by September 30, 2015.</p>	
<p>Finding 4: APHIS Needs to Develop and Implement a Formal On-the-Job Training Process for Locally Employed Staff (LES) Inspectors</p>	<p>Recommendation 13: Develop a formal on-the-job training program for LES inspectors that will ensure they are trained in a manner equivalent to formal APHIS training in the United States. Include in this program specific standards and course lengths that will enable them to adequately learn the required inspection techniques, processes, and oversight activities for their assignments.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this recommendation and on July 31, 2013, it issued Policy Memo, PM 0001, titled "Training Requirements for Full-Time Locally Employed Staff Preclearance Inspectors". The policy includes requirements for developing and maintaining standard operating procedures for the programs and documenting completed on-the-job training. This training provides U.S. inspector equivalent training and training records will be maintained on the Preclearance SharePoint site. APHIS also will coordinate with PPQ's Professional Development Center and the International</p>	<p>Pending OCFO approval</p>

Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33601-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014		
	<p>Services program area to determine if additional technical training for the LES is necessary. If further training is required, APHIS will provide this training via distance learning methods, including web-based training and self-instructional courses. In addition, a syllabus detailing the course descriptions, learning objectives and course length will be developed and maintained on a SharePoint site. This recommendation will be implemented by September 30, 2015.</p>	Implemented June 1, 2015
	<p>Recommendation 14: Require that each cooperative service agreement or other applicable agreement between APHIS and the cooperator include a provision stating that a specific portion of the trust funds will be allocated toward training Preclearance Program inspectors.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation and stated that the Cooperative Service Agreement outlines the financial requirements for the parties entering into the cooperative agreement and the training costs for the Preclearance Program inspectors are included in the annual financial operating plans. APHIS further stated that this recommendation would be fully implemented by September 30, 2015.</p>

Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33601-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014			
	<p>Recommendation 15: Create and implement a tracking tool that records all inspector training, including courses taken, completion dates, and future training needs. Retain documentation of the completed training in the employees' training records.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this recommendation and stated that in 2014, it initiated a process to track LES inspector training, including courses, completion dates, and additional training needs. This process includes documenting personnel, training courses, and completion dates on a spreadsheet that is maintained at the local level and on the Preclearance Program SharePoint site.</p>	Implemented June 30, 2015
	<p>Recommendation 16: Revise the Preclearance Program Management Guidelines to allow LES inspectors to perform primary inspections only after completion of on-the-job training</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this recommendation and stated that it will review and revise the Preclearance Commodity Management Guidelines to require the LES inspectors to complete on-the-job training prior to conducting inspections. The responsibilities of the LES inspectors will be described in the Guidelines to ensure inspection consistency and documentation for the Preclearance Program staff. This recommendation will be implemented by September 30, 2015.</p>	Implemented July 22, 2015

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41) Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014			
Number of Recommendations: 15			
APHIS has implemented and received official closure on 14 of the 15 recommendations. The remaining recommendation is pending.			
Section 1: AC Inspections			
	OIG RECOMMENDATIONS	AGENCY RESPONSE	STATUS
Findings 1: AC Performed Inspections of Research Facilities That Stopped Using Regulated Animals	Recommendation 1: In consultation with the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), determine if APHIS has the administrative discretion to revise the AC Inspection Guide to establish inspection criteria for active research facilities that have not used, handled or transported animals for an extended period, so that these facilities receive limited inspections, similar to those conducted at inactive facilities. Based on this determination, take the appropriate actions to revise the inspection criteria.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. In consultation with OGC, APHIS has administrative discretion to revise the AC Inspection Guide to establish inspection criteria for active research facilities that have not used, handled, or transported regulated species for an extended period. APHIS will revise the AC Inspection Guide to include criteria for inspecting facilities that have reported no regulated animal use on their Annual Reports. We will revise the AC Inspection Guide by June 30, 2015.	Implemented (OCFO Closure date: June 24, 2015)

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41)			
Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014			
Finding 2: Veterinary Medical Officers (VMO) Did Not Always Review Protocols and Annual Reports, as Required	Recommendation 2: Revise the AC Inspection Guide to reduce the sampling period for inactive protocols from 3 years to 1 year to align with agency inspection requirements.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. We will revise the AC Inspection Guide by June 30, 2015.	Implemented (OCFO Closure date: June 24, 2015)
	Recommendation 3: Emphasize to all VMOs and supervisors their responsibility to follow the AC Inspection Guide in selecting and reviewing protocols, and to review annual reports for accuracy.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. We will emphasize to Animal Care staff their responsibility to follow the AC Inspection Guide in selecting and reviewing protocols and to review Annual Reports for accuracy. We will inform staff and revise the AC Inspection Guide by June 30, 2015.	Implemented (OCFO Closure date: July 22, 2015)

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41) Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014		
	<p>Recommendation 4: Require VMOs to document and maintain a record of the protocols they reviewed and the rationale for selecting them.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation. APHIS has determined that the development and distribution of protocol selection and review guidance is the most effective method to ensure that VMOs are appropriately selecting animal use protocols for review. The guidance for use during inspections will include a standardized protocol selection list and instructions to include the reason each protocol was selected for review. The guidance will also include instructions to the VMOs to retain the completed lists so that supervisors can review those lists during supervisory "ride-alongs" and/or reviews. APHIS will revise the AC Inspection Guide regarding the inspector's process for reviewing research protocols by June 30, 2015.</p>
		<p>Implemented (OCFO Closure date: July 22, 2015)</p>

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41) Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014			
	Recommendation 5: Add instructions to the "Annual Report Checklist" that if research facilities choose to report animals in field studies, they should be identified as non-regulated animals.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. We will provide written guidance to the research facilities on the updated requirements for completion of the "Annual Report of Research Facility" form. We will develop and distribute this guidance by June 30, 2015.	Implemented (OCFO Closure date: July 22, 2015)
Section 2: Enforcement			
Finding 3: APHIS Closed Cases Involving Animal Deaths	Recommendation 6: Require the Animal Care unit to document its rationale for closing any case that is not closed by the Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES).	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. APHIS issued a memorandum which requires AC staff to document the rationale for closing any investigative case that is not closed by IES. The memorandum was issued on December 30, 2014.	Implemented March 9, 2014
Finding 4: IES Offered Reduced Penalties to Some Violators	Recommendation 7: Review the adjustments given on the penalty worksheet and consider such options as lowering the settlement reduction (e.g., from 75 to 65 percent) across all programs, decreasing the range of AWA-authorized reductions, or decreasing the discretionary reduction.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. By September 30, 2015, we will convene a meeting of the Civil Penalty Action team for the AWA to review the penalty guidelines and worksheet and consider whether APHIS should revise any of the adjustments noted above. APHIS will consult with	Implemented December 17, 2015

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41) Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014			
		OGC, in an advisory capacity, as necessary.	
	Recommendation 8: Document in a formal policy the reasons for the decisions made (i.e., points and ranges of reductions for each factor) to provide reductions in the penalty worksheet.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. We will convene a meeting of the Civil Penalty Action Team for the AWA. APHIS will consult with OGC, in an advisory capacity, as necessary. APHIS will document the reasons for the decisions made regarding each of the adjustments in a formal policy by September 30, 2015.	Implemented December 17, 2015
	Recommendation 9: Revise the supplemental penalty table for unlicensed animal sales to ensure the penalties it generates are not excessive.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. We will revise the penalty table for unlicensed animal sales to ensure the penalties it generates are not excessive, by September 30, 2015. In the interim, APHIS will continue to carefully review penalties associated with unlicensed animal sales until the revisions are in place to	Implemented December 17, 2015

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41) Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014			
		ensure the penalties are fair, equitable, and consistent with the statutory factors outlined in the AWA for determining appropriate penalties.	
Finding 5: IES Needs to Further Refine its Guidelines for Penalty Calculation	Recommendation 10: Revise "Determining Penalties Under the Animal Welfare Act" guidelines to expressly include self-reported violations for potential good faith reductions and give greater consideration for violations resulting in serious animal injury or animal deaths when determining good faith reductions to penalties. Require that justifications for good faith decisions be documented in case files.	APHIS generally agrees with this recommendation, with one exception. APHIS already considers self-reported violations in its good faith assessment. APHIS will revise "Determining Penalties Under the Animal Welfare Act" guidelines to expressly include self-reported violations for potential good faith reductions, and to require that justifications for good faith decisions be documented in case files, by September 30, 2015.	Implemented December 17, 2015
	Recommendation 11: Emphasize in IES guidelines that the use of testimony and inspectors' reports can be sufficient, appropriate evidence to determine the number of violations	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. APHIS will revise its existing guidelines for AWA cases to note that the use of testimony and inspection reports can be sufficient, appropriate evidence to determine the number of violations, depending on	Implemented December 17, 2015

<p>APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41)</p> <p>Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014</p>				the circumstances. APHIS will complete these revisions by September 30, 2015.	
Section 3: Research Facilities					
Finding 6: Some Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees (IACUC) Are Not Adequately Monitoring Research Facilities	Recommendation 12: Provide training or best practice guidelines for protocol review and approval to research facilities.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation. We will develop and distribute guidance to the research facilities on protocol review and approval, by June 30, 2015.	Implemented July 22, 2015		
	Recommendation 13: Incorporate the activities from the "Other IACUC Functions, Animal Use of the AC Inspection Guide in the "Continuing Reviews of Activities" section of the regulations and in the "Annual Review" section of the AC Inspection Guide.	APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation. APHIS could engage in the rulemaking process to propose incorporation of some language from the AC Inspection Guide into the 9 CFR regulations. However, the length of time necessary for such changes to the regulations is significant and the anticipated benefits are not soon realized during	Implemented June 24, 2015		

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41) Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014		
	<p>this process. APHIS will undertake non-regulatory actions to implement this recommendation by ensuring that IACUCs appropriately monitor the animal use activities to further comply with the IAWA. APHIS will develop and distribute guidance to research facilities on conducting continuing reviews of their animal use activities by June 30, 2015.</p>	
<p>Recommendation 14: Develop guidance and training for the research facilities that includes the activities in the "Other IACUC Functions, Animal Use Activity Monitoring" section of the AC Inspection Guide. Require IACUCs (especially those with numerous violations) to increase their number of continuing reviews of activities and document their reviews by providing a description of their activities.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with the intent of this recommendation. Based on a review of 9 CFR Section 2.31(d)(5) by OGC, an IACUC is compliant in terms of their minimum responsibility to have continuing reviews as long as the IACUC is conducting the reviews of the activities involving animals at least yearly. The IACUC can certainly have it more often than that, but 2.31(d)(5) reserves that judgment completely to the IACUC itself. Requiring IACUCs to increase their number</p>	Implemented June 24, 2015

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41) Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014		
	<p>of continuing reviews will require a regulatory change. APHIS could engage in the rulemaking process to require IACUCs to increase their number of continuing reviews. However, the length of time necessary for changes to the regulations is significant and the anticipated benefits are not soon realized during this process. APHIS will pursue a non-regulatory solution to implement this recommendation. APHIS will distribute guidance to ensure that IACUCs appropriately monitor the animal use activities and further comply with the AWA.</p> <p>This guidance for research facilities will include information from the AC Inspection Guide on conducting continuing reviews of their animal use activities, by June 30, 2015.</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 15: Provide research facilities with guidance on how to prepare</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this recommendation and agrees that the inspector should</p> <p>Pending</p>

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41) Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014	
annual reports accurately and require the facilities to submit site-specific annual report data.	<p>verify that the research facility's Annual Report is accurate and that the availability of site-specific data on Annual Reports will facilitate the inspection process of research facilities with multiple animal research sites. Based on a review by OGC, 9 CFR Section 2.36(a) requires only that the reporting facility be "that segment of the research facility... that uses... live animals in research..." APHIS will undertake non-regulatory actions to implement this recommendation. APHIS will develop and distribute guidance for the research facilities on accurate preparation of the Annual Report. APHIS will also provide guidance for inspectors on reviewing Annual Reports. APHIS will distribute the guidance documents by June 30, 2015.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFD with a copy of the revised "Annual</p>

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		Report of Research Facility" form and a copy of the guidance for preparing and reviewing this form.

APHS Wildlife Services - Wildlife Damage Management(33601-02-41) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2015 Total Number of Recommendations for APHS: 7			
APHS has implemented 7 recommendations, and has received official closure on 5 of the 7 recommendations. The remaining 2 implemented recommendations are pending official closure (APHS is waiting to hear back from OCFO).			
Finding 1:	OIG RECOMMENDATIONS	AGENCY RESPONSE	STATUS
WS' Database Contains Inaccurate Information	Recommendation 1: Remove Management Information System (MIS) access privileges from non-Wildlife Services (WS) affiliated individuals.	APHS agrees with this Recommendation. Effective April 1, 2015, WS' managers and supervisors notified non-WS affiliated individuals that they would no longer be able to use the MIS to report and document non-WS activities, nor have access to the MIS. In addition, the WS Deputy Administrator will issue a revision of WS Directive 4.205 by August 20, 2015, to all supervisors and managers communicating the new procedure, and stating that written approval is required from the WS Deputy Administrator or his designee for access to MIS data base by non-WS personnel.	Implemented February 25, 2016
	Recommendation 2: Determine whether external party activities should be recorded in MIS.	APHS agrees with this recommendation. WS has determined that external party activities, such as species taken, will not be entered into the MIS data base; however, such activities as cooperator employed methods,	Implemented February 25, 2016

APHIS Wildlife Services - Wildlife Damage Management (33601-02-41) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2015			
		depredation permit information, or similar activities that provide documentation of the WS decision model will be entered. As stated in our response to Recommendation #1, The WS Deputy Administrator will issue a revision of WS Directive 4.205 to all supervisors and managers stating that written approval are required from the WS Deputy Administrator or his designee for access to the MIS data base by non-WS personnel.	
	Recommendation 3: Develop and implement procedures that require a second party reviewer to sample and reconcile field specialists' logbook entries to the corresponding MIS entries.	APHIS agrees with this Recommendation and will implement the following: A reminder will be issued by September 30, 2015, that all field supervisors immediately review item 14 of WS Form 82, Field Inspection Report, that requires the supervisor to review the field log (i.e. diary, book, electronic device) for consistency with the specialist's MIS itinerary report. During the employee field inspection visit, the field supervisor will randomly pick	Pending CCFO approval

APHS Wildlife Services - Wildlife Damage Management (33601-02-41) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2015		
	<p>4 weeks of MIS electronic data from the previous 12 months and verify against the employee field diary or log book records. Checking item 14 on WS Form 82 will be acknowledgement that the verification has been accomplished at least once each year.</p> <p>In addition, WS will issue guidance by September 30, 2015, to all personnel and require all WS personnel who enter data into the MIS to review and electronically verify the accuracy of their data entries as reported in a standard MIS monthly employee itinerary report.</p> <p>Employee Data Verification will occur every 30 days.</p>	
	<p>In most cases, field personnel should enter data into the MIS on a daily basis, if not a weekly basis; but not less often than every 2 weeks.</p> <p>WS personnel who do not enter MIS data on a daily basis, will be required to record these activities in a journal, field diary, paper, or</p>	

APHIS Wildlife Services - Wildlife Damage Management(33601-02-41) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2015		
	<p>electronic form and transfer the data into MIS as required.</p> <p>Employees who are not able to abide by these requirements because of remote connectivity issues should work with their supervisor to resolve them and implement measures that allow for regular and consistent data entry until the connectivity issues have been resolved.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the reminder to its field supervisors and a copy of the guidance with the new requirements issued to its personnel.</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 4: Establish a policy requiring a second party review and sign-off on all Form 12 information in MIS.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this Recommendation. WS will issue new guidance by August 31, 2015, to all WS supervisors and managers reasserting that the appropriate data technicians will review all work initiation documents (field agreements) by comparing the electronic copy against the signed hard copy for any discrepancies and only switch the work initiation document from a pending to an</p> <p>Implemented February 25, 2016</p>

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		active status when all data fields have been verified for accuracy.	
	Recommendation 5: Ensure WS personnel are aware of and follow the policy to renew Form 12s at least every 5 years.	APHIS agrees with this Recommendation. On August 5, 2015, the WS Deputy Administrator reissued WS Directive 4.130, "Information and Data Management and Security," to all WS managers and supervisors reasserting the WS policy requirement to renew Form 12 every 5 years. Specifically, the Directive states that the life cycle of the Work Initiation Document (WID) is five years and that the "Wildlife Services Information and Data Management Handbook" provides additional information about the initiation, completion and renewal of the WID.	Implemented February 25, 2016
	Recommendation 6: Establish a process that will give employees formal reminders of expiring Forms 12s, and include more detailed procedures for the renewal of Form 12s.	APHIS agrees with this Recommendation. By August 31, 2015, WS will issue new guidance directing all supervisors and managers to issue a report, "Agreements, Years old Listing" or equivalent report, every 6	Pending OCFD approval

<p>APHIS Wildlife Services - Wildlife Damage Management (33601-02-41) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2015</p>		<p>months to all field personnel that lists all Work Initiation Documents set to expire at the end of the current 5 year cycle. This new guidance will include detailed instructions addressing requirements for amending species and methods information; signature requirements for renewing including signatures by absentee landowners; no activity within a 5 year period; and distribution of hard or electronic copies to supervisors and data technicians. This new guidance will also reinforce the current requirement for a completed Work Initiation Document to be in place prior to any work being initiated. The MIS Field Handbook will be modified, by September 30, 2015, to reflect this new guidance.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCO with a copy of the new guidance and a copy of the modified MIS Field Handbook.</p>
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APHIS Wildlife Services - Wildlife Damage Management(33601-02-41) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2015		
	<p>Recommendation 7: Ensure MIS can accurately track the 5-yr cycle of the Form 12 by including a "Form 12 signed date" field in MIS that cannot be changed.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this Recommendation. By August 31, 2015, WS will issue new guidance that reasserts the need to enter the current agreement date into the MIS data field entitled, "Form 12 signed date". The current data field entitled, "Last Signed Date" will be converted to, "Form 12 signed date" and will be hard coded and only select personnel with the appropriate administrative rights can manipulate this data field, if needed.</p>
		<p>Implemented February 25, 2016</p>

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32)			
Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015			
Total Number of Recommendations for APHIS: 13			
APHIS has implemented 2 of the 13 recommendations, and is waiting for OCRO closure on these 2 recommendations. The remaining 11 recommendations are pending implementation.			
Section 1: Management Oversight and Accountability			
	OIG RECOMMENDATIONS	AGENCY RESPONSE	STATUS
Finding 1: APHIS Needs to Implement its Corrective Actions	Recommendation 1: Develop an action plan, with a timeline, for implementing the actions agreed to in Recommendations 1, 2, and 3 of Audit Report 50601-08-TE. Implement a process to ensure that the actions are completed within the established timeframes.	In its August 27, 2015 response, APHIS agreed with the recommendation and stated that it was consistent with the priorities identified by APHIS in the December 2005 OIG Audit Report, and continues to be a high priority goal for the agency. APHIS further stated that it withdrew its 2008 proposed rule on February 27, 2015, that would have amended the regulations regarding the introduction (importation, interstate movement, and field release) of certain GE organisms which would have, among other changes, addressed the open recommendations in the previous report. APHIS received over 88,300 comments on the proposed rule and decided to start anew with stakeholder engagements aimed at exploring alternative policy approaches. Specifically, APHIS stated	Pending

<p>Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015</p>	<p>that in May 2015, it began an open and robust dialogue with stakeholders to drive the development of future regulatory or policy approaches by holding a series of webinars and opening a docket in the Federal Register to obtain written public comments.</p> <p>APHIS stated that it will submit a regulatory work plan to propose a change to current regulations that addresses the recommendations in the 2005 and current audit, where applicable. This work plan will be submitted to the Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA) for Departmental clearance by October 1, 2015, and will have a draft proposed rule for Departmental review by September 30, 2016. It further stated that since it does not control the process going forward, it cannot predict the timing or the final outcome of rulemaking. APHIS also stated that on July 2, 2015, the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy launched a year-long effort to review the</p>
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<p>Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32)</p> <p>Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015</p>			
		Coordinated Framework for the Regulation	
		of Biotechnology which may affect the nature and timing of the regulatory changes.	
		FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final regulatory work plan proposing changes to the current regulations and addressing the recommendations in both the 2005 audit and the current audit. Provide OCFO with a copy of the draft proposed rule it submits for Departmental review.	
<p>Section 2: Monitoring and Tracking of Field Testing</p>			
<p>Finding 2:</p> <p>APHIS Needs to Improve its Field Trial Monitoring</p>	<p>Recommendation 2: Develop and implement policies which require APHIS officials to analyze reports to (1) ensure that all release sites are included, (2) identify discrepancies, and (3) require immediate resolution.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation. APHIS stated that it launched a Signature Business Process Improvement (SBPI), in November 2014, through a multi-phased approach to enhance compliance oversight of authorized and regulated GE field trials. The strategic objective of SBPI is to create</p>	<p>Pending</p>

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015		<p>an effective process that tracks, reviews, and analyzes planting and volunteer monitoring reports. APHIS' BRS will implement the project in phases to address missing planting reports for a permit or notification and volunteer monitoring reports. After these phases are complete, BRS will extend business improvements to other reports, such as field test reports, and implement approaches to cross reference information in these reports with planting reports to ensure all planting locations are accounted for. These processes will be incorporated into the new information system (APHIS e-File) that is under development, and the system is expected to be operational by August 31, 2016.</p>
		<p>APHIS further stated that in July 2015, BRS implemented procedures to identify and address late planting reports utilizing the current e-Permit system, and is currently working on a process to identify and address missing planting reports utilizing the current e-Permit system. As</p>

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015		
	<p>stated in APHIS' response to Recommendation 4, procedures to identify missing planting reports will be completed by January 31, 2016.</p> <p>In addition, in July 2015, BRS launched a new initiative to improve consistency of policy development and review. BRS will ensure documented processes, such as SOPs, align with BRS' respective policies and that the documented processes are also catalogued, tracked, and re-reviewed.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final policies for the processes outlined as part of the SBPI; and a copy of the updated existing SOPs along with new SOPs for reviewing all reports.</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 3: Develop and implement a process, within the new information systems, to document report due dates, as well as track, search and monitor the status of progress reports. In addition, include a process to refer report discrepancies, as well as missing and late</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS stated that it agrees with this recommendation. It further stated that the new information management system, e-File, will better meet the needs of the Agency and the regulated community, and is a high priority for APHIS. APHIS' BRS will develop and</p>
		Pending

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015		
	implement features within e-File to document report due dates and to track, search, and monitor the status of progress reports. BRS will also develop features within e-File to refer report discrepancies, and missing and late reports, to BRS' compliance branch. These features will be incorporated into the new information system which is expected to be fully operational by August 31, 2016.	
	FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with documentation (e.g. record layout) showing that the new information system has the ability to document report due dates, track, search, and monitor the status of progress reports, as well as refer report discrepancies, and missing and late reports to its compliance branch.	
Recommendation 4: Until a new information system is fully operational, enter into e-Permits the data for all progress reports received via mail, email, etc.; this method will allow APHIS officials to	In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS stated that it agrees, in part, with this recommendation. It stated that under APHIS' current information system, e-Permits, APHIS is unable to enter data for all progress reports	Pending

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015		
	track and search all received reports.	
		received outside of e-Permits, such as through postal mail and e-mail. Also, e-Permits does not have built-in functions to allow APHIS officials to track and search reports. APHIS further stated that it would be impractical to make changes to the current e-Permits system, as it would require significant changes to the program code, increase the cost of the current contract, and take many months to write the program code changes, test them, and deploy them. APHIS stated that it has implemented an interim solution until the e-File system is fully operational. It has developed a stand-alone Microsoft Access database to track and monitor progress reports received via e-Permits and through other avenues. Because APHIS is implementing

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015			<p>a new information system, e-File, the agency is directing its resources towards its completion and avoiding the use of its resources to make enhancement to e-Permits, a system destined to be decommissioned.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with documentation showing the Access database it developed (including record layout) and implemented as in interim solution to track and search all progress reports received via mail, email and other avenues, until the e-file system is fully operational.</p>	
Section 3: Compliance				
Finding 3: APHIS Needs to Document How Sites Are Selected for Inspection	Recommendation 5: Develop and implement a detailed selection policy for permits for inspection that discusses what risk factors will be valued and how risk factors will be evaluated. The policy should also require staff to document the monthly process for permit selections.	In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS stated that it agrees with this recommendation. APHIS stated that BRS will develop a policy that details what risk factors will be evaluated and how risk factors will be evaluated. The policy will also address roles and responsibilities of staff, how (and how often) the inspection selection process is performed, and how the selection is documented.	Pending	

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015			
		<p>APHIS also stated that BRS will ensure such documented processes align with their respective policies and that the policies and processes are catalogued, tracked, and reviewed. This policy will be completed July 31, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final inspection selection policy for permits for inspections that discusses the risk factors that will be evaluated, how risk factors will be evaluated, and requires staff to document the Monthly selection process.</p>	
<p>Finding 4: APHIS Needs to Document How Sites Are Selected for Inspection</p>	<p>Recommendation 6: Update the compliance database to allow for more than one category to be selected to identify the compliance incident.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that the compliance database was updated in November 2014, and now allows multiple categories to be selected for compliance incidents, allowing for more robust analysis. This database will be used in conjunction with the Incident Management SOP discussed in response to Recommendation 7. APHIS will implement the new SOP and database by February 29, 2016.</p>	<p>Pending OCFO approval</p>

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015			
		<p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provided OCFD with a copy of the Microsoft Access database layout which shows the agency's ability to select multiple categories for each compliance incident.</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 7: Finalize and implement the Incident Management SOP, which should require officials to document the reasons that incidents do not require additional follow-up.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation. APHIS stated that it is currently working to finalize and implement the Incident Management SOP. This SOP will address how to document decision making regarding whether incidents do or do not require additional follow-up. To help ensure consistency, the Incident Management SOP will also provide guidelines for when follow-up may not be necessary. APHIS also stated that it will ensure that the SOP is in alignment with BRS policy, and that the SOP and policy are catalogued, tracked, and reviewed. The Incident Management SOP will be finalized by February 29, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFD with a copy of the final Incident Management SOP</p>	<p>Pending</p>

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	requiring officials to document the reasons incidents do not require additional follow-up.	
Section 4: Application Processing		
Finding 5: APHIS Should Improve Its Permit Application Process by Requiring the Review of Past Non-compliances.	Recommendation 8: Incorporate compliance reporting and tracking of all incidents in the information system being developed.	In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that a new information management system (e-File) that meets the needs of the agency and its regulated community is a high priority. APHIS stated that it will incorporate compliance reporting and tracking of incidents in the information system. APHIS also stated that because BRS has specialized, unique needs for compliance reporting and tracking, some features may need to be customized and developed after the initial release of e-File. APHIS' BRS will continue to maintain and use its Microsoft Access compliance database until compliance reporting and tracking of all incidents is fully incorporated into e-File. APHIS expects that processes that can be implemented without customization will be
		Pending

Controls Over APHS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015		
	<p>incorporated into the new information system by August 31, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with documentation, such as record layout, showing that the agency has incorporated compliance reporting and tracking of all incidents into the new system.</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 9: In the interim, share the compliance database with the biotechnologists responsible for the review and approval of applications, so that compliance history can be reviewed during the approval process.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHS stated that BRS' Regulatory Operations Programs (ROP) personnel who currently maintain the compliance database have begun meeting with BRS' Biotechnology Risk Analysis Programs (BRAP) personnel who are responsible for the review and approval of authorizations to provide compliance information and to assess other needs beyond what is currently in the database. ROP will then make any necessary changes to the Microsoft Access compliance database, discussed in the response to Recommendation 4, such that relevant compliance history can be taken into account during this year's</p>
		Pending

<p>Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32)</p> <p>Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015</p>		<p>application review process for field trials.</p> <p>APHIS also stated that ROP and BRAP are currently developing a policy for coordination between the two programs. The sharing of compliance information will be incorporated into this policy, which will be finalized by December 31, 2015.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with documentation showing the changes made to the compliance database to ensure that the biotechnologists have the compliance history they need during the review and approval of applications. Provide OCFO with a copy of the final policy developed to promote coordination between APHIS BRS' Regulatory Operations Programs personnel and its Biotechnology Risk analysis Programs personnel in order to facilitate the sharing of compliance history during the approval process.</p>
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Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015		
	<p>Recommendation 10: Develop and implement procedures for the approval process for notification and permits which include reviewing the compliance issues against the organization and the responsible party.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response APHIS agreed with this recommendation. In reviewing authorizations for introductions of GE organisms, it will consider information from the compliance database regarding the compliance history of applicants. APHIS stated that this step will be added to the current permit and notification SOPs to ensure that checking compliance history is a part of reviewing an authorization prior to disposition and the administrative record will reflect completion of this step. APHIS also stated that if compliance issues are identified that may impact the approval of an authorization, BRAP will coordinate with ROP to determine the best course of action. The possible actions include, but are not limited to, flagging the authorization for inspection, adding permit conditions, or denying the authorization. The use of compliance information in the approval of authorizations will be a topic for discussion at bi-weekly coordination meetings between BRAP and ROP. APHIS further</p>
		Pending

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32) Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015	
	<p>stated that using compliance information prior to issuing an authorization will be implemented during this year's application season. BRS will make changes to the SOPs, reflecting the change by June 30, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final SOP which requires APHIS BRS' Regulatory Operations Programs personnel to review compliance issues against the organization and the responsible party during the approval process for notifications and permits.</p>
Section 5: Reviews of Petitions for Non-Regulated Status	

<p>Finding 6: APHIS Needs to Better Document its Petition Review Process</p>	<p>Recommendation 11: Develop and implement specific policies and procedures for the retention and maintenance of all petition documents for each step of the petition process.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that documents generated during the review of a petition will be stored in a SharePoint Petition Tracking System. Each document will be tagged with a specific document type, (e.g., Petition; Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI); Environmental Analysis (EA); Petitioner Letter(s), etc). The SharePoint Tracking System will track when and by whom each document is created, revised, and approved. APHIS will implement the SharePoint Petition Tracking System by May 31, 2016. In addition, APHIS stated that in 2014 BRS initiated an effort-as part of it operational goals to improve internal administrative processes for the storing and retention of all official records-to pursue tools that enable e- collaboration and records management to include the official documents related to and created by the Petition Tracking System to ensure the appropriate level of storing and retention of all official records. This effort is an</p>	<p>Pending OCFO approval</p>
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ongoing, continuous improvement project.	

	<p>Recommendation 12: Develop and implement a Petition Tracking System that identifies each step in the petition process to allow effective monitoring of the process.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that it will first finalize a thorough set of written SOPs to ensure the timely review and management oversight of the steps in the petition process. This SOP will outline each step in the process to include responsibilities for creating and approving petition documents. The steps in the SOP will then be implemented within an electronic Petition Tracking System in SharePoint. The Petition Tracking System will record and retain all the relevant steps outlined in the SOP and track each step as it progresses or is completed with user identifications (step owner), dates, time stamps and document identifiers. In addition, APHIS stated that the Tracking System will retain and store all documents created, including e-mails. The tracking system security features will permit only authorized users to access the system in order to perform actions related to document creation, routing, and approval. Finally, APHIS stated that the system will</p>	Pending
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		<p>allow program management to track the progress of each petition on either the landing page for a specific petition, a dashboard that allows a snapshot of all petitions, or in reports. APHIS will implement the tracking system by May 31, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with the procedures that outline each step of the petition process and provides instructions for review and oversight of the process. Provide documentation (e.g. record layout) showing that the Petition Tracking System identifies and tracks each step in the petition process.</p>
	<p>Recommendation 13: Comply with the regulatory timeframes or revise the regulation to remove the 180-day petition decision timeframe in order to reflect the current timeframes required for the new review process.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that on November 14, 2011, it announced plans to streamline and improve the agency's process for making determinations on petitions for nonregulated status for GE organisms. APHIS also stated that since the petition process was first added to APHIS biotechnology regulations in 1992, the time it took the agency to reach a final decision grew from an</p> <p>Pending</p>

	<p>average of six months to 3 to 5 years or more. As a result of announced improvements, APHIS has reduced the length of the petition review by more than half, while maintaining the highest scientific rigor of its reviews. Starting in 2015, APHIS stated that it will meet these new timelines for all new petition requests for non-regulated status. It further stated that it believes that these new timelines represent the optimal balance between delivering high performance service and rigorous scientific review expected by the public and the Administration. APHIS will address this recommendation in its proposed change to the regulation.</p> <p>32 AUDIT REPORT 50601-0001-32</p> <p>67 By October 1, 2015, APHIS will submit a regulatory work plan to OBPA for Departmental clearance and will have a draft proposed rule for Departmental review by September 30, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final regulatory work plan proposing changes to the current</p>	
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		regulations and updating the petition decision timeframe, as well as a copy of the draft proposed rule.	
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Note: The implementation of all OIG audits are reviewed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. USDA Audit Reports can be found at: www.usda.gov/oig/rptsaudits.htm

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of the activities associated with BSE, including the number of samples taken in fiscal years 2010 through 2015 as well as estimates for fiscal year 2016 and 2017? Please inform the Subcommittee of any recent policy changes with regard to this disease.

Response: APHIS' surveillance effort for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) includes testing samples from slaughter and livestock markets, farms, rendering facilities, and diagnostic laboratories. The testing at livestock markets is done on tissue removed from down or disabled cattle that are euthanized at these markets to remove them from live animal commerce. These activities are designed to detect one BSE case in one million adult cattle with 95 percent confidence. This goal far exceeds the standard required by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Our approach enables us to detect BSE at very low prevalence and assess any change in the BSE status of cattle. The surveillance information we collect enables us to facilitate trade and protect public health by providing evidence that certain diseases do not exist, or are at a very low prevalence, in the cattle population. No new BSE cases have been reported in the United States since April 2012.

We tested 44,301 valid samples for BSE in FY 2010; 40,482 in FY 2011; 42,202 in FY 2012; 43,173 in FY 2013; 41,291 in FY 2014; and 40,902 in FY 2015. The number of samples we collect, however, is not our main focus. In FY 2015, we modified our surveillance efforts by targeting populations that are most likely to contain animals affected with BSE. This modification is enabling us to reduce costs while maintaining surveillance at levels that exceed international standards. We plan to collect approximately 25,000 samples per year in FY 2016 and FY 2017.

The Agency's modified surveillance program uses OIE's weighted surveillance points system and aligns with the international scientific consensus that BSE surveillance programs should focus on obtaining quality samples from targeted subpopulations rather than sampling an entire adult cattle population. As a result, we are focusing on achieving OIE surveillance points rather than testing a certain number of samples. OIE's approach ensures that countries sample populations where the disease is most likely to be found. OIE's system assigns the highest point values to samples from animals with classic clinical BSE signs, while the lowest point values correspond to clinically normal animals tested at routine slaughter.

According to the OIE, the United States has a *negligible* risk status for transmitting BSE. To maintain this status, countries must accumulate 150,000 points over a seven-year period (approximately 21,000 points per year).

The United States has averaged more than 1 million points per year from FY 2007 to FY 2013, and achieved approximately 700,000 points in FY 2014 and 600,000 in FY 2015. The reduction in points in recent years reflects our modified surveillance efforts that have provided us more flexibility in addressing other cattle health issues, while maintaining BSE surveillance at levels that far exceed international

standards.

To achieve a *negligible* status, a country must demonstrate that it has taken appropriate risk management measures for a specified time period and must demonstrate that appropriate surveillance procedures are in place. In addition, the country must demonstrate that any BSE cases were imported and destroyed, or that any indigenous cases must have been born more than 11 years earlier and proper control and management actions have been taken since then. To retain this status, a country must annually provide information for the previous 12 months on surveillance results and feed controls, as well as any changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events.

APHIS has conducted several analyses to examine how BSE surveillance could be reduced. Many of the samples we currently obtain are low point-value samples from renderers and 3D/4D salvage slaughter plant operators where good medical histories are often unavailable. We expect that most of the sampling reduction will occur in these lower point samples. By applying most of the reductions to these types of samples, we can reduce total sample numbers to approximately 25,000, reduce costs, and still have a relatively minor impact (less than 50,000 points) on our point totals, keeping them well above the standard.

The United States' negligible risk status and our commitment to international standards have enabled us to urge our trading partners to adhere to international standards, thereby improving market access for U.S. beef exports. We have made it a priority to engage our trading partners who still have restrictions on U.S. beef that are inconsistent with our disease status, and eliminate all remaining BSE barriers to U.S. beef exports. In FY 2015, 14 countries removed all BSE restrictions on U.S. beef and beef products. Additionally, in January and February 2016, the following territories removed all of their BSE restrictions: Kenya, South Africa, Cayman Islands, St. Kitts and Nevis, Costa Rica, and Dominica.

Homeland Security and Food Defense

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the general activities and dollars for APHIS' involvement in the area of Homeland Security and/or food defense. What is the total requested for select agents?

Response: APHIS' FY 2017 budget request includes approximately \$377.4 million related to USDA's homeland security and food and agriculture defense efforts. Included in the total amount is \$249.2 million targeted at excluding and reducing potential threats entering our borders through the Agency's Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) program and analyzing data streams regarding agricultural imports. The AQI program encompasses various activities to address agricultural pest risks posed by international travel and trade. These activities include developing regulatory import policies to protect the health of U.S. agriculture and ecosystems; conducting off-shore risk reduction activities, such as foreign commodity preclearance programs for specific products; and, treating arriving containers and cargo, among others. The AQI program is funded by user fees (\$219.4 million) and appropriations (\$29.8 million) for certain activities.

Also included in the total amount is \$76.2 million related to protecting agriculture and food, and government facilities. Activities include gathering and analyzing plant and animal health information, including zoonotic disease information, and assessing potential agricultural threats. APHIS monitors select agents and toxins, and regulates registered entities that possess, use, or transfer them, to ensure the safe and secure importation and interstate transport of animal pathogens. The amount listed above includes \$9.6 million for the select agents program, which is funded through the Emergency Preparedness and Response and Animal Health Technical Services line items. APHIS also ensures continued mission operations and protection for employees. Funding for these activities is provided for in the Physical and Operational Security line item.

Lastly, APHIS maintains a cadre of trained professionals prepared to respond immediately to animal and plant health emergencies. Personnel investigate reports of suspected exotic pests and diseases and take emergency action if necessary. APHIS also actively engages State, Tribal, and local governments, and industries to advance their emergency preparedness and response capabilities. FY 2017 funding for these activities is \$52 million of the total amount and can be found within the Veterinary Diagnostics; Emergency Preparedness and Response; Equine, Cervid, and Small Ruminant Health; Swine Health; Cattle Health; and National Veterinary Stockpile line items.

Combating Invasive Species

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with any new innovative methodologies used by APHIS to combat invasive species.

Response: APHIS uses a variety of approaches and tools to combat invasive species. The Agency continually works to refine and enhance its methods, while searching for methods that fit particular pest situations and meet the needs of farmers, including organic producers. APHIS also takes advantage of new technologies and works to build them into its programs. For example, we are developing sophisticated, risk-based computer models to guide field activities and manage resources for its pest programs. APHIS is also working to identify biological indicators of pest prevalence internationally that could be used to trigger warnings, allowing the Agency to take action to prevent them from entering the United States.

APHIS and cooperators are currently working through the huanglongbing multi-Agency coordination (HLB MAC) group to identify and develop ways to implement a variety of new and innovative tools to respond to this devastating citrus disease. One of the innovative tools is a field-delivery system for thermotherapy, or heat treatment, to treat HLB-infected trees. Thermotherapy can help an HLB-infected tree regain productivity for at least four years. Several growers have used the thermotherapy model built by the HLB MAC project to build machines for use in their own groves. Several commercial firms are also using this model to offer thermotherapy as a business service. Other HLB MAC projects involve testing various management strategies to find the most effective ones. One strategy adopted by Florida growers

is lowering the pH of the soil and water high in bicarbonates to increase acidity, which allows trees to better uptake nutrients and support healthy roots, even when they are infected with HLB.

To help eradicate the pale cyst nematode in Idaho, APHIS tested a promising new tool in FY 2015, the use of a "trap crop". The pale cyst nematode attacks potatoes and other crops in the same family. The program planted a crop that is related to potatoes in three trial fields to stimulate the nematodes to hatch but not allow them to reproduce. The trials were successful in reducing nematode populations, and APHIS is refining the method for continued use during the FY 2016 growing season.

APHIS is also continuing efforts to manage another potato pest, the golden nematode, using potato varieties developed through conventional breeding techniques to be resistant to the pest. APHIS and USDA's Agricultural Research Service helped fund a successful effort at Cornell University to develop a new variety of marketable potato to reduce the populations of the golden nematode and an emerging race of golden nematode as well. The potato's genetic resistance to both races means that when farmers plant it, it will reduce the viability of the golden nematode population as well as the risk of its spread and impact.

APHIS also is using innovative methods to target invasive wildlife species, such as feral swine. A critical component in the long-term success of the effort to reduce feral swine populations is the availability of an effective toxicant and delivery system. APHIS evaluated a new modular bait dispensing system for delivering toxicants to reduce populations of feral swine. The system is selective for feral swine and maximizes the availability of bait to the maximum number of pigs while excluding non-targeted species. The Agency also developed a method for detecting the DNA of feral swine in water. As a result, the program can detect the presence of a few feral swine in an area and facilitate the removal of the animals before the population increases and removal becomes more difficult or not possible.

APHIS will continue to look for and develop new and innovative control methods for its invasive species programs.

Information Systems

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing a complete breakout of the appropriated funds for information systems acquisition and the purpose of the acquisition for fiscal years 2010 through 2015 as well as estimates for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Information Technology Infrastructure
Obligations by Purpose/Category
FY 2010 - FY 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

Purpose	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (Est.)	FY 2017 (Est.)
Hardware Acquisitions	\$293	\$338	\$681	\$243	0	0	0	0
Hardware Maintenance	1,706	1,785	231	308	\$540	\$587	\$154	\$150
Software Acquisitions	365	267	366	229	580	104	359	200
Software Maintenance	2,049	2,220	3,216	3,091	2,992	3,285	3,064	3,000
Cloud Computing	0	0	0	50	139	275	674	901
Totals	\$4,413	\$4,610	\$4,494	\$3,921	\$4,251	\$4,251	\$4,251	\$4,251

The APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure program provides funding for the hardware, software (including licensing and supports costs) and telecommunications infrastructure that gives Agency employees office automation tools, Internet access and access to mission-critical programs and administrative applications. The program supports the stable and secure information infrastructure for those mission-critical applications and the day-to-day business of APHIS. APHIS has been able to maintain the same level of infrastructure, at a reduced cost, due to the retirement of a server operating system, the transition to a new email platform, and the use of a virtual cloud storage server. A similar level of funding is anticipated in future years to maintain current levels of licensing and maintenance.

Regulatory Enforcement

Mr. Aderholt: How many animal and plant health regulatory enforcement violation cases are pending at the agency? How many cases did APHIS close or complete in fiscal years 2010 through 2016 to date?

Response: As of March 3, 2016, APHIS had 546 open investigations involving alleged violations of animal and plant health regulatory provisions, and 821 non-investigated reports of violation involving animal and plant health regulatory provisions. A non-investigated report of violation contains adequate evidence to support an enforcement action (generally an official warning or modest pre-litigation monetary penalty) without the need for a full investigation.

The information below is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT
VIOLATION CASES

Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 ²	FY 2013	FY 2014 ³	FY 2015	FY 2016 (as of March 3, 2016)
Closed/Completed Cases ¹	5,491	5,676	4,186	4,519	2,743	1,922	642

¹APHIS may use multiple enforcement actions to close or complete a case.

²In FY 2012, APHIS began improving business processes to expedite processing times for enforcement actions and significantly reduce the backlog of enforcement cases. As a result, APHIS focused enforcement actions on alleged violations that present the greatest risk to animal and plant health. This approach continues in FY 2016.

³In March 2014, APHIS revised the Manual on Agriculture Clearance which governs Agriculture Quarantine Activities that the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) carries out on behalf of APHIS at U.S. ports of entry. The revisions increased the number of days within which CBP may attempt to collect civil penalties that it assesses in connection with lower risk, non-investigated reports of violation from 5 days to 20 days before referring it to APHIS for enforcement action.

Training for Foreign Animal Disease

Mr. Aderholt: How many training courses were provided in fiscal year 2015 and planned for in fiscal year 2016 to increase foreign animal disease awareness, where were they conducted, what was the number in attendance, and what did they cost?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD) TRAINING
FY 2015

COURSE TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	APHIS COST
Annual Poultry Disease Response	Brazil, South America	180	\$3,544
National Poultry Improvement Plan Training	Algeria	32	\$50,152
Avian Diseases Workshop - Caribvet*	Barbados	25	\$2,690

COURSE TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	APHIS COST
Workshop on Molecular Diagnosis of Avian Diseases	Chile	30	\$90,000
Emergency Poultry Disease Response Training	University of Delaware, Newark, DE	20	\$163,000
Sampling Procedures and Diagnosis Techniques of Poultry Diseases	Ghana	22	\$33,000
Training on Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV) Isolation and Antibody ELISA	Thailand	15	\$8,000
Clinical Practice Guideline for PEDV	Thailand	12	\$8,400
Symposium and Hands On Training on Swine Coronavirus	Thailand	15	\$7,004
Clinical Practice Guidance for Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus (PRRSV)	Thailand	200	\$3,600
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) Surveillance Review Workshop	Ecuador, South America	15	\$7,000
Workshop for Classical Swine Fever (CSF) and BSE	Panama	25	\$15,000
Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Animal Health Capacity Building	Haiti	15	\$3,728
Transcaucasia Resiliency Exercise	Republic of Georgia	25	\$23,127
Veterinary Epidemiology	India	28	\$18,500
Technical Training in Animal Health	Dominican Republic	5	\$10,035
Risk Analysis Training	Israel	25	\$10,000
Good Emergency Management Practice	Benin, West Africa	30	\$23,431

COURSE TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	APHIS COST
Biosafety and Biosecurity Laboratory Assessment	Kenya and Ethiopia	30	\$12,000
Biosafety and Biosecurity Laboratory Assessment	Uganda	30	\$12,000
Incident Command Training	Panama	60	\$55,251
Incident Command Training	Ecuador	22	\$3,500
Regional Workshop on Prevention and Control of Neglected Zoonosis	Thailand	20	\$16,279
International Transboundary Animal Disease (ITAD) Training in Spanish*	Plum Island, NY	25	\$100,000
ITAD training in English*	Plum Island, NY	29	\$275,000
International Training on Pathogens at the Human-Animal Interface	Thailand	7	\$7,200
GPS training	Bolivia	22	\$3,500
Participatory Epidemiology Training	Malawi	21	\$68,642
Assessment, Development and Implementation of the National Program to Control Brucellosis and Tuberculosis	Bolivia	25	\$11,600
Wildlife Disease Training	Gambia	35	\$31,000
Area Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) Response Training - District 5	Bozeman, MT	31	\$7,919
Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostic Training	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL), Plum Island, NY	27	\$51,834

COURSE TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	APHIS COST
APHIS Animal Health Emergency Management Training and Exercise Plan Overview	Webinar	179	\$0
FADD Training Course for APHIS, State, and Military Veterinarians**	FADDL, Plum Island, NY	30	\$36,073
FADD Training Course for APHIS, State, and Military Veterinarians**	FADDL, Plum Island, NY	31	\$66,879
FAD Investigation Refresher Course	National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), with portions broadcast from the FADDL	20	\$4,821
Area FADD Response Training (District 2)	Athens, GA	14	\$4,931
FAD Emergency Preparedness and Response	Webinar	160	\$0
Emergency Preparedness and Response - Avian Influenza Update	Webinar	150	\$0
Wildlife Seminar for Emergency Animal Disease Preparedness	University of Georgia, Athens, GA	30	\$1,344
Smith-Kilborne Program***	Riverdale, MD, & FADDL, Plum Island, NY	29	\$84,384
University of Tennessee Foreign Animal and Emerging Diseases	University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN	30	\$8,096
The Caribbean Animal Health Network (CaribVET) is a collaboration network involving veterinary services, laboratories, research institutes, and regional/international organizations to improve animal and veterinary public health in the Caribbean.			
* An Interagency Agreement is in place with the Department of Defense to send attendees to FADD courses sponsored by USDA/APHIS. The total of this agreement reduced or will reduce the cost of each FADD course by \$100,000. Two of these courses are provided each year.			
** APHIS has an interagency agreement with the Department of Defense to send attendees to APHIS-sponsored FADD courses. The total of this agreement reduced or will reduce the cost of each FADD course by \$30,000. Two of these courses are provided each year.			

COURSE TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	APHIS COST
*** The Smith-Kilborne Program is designed to acquaint veterinary students with various foreign animal diseases which potentially threaten the domestic animal population.			

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD) TRAINING
FY 2016 PLANNED

COURSE TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	APHIS COST
Emergency Poultry Response Training	Newark, DE	20	\$153,000
Workshop: Control of Avian Influenza (AI)	Ghana, West Africa	60	\$89,000
AI Surveillance, Preparedness, and Response	Brazil, South America	35	\$94,100
Practical Tools for Poultry Diseases and Biosecurity at the Poultry Farms	Ghana, West Africa	30	\$44,201
Surveillance of AI in Wildlife Birds	Cameroon, West Africa	25	\$61,500
Practical Tools for Poultry Diseases Detection and Biosecurity at Farms	Burkina Faso, West Africa	30	\$58,093
Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Training for Newcastle and AI	Honduras, Central America	10	\$18,232
Diagnostic Laboratory Techniques for Newcastle and AI	San Salvador, El Salvador	15	\$18,000
Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Training	Senegal, West Africa	35	\$45,000
West Africa Chief Veterinary Officers (CVO) Meeting to Discuss Peste des Petits (PPR), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), and African Swine Fever (ASF)	Togo, West Africa	24	90,000
Workshop on Sampling Procedures and Diagnosis of PPR	Ghana, West Africa	40	\$48,000

COURSE TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	APHIS COST
Bovine Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Diagnostic Techniques	Guyana, South America	30	\$2,559
Brucellosis Surveillance and Diagnostics Techniques	Bolivia, South America	25	\$35,000
Swine Diseases workshop	Cuba	45	\$45,000
International Transboundary Animal Disease (ITAD) Training	Mongolia	27	\$37,700
ITAD Training	Paraguay	55	\$30,000
Animal Disease Management Training	Malaysia	30	\$43,000
ITAD Training*	Plum Island, NY	28	\$200,000
Veterinary Quality Assurance Training	Newark, DE	20	\$45,000
Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostic Training	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostics Laboratory (FADDL), Plum Island, NY	25	\$42,604
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) Training Course for APHIS, State, and Military Veterinarians**	FADDL, Plum Island, NY	28	\$63,500
FADD Training Course for APHIS, State, and Military Veterinarians**	FADDL, Plum Island, NY	32	\$63,500
FAD Investigation Refresher Course	National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), with portions broadcast from the FADDL	20	\$15,500
FAD Investigation Refresher Course	NVSL, portions broadcast from the FADDL	20	\$15,500
Area FADD Response Training (District 1)	Raleigh, NC	40	\$9,700
Wildlife Seminar for Emergency Animal Disease Preparedness	University of Georgia, Athens, GA	48	\$1,600
Smith-Kilborne Program***	Riverdale, MD, & FADDL, Plum Island, NY	30	\$98,453

COURSE TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	APHIS COST
Area FADD Response Training (District 2)	TBD	40	\$9,700
Area FADD Response Training (District 3)	Owatonna, MN	40	\$9,700
* An Interagency Agreement is in place with the Department of Defense to send attendees to APHIS-sponsored Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) courses. The total of this agreement reduced or will reduce the cost of each FADD course by \$100,000. Two of these courses are provided each year.			
** APHIS has an interagency agreement with the Department of Defense to send attendees to APHIS-sponsored FADD courses. The total of this agreement reduced or will reduce the cost of each FADD course by \$30,000. Two of these courses are provided each year.			
*** The Smith-Kilborne Program is designed to acquaint veterinary students with various foreign animal diseases which potentially threaten the domestic animal population.			

The costs in the tables above consist of appropriated funds, but they do not include the personnel costs associated with coordinating these training courses. They include costs for speaker travel and, in rare cases, participant travel. Training costs can vary significantly due to factors such as the delivery method, length of the course, cooperator contributions, participant travel, and the locations of the trainings. If APHIS resources are not available, the Agency works with outside sources to meet the needs of other countries. APHIS conducts additional training for foreign officials at the request of and with reimbursement from other entities.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Vaccines

Mr. Aderholt: Some livestock producers have been concerned about an adequate supply of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccines. The current process for producing FMD vaccine requires sending vaccine antigen concentrate from the vaccine bank at Plum Island, New York to Europe to produce the finished vaccine. This is a complicated process since the U.S. does not have FMD, but it is important that we are prepared should there ever be an outbreak.

What steps have been taken to increase the amount of vaccine available as well as improving the efficiency in providing the vaccines?

Response: If foot-and-mouth (FMD) were detected in the United States, APHIS would initially employ a "stamping-out" strategy, which involves the slaughter and disposal of all infected and exposed animals. If this strategy does not quickly control FMD, we would rapidly employ alternative strategies, including emergency vaccination. We would use vaccination to protect U.S. herds and allow healthy animals and their products to continue to be consumed, thus reducing the negative impact on producer livelihoods, the food supply, and the environment. Currently, APHIS would only be able to provide vaccine

doses for 1.5 percent of susceptible U.S. livestock in the event of an FMD outbreak. While expanding the vaccine bank would provide significant additional protection against FMD outbreaks, any substantial increase in the number and types of vaccines available would be extremely costly.

The Bank's technical experts estimate that the Bank needs at least 25 million vaccine doses for each of the 10 high risk FMD strains to begin addressing a medium to large sized FMD outbreak. These doses would last an estimated 14 weeks, enough time for manufacturers to produce an ongoing supply of vaccine that is specific to the outbreak to provide a long-term solution. Approximately \$125 million would be needed to purchase and store this amount of concentrate in an offshore, vendor-managed inventory. A vendor-managed inventory would instruct manufacturers to keep a fixed amount of finished, ready to use, vaccine in their inventory. This requires manufacturers to create new batches of vaccine before current stocks of vaccine lose efficacy. This process mitigates any gaps of having ready-to-use vaccine in the event of an outbreak.

Mr. Aderholt: Have you given any consideration to or done any analysis to estimate the cost to contract for an offshore vaccine bank?

Response: Currently, the United States partners with Mexico and Canada to manage the North American Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Vaccine Bank on Plum Island, New York. The bank maintains a stockpile of vaccine antigen concentrate (VAC), which can be shipped to a foreign manufacturer and formulated into vaccine in case of an outbreak. The concentrate has a 5-year shelf life, but we can potentially store the concentrate for an additional five years using testing to verify the potency, although it is no longer guaranteed by the manufacturer. The vaccine has a 1-year shelf life. All vaccine manufacturers have a quality control system in place to test the VAC for purity, potency, safety, and efficacy. After five years, the manufacturer may buy-back the VAC under certain conditions.

Currently, the Bank holds concentrate for approximately 10 million vaccine doses that the manufacturer guarantees effective. It also holds outdated, unguaranteed concentrate that the manufacturer will process on a case-by-case basis. The uncertain efficacy of this older concentrate makes it difficult to estimate the number of vaccine doses that could be produced from it. In addition, FMD vaccine is made-to-order and global surge capacity is highly limited. Further, the vaccines are strain-specific and may not be effective against a different FMD strain. Complicating this problem is the fact that the virus is always evolving, requiring the addition of new strains to the Bank.

Because the vaccine bank on Plum Island has reached capacity, the United States, Mexico, and Canada are considering the possibility of contracting for an offshore vaccine bank to supplement the stockpile at Plum Island. This offshore bank would be used not only for the manufacture and formulation of the finished vaccine, but also for the long-term storage of future vaccine concentrate. For biosafety reasons, the concentrate now maintained at Plum Island would remain there until it expires or until it needs to be formulated into vaccine.

The commissioners for the three countries support the idea of an offshore vaccine bank. The cost to store enough concentrate for 2.5 million vaccine doses, for example, with a foreign manufacturer is approximately \$20,000 per year. However, we estimate that we would need sufficient concentrate for at least 25 million vaccine doses for each of the 10 high-risk FMD strains - a total of 250 million doses - to guard against a large outbreak. It would cost approximately \$125 million to purchase as well as store concentrate for this volume of doses. In addition, storing concentrate offshore requires a contractual agreement with a vaccine company that is under the regulatory control of a foreign government. However, there are many advantages to storing VAC offshore at the manufacturer level, including the eligibility for the buy-back program, the eligibility to enter into international vaccine sharing arrangements, the elimination of concerns related to the shipping of large volumes of future VAC to the manufacturer, and reduced costs for overhead and maintenance of storage equipment.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the current level of funding available for providing FMD vaccine? Is this sufficient to meet the needs should there be a large outbreak - or even a small one?

Response: The current annual funding level for the North American foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) Vaccine Bank is approximately \$1.7 million, with the United States contributing approximately \$1.2 million and Mexico and Canada contributing the remainder. The total cost is shared among the United States (70 percent), Mexico (20 percent), and Canada (10 percent). In 2015, the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service estimated that there were more than 160 million cattle and swine and almost eight million sheep and goats in the United States. All of these animals are susceptible to FMD. With the current stockpile levels, APHIS would be able to provide vaccine doses for 1.5 percent of susceptible U.S. livestock. A medium- to large-sized outbreak would exceed our current FMD vaccine capabilities.

To provide an added level of protection against FMD in the case of a medium- to large-sized outbreak, the Bank's technical experts estimate a need for at least 25 million vaccine doses for each of the 10 high risk FMD strains. To reach this level, APHIS is considering combinations of several potential funding sources for this endeavor, including various types of federal funding as well as industry contributions. In the event of a small outbreak, APHIS would employ a "stamping-out" strategy that involves the slaughter and disposal of all infected and exposed animals. As a result, we would not expect to need vaccine in these cases.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION (GIPSA)
Overall Performance Management at the Grain Inspection, Packers and
Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a few particular performance measures over the past year that show the agency's overall progress.

Response: GIPSA's strategic plan for 2016-2020 contains ten performance measures that show the Agency's overall progress, five performance measures for the Packers and Stockyards Program (PSP), and four performance measures for the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS).

GIPSA measures the overall performance of PSP by annually measuring regulated entities' compliance with the Packers and Stockyards Act (P&S Act). The performance measure encompasses activities PSP conducts directly or indirectly that influence industry compliance. In FY 2015, GIPSA realized an 82 percent level of industry compliance. In FY 2016, GIPSA anticipates an 83 percent level of industry compliance.

For the overall performance of the Grain Regulatory Program (GRP), GIPSA annually measures the percent of market-identified quality attributes needed for trading for which GIPSA has provided standardization and percent accuracy of grain inspection certificates.

GIPSA addresses market needs by ensuring the market relevance and value of the official standards and procedures for grains, and by developing new tests that measure market-relevant grain quality attributes. In FY 2015, GIPSA was able to provide standardization for 97 percent of market identified attributes. In FY 2016, GIPSA anticipates providing standardization for 98 percent of market-identified attributes.

GIPSA measures certificate accuracy through a comprehensive review of certificates issued through its Certificates Program and third-party programs. GIPSA identifies and quantifies certificate accuracy for a subset of certificates issued. Certificate errors are identified and provided to the official service provider for correction and establishment of procedures to prevent their recurrence. In FY 2015, GIPSA certificate accuracy was 98.5 percent, exceeding the estimated 90% accuracy level.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the latest performance results within the Packers and Stockyards area of responsibility.

Response: P&SP measures its overall performance by annually measuring regulated entities' compliance with the P&S Act. The performance measure encompasses activities P&SP conducts directly or indirectly that influence industry compliance. P&SP's overall performance rate is a composite index of five program-wide audit and inspection activities based on a scientifically-drawn random sample(s) of subject entities. In 2015, the index included: 1) the financial components of the poultry contract compliance; 2) financial reviews of custodial accounts; 3) financial reviews of prompt payments of a random sample of firms; 4) inspection of scales and weighing practices at markets, dealers, and live poultry dealers, and 5) inspection of all carcass evaluation devices and carcass evaluation practices for packing plants purchasing more than 1,000 head per year. In FY 2015, the industry compliance index increased over the FY 2014 rates with the exceptions of the custodial audit, which decreased slightly and the poultry contracts and payments, which dropped from 81.1 percent compliance in FY 2014 to 59.4 percent in FY 2015. In reviewing poultry

contracts, P&SP agents determine whether contracts properly disclose information required by the P&S Act and whether live poultry dealers pay for poultry or grower services within the time required by the P&S Act. P&SP has not determined the specific cause of the drop in compliance by live poultry dealers in FY 2015, but this sharp decline from 81.1 percent in 2014 to 59.4 percent in 2015 brought down the overall index.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the latest performance results in the area of grain inspection and weighing.

Response: In 2015, GIPSA conducted 3.5million official grain inspections. The table below shows a comparison of inspections for FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015. The numbers include grains for which GIPSA maintains official standards: barley, canola, corn, flaxseed, oats, rye, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower seed, triticale, wheat, and mixed grain. The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Item	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Number of Official Original Inspections (FGIS and Delegated States/Official Agencies)	2,970,933	3,323,602	3,453,880
Quantity of Standardized Grain Officially Inspected (Million Metric Tons)			
Domestic	144.4	171.9	180.0
Export by FGIS	57.8	82.6	82.4
by Delegated States	19.4	26.1	31.0
by Designated Agencies	8.7	17.3	11.9
Total	230.3	297.9	305.3

U.S. Exports

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a description of GIPSA's involvement with biotechnology and U.S. exports.

Response: GIPSA's Biotechnology Laboratory maintains technical expertise in the detection and quantification of genetically engineered (GE) traits in corn, soybeans, rice, flaxseed, and other grains as necessary. GIPSA has verified the performances of twenty-two different DNA-based detection techniques for the quantification of GE content in grains and maintains state of the art technology in its laboratory.

Through its Corn and Soybean Proficiency Program, GIPSA evaluates and reports on the proficiency of private, academic, and public sector laboratories to detect GE traits in grains and oilseeds. Currently the program has 205 participating organizations, approximately 90-100 of which participate in a given round of biannual sample dissemination.

Through this program, USDA seeks to improve the overall performance of testing for GE grains and oilseeds in the United States and abroad. GIPSA also evaluates the performance of protein-based rapid test kits developed to detect GE grains and oilseeds, and confirms that test kits operate in accordance with manufacturers' claims. The program includes evaluations of test kits that detect a wide range of GE traits in corn and soybeans.

Due to GIPSA's technical expertise in the detection of GE traits in grains, GIPSA provides support to the Department's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service in the event that unapproved GE grains are released into commerce. In these instances, GIPSA provides technical expertise, sample evaluation, detection method evaluation, and other available resources to assist APHIS in investigating and resolving the issue.

Mr. Aderholt: Previously GIPSA provided information that the agency was evaluating the accuracy and the potential of utilizing a Quantitative Genetically-Engineered (GE) Rapid Test Kit Program in fiscal year 2015. Please provide an update on this program.

Response: To respond to emerging technology, in FY 2015, GIPSA began evaluating the feasibility of implementing a Quantitative GE Rapid Test Kit Program. Currently, DNA-based testing is recognized as the industry's benchmark for detecting and quantifying GE traits. However, DNA-based testing is costly and time consuming. Therefore, rapid quantitative protein-based test kits have been developed for the detection of GE traits in grains.

GIPSA began evaluating the precision and accuracy of this new technology to determine if these test kits are capable of providing reliable results that can be verified through GIPSA's performance evaluation and certification program.

GIPSA has completed the evaluation of the feasibility of implementing a Quantitative GE Rapid Test Kit Program. While emergent quantitative test kits have benefits as compared to traditional qualitative technology, there were numerous challenges associated with implementing a verification program. The quantitative test kits analyzed displayed a reasonable level of measurement precision, however GE contents as measured by these kits were not consistently in agreement with those obtained through a DNA-based method. The lack of concordance between the two technologies, as well as the unavailability of certified reference material for the rapid test kits preclude GIPSA from implementing a Quantitative GE Rapid Test Kit Program at this time.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe GIPSA's overall involvement in the facilitation of U.S. trade and how the agency works with other parts of USDA or other parts of the federal government to assist with U.S. exports.

Response: GIPSA provides the U.S. grain industry with an efficient, reliable, and accurate inspection system. Through a unique network of Federal, State, and private official service providers, the

Federal Grain Inspection Service provides the grain industry with an independent third party quality assessment through the establishment and uniform application of the U.S. Grain Standards, using uniform sampling and testing procedures, as well as approved equipment.

GIPSA further facilitates trade by providing technical assistance and training in the U.S. and abroad to importers, traders, end-users, and other government officials to gain a better understanding of the U.S. grain marketing system, grain standards, and inspection methods and procedures. These activities include representing USDA at grain marketing and grain grading seminars, meeting with foreign governments and grain industry representatives to resolve grain quality and weight discrepancies, helping other countries develop domestic grain and commodity standards and marketing infrastructures, assisting importers with quality specifications, and training local inspectors in U.S. inspection methods and procedures. These activities foster a better understanding of the entire U.S. grain marketing system and serve to enhance purchasers' confidence in U.S. grain.

Grain Regulatory Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the major program changes included in the recent reauthorization of the U.S. Grain Standards Act. Please provide an update on the Agency's implementation of these changes.

Response: The Agriculture Reauthorizations Act of 2015 amended the United States Grain Standards Act (USGSA), resulting in the following program changes for FGIS:

- Removes the requirement to officially weigh all inbound intercompany barge shipments for export elevators;
- Removes GIPSA's discretionary authority to approve or deny waivers in "emergency or other circumstances that would not impair the objectives of the [USGSA]";
- Requires tonnage fees to be based on the 5-year rolling average of export tonnage volume;
- Requires GIPSA to adjust fees at least annually to maintain a 3 to 6 month operating reserve;
- Allows official inspection agencies to operate in adjacent agencies' territories provided both agencies agree to the situation;
- Extends the term licenses for inspectors, technicians, and weighers from 3 years to 5 years;
- Requires GIPSA to review State delegations every 5 years; and
- Extends the term of designations for official agencies from 3 years to 5 years.

On January 25, 2016, GIPSA issued a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* to implement these changes (81 FR 3970). GIPSA plans to finalize the rule in Summer/early Fall 2016. In addition, GIPSA's account for supervision of official inspection and weighing exceeds the 6 month threshold. In response, GIPSA plans to suspend the assessment of the supervision fee for domestic services performed by designated official agencies and States. The 2015 reauthorization of the USGSA

imposed a statutory requirement on FGIS to maintain operating reserve balances sufficient to cover expenses for a period between 3 and 6 months. The operating reserve account balance for supervision of official agencies is equal to approximately \$8.5 million or between 72 and 86 months of operating costs. The supervision fee was reduced permanently (not suspended) by approximately 40% in 1985.

Due to the centralization of oversight activities into the Domestic Inspection Operations Office, GIPSA has seen a reduction of the cost to carry out supervision activities.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list along with the location of all of the facilities where the Federal Grain Inspection Service provides mandatory and voluntary services.

Response: The FGIS Official Agency Directory is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]



United States Department of Agriculture

Marketing and
Regulatory
Programs

Grain Inspection,
Packers and
Stockyards
Administration

Federal Grain
Inspection

Quality Assurance
and Compliance
Division

Kansas City, MO

May 20, 2016

Official Agency Directory

Non-Discrimination Policy

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees, and applicants for employment on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases will apply to all programs and/or employment activities.)

To File an Employment Complaint

If you wish to file an employment complaint, you must contact your agency's EEO counselor (<https://www.ascr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/EEOCounselorListFinal.pdf>) within 45 days of the date of the alleged discriminatory act, event, or in the case of a personnel action. Additional information can be found online at <https://www.ascr.usda.gov/filing-discrimination-complaint-usda-employee>.

To File a Program Complaint

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form (https://www.ascr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/Complain_combined_6_8_12_508_0.pdf) found online at <https://www.ascr.usda.gov/node/119>, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at program.intake@usda.gov.

Persons with Disabilities

Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities and you wish to file either an EEO or program complaint please contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish).

Persons with disabilities who wish to file a program complaint, please see information above on how to contact us by mail directly or by email. If you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

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Definition of Terms

Official Agency: States and privately owned entities designated and/or delegated by the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA), Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) to provide official inspection and/or weighing services under the authority of the United States Grain Standards Act (USGSA). Only entities listed in this Directory are recognized as Official Agencies (OAs) by FGIS.

Designation: Provides permissive official domestic inspection and/or weighing services under the USGSA.

Delegation: Provides official mandatory export inspection and weighing services under the USGSA, at export port locations. Only States are delegated to perform export inspection and weighing services.

Commodity Sampling Agreements under the AMA of 1946: GIPSA may enter an agreement with a State to have State employees perform certain Federal functions related to providing inspection and weighing services under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (AMA). Specifically, Federally-trained and -licensed State employees perform a number of voluntary services, including sampling, bulk weighing, checkloading, checkweighing, condition examination, condition of container examination, stowage examination, sanitation inspection, falling number testing, and related services for rice, dry beans, peas, split peas, lentils, hops, and processed grain products. These functions are performed by Federally-licensed State employees under the supervision of a State manager. A GIPSA manager provides general oversight and monitoring of the program. GIPSA reimburses the State for work performed by State employees.

Commodity Inspection Agreements under the AMA of 1946: GIPSA may authorize OAs to provide certain official services under the AMA. OAs perform a wide range of voluntary inspection activities and related functions for rice, dry beans, peas, split peas, lentils, hops, and processed grain products. These functions are performed by Federally-trained and -licensed OA employees who are under the direct supervision of OA program managers. A GIPSA manager provides general oversight and monitoring of the program. The OA collects fees for these services and pays GIPSA a predetermined percentage of these fees for GIPSA oversight.

FULL NAMES OF OFFICIAL AGENCIES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS

DELEGATED ONLY

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	Wisconsin
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DELEGATED AND DESIGNATED STATES

Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries	Alabama
South Carolina Department of Agriculture	South Carolina
Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Virginia
Washington Department of Agriculture	Washington

DESIGNATED STATES

Georgia Department of Agriculture	Georgia
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Louisiana
Maryland Department of Agriculture	Maryland
Missouri Department of Agriculture	Missouri
Montana Department of Agriculture	Montana
North Carolina Department of Agriculture	North Carolina
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	Utah

PRIVATLY OWNED OFFICIAL AGENCIES

Aberdeen Grain Inspection, Inc.	Aberdeen
Amarillo Grain Exchange, Inc.	Amarillo
J. W. Barton Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Barton
Cairo Grain Inspection Agency, Inc.	Cairo
California-Agri Inspection Company, Ltd.	California-Agri
Central Illinois Grain Inspection, Inc.	Central Illinois
Champaign-Danville Grain Inspection Departments, Inc.	Champaign
Columbus Grain Inspection, Inc.	Columbus
Detroit Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Detroit

Eastern Iowa Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc.	Eastern Iowa
Enid Grain Inspection Company, Inc.	Enid
Farwell Commodity and Grain Services, Inc.	Farwell Southwest
Fremont Grain Inspection Department, Inc.	Fremont
Hastings Grain Inspection, Inc.	Hastings
Idaho Grain Inspection Service	Idaho
Grain Inspection, Inc. (Jamestown)	Jamestown
Kankakee Grain Inspection, Inc.	Kankakee
Kansas Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Kansas
Keokuk Grain Inspection Service	Keokuk
Lincoln Inspection Service, Inc.	Lincoln
John R. McCrea Agency, Inc.	McCrea
Michigan Grain Inspection Services, Inc.	Michigan
Mid-Iowa Grain Inspection, Inc.	Mid-Iowa
Midsouth Grain Inspection Service	Midsouth
Minot Grain Inspection, Inc.	Minot
North Dakota Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	North Dakota
Northeast Indiana Grain Inspection, Inc.	Northeast Indiana
Northern Plains Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Northern Plains
Ohio Valley Grain Inspection, Inc.	Ohio Valley
Omaha Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Omaha
Plainview Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc.	Plainview
D. R. Schaal Agency, Inc.	Schaal
Sioux City Inspection and Weighing Service Company	Sioux City
State Grain Inspection, Inc.	State Grain
Titus Grain Inspection, Inc.	Titus
Tri-State Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Tri-State

DELEGATED AND DESIGNATED STATES

Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries

1445 Federal Drive

Montgomery, AL 36107-1123

John McMillan, Commissioner

334-240-7231

Darrell Buxton, Shipping Point Inspection Director

334-792-5182

Frank Guesnard, Chief Inspector

251-438-2549

P.O. Box 244

FAX 251-438-2637

Mobile, AL 36601

e-mail: mobileinspection@agi.alabama.gov**South Carolina Department of Agriculture**

P.O. Box 11280

Columbia, SC 29211-1280

Street address: 1200 Senate Street, 5th floor, Wade Hampton Bld., Columbia, SC 29201

Hugh E. Weathers, Commissioner

803-737-4597

Jack Dantzler, Director of Inspection Services

Debra Loftin, Grain Inspection Services

803-556-6403

Main Lab: SC Ports Authority/North Charleston Terminal

100 Remount Road Bldg. 597, North Charleston, SC 29406

Mail: 117 Ballard Court, West Columbia, SC 29172

homepage: <http://www.scdas.state.sc.us/>e-mail: dloftin@scda.sc.govSend inquiries to Jack.Dantzler@ams.usda.gov**Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services**

102 Governor Street, Room 329 Oliver Hill Building

FAX 804-371-7785

Richmond, VA 23219-3639

Matthew J. Lohr, Commissioner

804-786-3501

Sandra J. Adams, Deputy Commissioner

Charles R. Green, Director of Marketing

804-786-3530

Tom Smith, Jr., Director of Commodity Services

804-786-3549

Paul A. Caruso, Supervisor, Grain Marketing Services

757-494-2464

P.O. Box 7476

FAX 757-494-2463

Chesapeake, VA 23324-7476

homepage: <http://www.vdacs.state.va.us/grain/index.html>e-mail: paul.caruso@vdacs.virginia.gov

Washington Department of Agriculture

360-902-1800

P.O. Box 42560

Olympia, WA 98504-2560

Street address: NRB Second Floor -- 1111 Washington Street, Olympia, WA 98504

Derek I. Sandison, Director of Agriculture

Kirk Robinson, Deputy Director

360-902-1888

Jason Ferrante, Assistant Director, Commodity Inspection Division

360-902-1827

Phillip Garcia, Acting Grain Inspection Program Manager

253-820-3756

Tom Dolly, Quality Assurance Manager

360-753-1484

homepage: <http://agr.wa.gov/Inspection/GrainInspection/>e-mail: PGarcia@agr.wa.gov**DELEGATED (ONLY) STATE****Wisconsin Department of Agriculture,****Trade and Consumer Protection**

FAX 608-224-4939

P.O. Box 8911

Madison, WI 53708-8911

Street address: 2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison, WI 53704

Ben Brancel, Secretary

Jeff Lyon, Deputy Secretary

Sandy Chalmers, Administrator

Jeremy S. McPherson, Director, Bureau of Business Trade Practices

608-224-5105

e-mail: jeremy.mcpherson@datcp.state.wi.us

David Martin, Manager - Superior Office

715-392-7854

404 Tower Avenue, Superior, WI 54880

FAX 715-392-7847

Email: davidjl.martin@wisconsin.gov

DESIGNATED STATES

Georgia Department of Agriculture

19 Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive, Room 604
Atlanta, GA 30334-4200

FAX 229-386-3141

Gary W. Black, Commissioner

404-656-3600

Dr. Reuben Beverly, Division Director, Plant Industry

Mark McMillan, Grain Lab Manager

Michael K. Cooper, Chief Inspector

229-386-3145

P.O. Box 1507, Tifton, GA 31793-1507

FAX 229-386-3141

homepage: <http://www.agr.georgia.gov/1grain-grading.aspx>

email: mcooper@agr.state.ga.us

Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry

P.O. Box 3098

FAX 225-237-5645

Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3098

Street address: 5825 Florida Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806-4248

Mike Strain, DMV, Commissioner

225-922-1341

Benjy Rayburn, Assistant Commissioner

Kyra Holden, Director, Agricultural Commodities Commission

John L. Sanders, Agriculture Specialist, Program Manager

318-428-0116

10356 Highway 17

FAX 318-428-5453

Oak Grove, LA 71263

e-mail: len_s@ldaf.state.la.us

Maryland Department of Agriculture

50 Harry S. Truman Parkway

410-841-5769

Annapolis, MD 21401

FAX 410-841-2750

Earl F. Hance, Secretary

Mary Ellen Setting, Deputy Secretary

Patrick McMillan, Assistant Secretary

Contact: Deanna L. Baldwin, Program Manager

Email: Deanna.Baldwin@maryland.gov

Missouri Department of Agriculture

P.O. Box 630

Jefferson City, MO 65102-0630

Street address: 1616 Missouri Boulevard, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0630

Dr. Richard Fordyce, Department Director

Darryl Chatman, Deputy Department Director

Chris Klenklen, Division Director, Grain Inspection and Warehousing

Jimmy Williams, Program Administrator, Grain Inspection Services Program

homepage: <http://www.mda.mo.gov/>e-mail: jimmy.williams@mda.mo.gov

573-751-5515

FAX 573-751-5516

Montana Department of Agriculture

P.O. Box 200201

Helena, MT 59620-0201

Street address: 303 N. Roberts Street, Rm. 220, Helena, MT 59601-4543

Ron de Yong, Director

Joel Clairmont, Administrator, Montana State Grain Lab

Gregory Stordahl, Bureau Chief

Tim Hall, QAS

821 17th Street North, PO Box 1397

Great Falls, MT 59403-1397

homepage: <http://sgl.mt.gov>e-mail: GStordahl@mt.gov

FAX 406-444-9442

406-444-3144

406-444-2402

406-452-9561

406-452-9561

North Carolina Department of Agriculture

Attn: Kimberly Gray

P.O. Box 27686

Raleigh, NC 27611-7686

Street address: 2 West Edenton Street, Room 317, Raleigh, NC 27611-1020

Steve W. Troxler, Commissioner

David Smith, Deputy Commissioner

Richard Reich, Assistant Commissioner

Tom Slade, Director, Division of Marketing

Nick Augustini, Assistant Director, Division of Marketing

Nick Lassiter, Grain Marketing Specialist

Jason Jernigan, Program Administrator, Grain Inspection

1400 S. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC 27611

homepage: <http://www.agr.state.nc.us/markets/gradnreg/grangrad/>e-mail: Jason.Jernigan@ncagr.govKimberly.Gray@ncagr.gov

FAX 919-733-9215

919-707-3000

919-707-3100

919-733-7576

FAX 919-733-9724

919-202-5774

FAX 919-733-9215

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

P.O. Box 146500

FAX 801-538-7189

Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6500

Street address: 350 N. Redwood Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84116-3087

Leonard M. Blackham, Commissioner

801-538-7100

Kyle R. Stephens, Deputy Commissioner

801-538-7180

Robert Hougaard, Director Plant Industry

801-392-2292

George Wilson, Chief Inspector

FAX 801-392-0603

P.O. Box 1519, 128 17th Street

Ogden, UT 84402-1519

e-mail: gwilson@utah.gov**DESIGNATED PRIVATE AGENCIES****Aberdeen Grain Inspection, Inc.**

605-225-8432

P.O. Box 842

FAX 605-225-8485

Aberdeen, SD 57402-0842

Street address: 15 S. Dakota Street, Aberdeen, SD 57401-0842

Milbert Schick, President

Michael Hoelsing, Treasurer and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: mhoelsing@midconetwork.com**Amarillo Grain Exchange, Inc.**

806-372-8511

1300 South Johnson Street

FAX 806-372-2152

Amarillo, TX 79101-4418

Cash D. Burris, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: age@amaonline.com**J. W. Barton Grain Inspection Service, Inc.**

270-683-0616

720 Leitchfield Road

Owensboro, KY 42303

James W. Barton, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: jwb19470@aol.com

Owensboro Cell: 270-929-7620

Clarksville Cell: 502-594-1840

Cairo Grain Inspection Agency, Inc.

4007 Sycamore Street

Cairo, IL 62914-1037

Keith L. Fronabarger, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: cairograin@gmail.com

618-734-0689

FAX 618-734-1316

California Agri Inspection Co., Ltd.

2500 Del Monte Street, Suite 140

West Sacramento, CA 95691

Vikash Anand, President and Official Agency Manager

Email: v.anand@california-agri.comWeb: www.california-agri.com

916-374-9700

FAX 916-374-9779

Central Illinois Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Box 3631

Bloomington, IL 61702-3631

Street address: 115 S. Euclid, Bloomington, IL 61701-4785

Scott Pettit, Principal / Treasurer

Michael Beck, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: cigibloomington@hotmail.com

309-827-7121

FAX 309-827-7141

Champaign-Danville Grain Inspection Departments, Inc.

2002 N. Linview

Urbana, IL 61801

David L. Ayers, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: cdgid@aol.com

217-344-9306

FAX 217-344-9307

Columbus Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Box 157

Circleville, OH 43113-0157

Street address: 613 S. Washington, Circleville, OH 43113

Ray Anderson, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: Vicky@columbusgrain.com

740-474-3519

FAX 740-477-2787

Detroit Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

95 N. Flynn St.
 Sandusky, MI 48471-1076
 Mark Morningstar, President
 e-mail: detroitgraininsp@live.com

810-404-3786
 FAX 810-648-4346

Eastern Iowa Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc.

1908 South Stark Street
 Davenport, IA 52802-2429
 Kandice Slater, President
 Mark S. Fulmer, Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: ejowagrains@eigis.com

563-322-7149
 FAX 563-322-7140

Enid Grain Inspection Company, Inc.

P.O. Box 229
 Enid, OK 73702-0229
Street address: 2205 North 10th Street, Enid, OK 73701-8702
 Brent Hibbets, President and Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: brenthibbets@yahoo.com

580-233-1121
 FAX 580-233-1122

Farwell Commodity Grain Services, Inc. (Farwell Southwest)

P.O. Box 12188
 Casa Grande, AZ 85130-2188
Street address: 601 East Main Avenue, Building C, Casa Grande, AZ 85122
 Dan Prince, President
 Jarod Tomblin, Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: fgraini@c2i2.com

520-421-1027
 FAX 520-836-3896

Fremont Grain Inspection Department, Inc.

603 East Dodge Street
 Fremont, NE 68025-5700
 Dave J. Reeder, President and Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: fgid@neb.rr.com

402-721-1270
 FAX 402-721-5086

Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Box 1652

Jamestown, ND 58402-1652

Street address: 314 2nd Street, N.W., Jamestown, ND 58401-3119

Bart Davis, President

Chad Huebner and Ben Rowell, Co-Official Agency Managers

homepage: <http://graininspectionservices.com>e-mail: grain@csicable.net

701-252-1290

FAX 701-252-1298

Hastings Grain Inspection, Inc.

306 East Park Street

Hastings, NE 68901-6303

Gregory P. Hoelck, President and General Manager, Official Agency Manager (contact)

e-mail - Hastings: hgiast@hastingsgrain.come-mail - Grand Island: hginsp@hastingsgrain.com

402-462-4254

FAX 402-462-4100

Idaho Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 4209

Pocatello, ID 83205-4209

Street address: 6702 S. 5th, Pocatello, ID 83204

James L. Simpson, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: idahograininspection@gmail.com

208-233-8303

FAX 208-233-2947

Kankakee Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Box 328

Essex, IL 60935-0328

Street address: 702 North East Street, Essex, IL 60935

Bradford M. Fegan, President

Brian Lowey, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: kankakeegrain@yahoo.com

815-365-2268

FAX 815-365-2628

Kansas Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 750077

Topeka, KS 66675-0077

Street address: 3800 N. W. 14th Street, Topeka, KS 66618

Tom Meyer, President

Randy J. McCormick, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: randy@kansasgrain.com

785-233-7063

FAX 785-233-7928

Keokuk Grain Inspection Service

2626 Belmont Road
Keokuk, IA 52632-9822
William L. Mills, President and Official Agency Manager
e-mail: keograin@geticonnect.com

319-524-6482
FAX 319-524-4695

Lincoln Inspection Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 22724
Lincoln, NE 68542-2724
Street address: 505 Garfield Street, Lincoln, NE 68502
Danae Podraza, Official Agency Manager
e-mail: danae@lincolninspection.com

402-435-4386
FAX 402-435-4389

John R. McCrea Agency, Inc.

P.O. Box 166
Clinton, IA 52733-0166
Street address: 1125 22nd Ave., Fulton, IL 61252
Jill Lutz Bielema, President and Official Agency Manager
e-mail: jrmccrea@frontiernet.net

815-589-9955
FAX 815-589-9955

Midsouth Grain Inspection Service

P.O. Box 13302
Memphis, TN 38113-0302
Street address: 1390 Channel Avenue, Memphis, TN 38113
Seldon Murry, President
Joseph Cupples, Official Agency Manager
e-mail: mphsgrain@aol.com

901-942-3216
FAX 901-774-9651

Michigan Grain Inspection Services, Inc.

P.O. Box 465
Marshall, MI 49068-0465
Street address: 118 E. Michigan Ave., Marshall, MI 49068
Jeffrey C. Keller, President and Official Agency Manager
e-mail: mgiscro@att.net

269-781-2711
FAX 269-781-4309

Mid-Iowa Grain Inspection, Inc.

5435 Waconia Lane SW
Cedar Rapids, IA 52404-4824
Renee Blickensderfer, President
Dennis Rogers, Vice President & Official Agency Manager
homepage: <http://www.miginspection.com/>
e-mail: midiowa.cr@miginspection.com

319-363-0239
FAX 319-363-0036

Minot Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Drawer B
Minot, ND 58702-0210
Street address: 1804 Valley Street, Minot, ND 58701-6076
David Thom, President
Anthony Shepherd, Official Agency Manager
e-mail: motgrins@srt.com

701-838-1734
FAX 701-838-3782

North Dakota Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

2601 N. University Dr.
Fargo, ND 58102-1303
Steven J. Adams, President
Michael Adams, Official Agency Manager
homepage: <http://www.graininspection.com/>
e-mail: ndgi@graininspection.com

701-293-7420
FAX 701-241-8818

Northeast Indiana Grain Inspection, Inc.

2405 W 1100 N
Decatur, IN 46733-8728
Neil Reynolds, President and Official Agency Manager
e-mail: neigi@cawifi.com

260-341-7497

Northern Plains Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 13217
Grand Forks, ND 58208-3217
Street address: 1110 N. 43th Street, Grand Forks, ND 58203
Paul Bethke, President and Official Agency Manager
e-mail: info@npgis.com

701-772-2414
FAX 701-738-0612

Ohio Valley Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Box 6532

Evansville, IN 47119-0532

Street address: 1820 N. St. Joseph Ave., Evansville, IN 47720

Linda Meny, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: lmeny@sigecom.net

e-mail: ohiovalleygr@sigecom.net

812-423-9010

FAX 812-423-9432

Omaha Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

2525 South 13th Street

Omaha, NE 68108-1521

Brian R. Probst, Operations Manager

Melinda Probst, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: omahagrain@gmail.com

402-341-6739

FAX 402-341-3662

Plainview Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 717

Plainview, TX 79073-0717

Street address: 1100 North Broadway Street, Plainview, TX 79072

William P. Davis, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: bdavis_pgis@live.com

806-293-1364

FAX 806-293-1364

D. R. Schaal Agency, Inc.

P.O. Box 213

Belmond, IA 50421-0213

Street address: 219 River Avenue North, Belmond, IA 50421-1034

Lewis D. Schaal, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: nate@drschaal.com

641-444-3122

FAX 641-444-7292

Sioux City Inspection and Weighing Service Company

840 Clark Street

Sioux City, IA 51101-2037

Rick Robinette, President

Tom Dahl, Vice President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: tomd@scigrain.com

712-255-8073

FAX 712-255-0959

State Grain Inspection, Inc.

12100 Yosemite Avenue
Savage, MN 55378-1475
Steve Duea, President
Amanda Raadt, Official Agency Manager
e-mail: stategrain@nqiinc.net

952-808-8566
FAX 952-808-3155

Titus Grain Inspection, Inc.

1111 East 800 North
West Lafayette, IN 47906-9006
Douglas E. Titus, Official Agency Manager
Nancy Titus, President
e-mail: titusgraininsp@aol.com

765-497-2202
FAX 765-463-3713

Tri-State Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

3906 River Road
Cincinnati, OH 45204-1066
Damon W. Sampson, President and Official Agency Manager
e-mail: tri_state1@fuse.net

513-251-6571
FAX 513-251-6802

OFFICIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS LISTED BY STATE

State	Official Agency
Alabama	Alabama
Alaska	None
Arizona	Farwell Southwest
Arkansas	Midsouth
California	California Agri Farwell Southwest
Colorado	Kansas
Georgia	Georgia
Idaho	Idaho Washington
Illinois	Cairo Central Illinois Champaign Eastern Iowa Kankakee Keokuk McCrea North Dakota
Indiana	Barton Champaign North Dakota Northeast Indiana Ohio Valley Titus Tri-State
Iowa	Eastern Iowa Fremont Keokuk Lincoln McCrea Mid-Iowa Omaha Schaal Sioux City
Kansas	Kansas
Kentucky	Barton Cairo Ohio Valley Tri-State
Louisiana	Louisiana
Maryland	Maryland
Michigan	Champaign Columbus Detroit Michigan

*The following States are not assigned to any official agency:
Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Maine,
Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode
Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.*

State	Official Agency
Minnesota	Jamestown Mid-Iowa North Dakota Northern Plains Schaal Sioux City State Grain
Mississippi	Midsouth
Missouri	Missouri
Montana	Montana
Nebraska	Fremont Hastings Kansas Lincoln Omaha Sioux City
New Jersey	Schaal
New Mexico	Lincoln
New York	Schaal
North Carolina	North Carolina
North Dakota	Aberdeen Jamestown Minot North Dakota Northern Plains
Ohio	Columbus East Indiana Michigan North Dakota Tri-State
Oklahoma	Amarillo Enid
Oregon	Washington
South Carolina	South Carolina
South Dakota	Aberdeen Sioux City
Tennessee	Barton Cairo Midsouth Ohio Valley
Texas	Amarillo Enid Lincoln MidSouth Plainview
Utah	Utah
Virginia	Virginia
Washington	Washington
Wisconsin	Eastern Iowa Wisconsin (Delegated only)
Wyoming	Kansas

**MONITORING FGIS FIELD OFFICES,
STATES WHICH OFFICIAL AGENCIES
SERVICE, AND AMA AGREEMENTS**

Agency Name	Field Office	AMA Agreement*	Serving States
Wisconsin	Toledo		Wisconsin (Delegation only)

Alabama	New Orleans	Inspection	Alabama
Virginia	Toledo	Inspection	Virginia
Washington	Olympia	Inspection	Washington Idaho Oregon

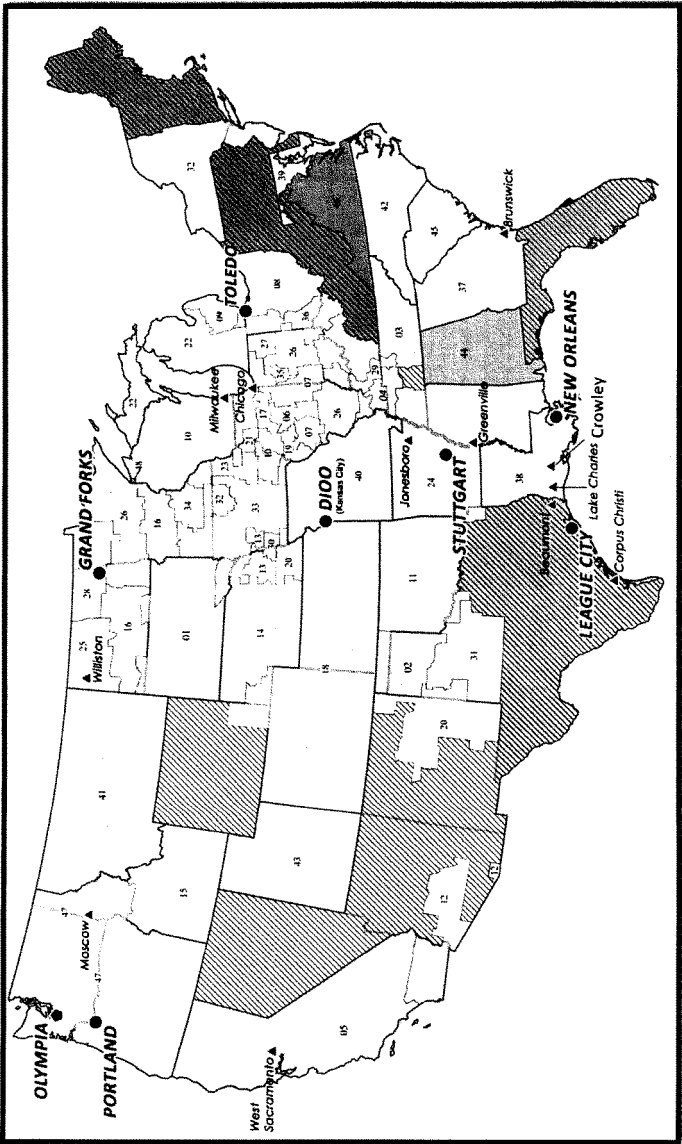
Georgia	DIOO		Georgia
Louisiana	DIOO		Louisiana
Maryland	DIOO	Inspection	Maryland
Missouri	DIOO	Inspection	Missouri
Montana	DIOO	Inspection	Montana
North Carolina	DIOO	Inspection	North Carolina
South Carolina	DIOO	Inspection	South Carolina
Utah	DIOO		Utah

Aberdeen	DIOO		South Dakota North Dakota
Amarillo	DIOO	Inspection	Texas Oklahoma
Barton	DIOO	Inspection	Tennessee Kentucky Indiana
Cairo	DIOO		Tennessee Kentucky Illinois
California Agri	DIOO	Inspection	California
Central Illinois	DIOO		Illinois
Champaign	DIOO	Inspection	Michigan Indiana Illinois
Columbus	DIOO	Inspection	Ohio Michigan
Detroit	DIOO	Inspection	Michigan
Eastern Iowa	DIOO	Inspection	Wisconsin Iowa Illinois
Enid	DIOO	Inspection	Oklahoma

Agency Name	Field Office	AMA Agreement*	Serving States			
Farwell	DIOO	Inspection	California	Arizona		
Southwest	DIOO	Inspection	Nebraska	Iowa		
Fremont	DIOO	Inspection	Nebraska			
Hastings	DIOO	Inspection	Idaho			
Idaho	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota	North Dakota		
Jamestown	DIOO	Inspection	Illinois			
Kankakee	DIOO	Inspection	Wyoming	Nebraska	Kansas	Colorado
Kansas	DIOO	Inspection	Iowa	Illinois		
Keokuk	DIOO	Inspection	Texas	New Mexico	Nebraska	Iowa
Lincoln	DIOO	Inspection	Iowa	Illinois		
McCrea	DIOO	Inspection	Ohio	Michigan		
Michigan	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota	Iowa		
Mid-Iowa	DIOO	Inspection	Mississippi	Texas	Tennessee	Arkansas
Midsouth	DIOO	Inspection	North Dakota			
Minot	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota			
North Dakota	DIOO	Inspection	Indiana	North Dakota	Illinois	Ohio
Northeast	DIOO	Inspection	Indiana			
Indiana	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota	North Dakota		
Northern Plains	DIOO	Inspection	Tennessee	Kentucky	Indiana	
Ohio Valley	DIOO	Inspection	Nebraska	Iowa		
Omaha	DIOO	Inspection	Texas			
Plainview	DIOO	Inspection	New York	New Jersey	Minnesota	
Schaal	DIOO	Inspection	Georgia	Iowa		
Sioux City	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota	South Dakota	Nebraska	Iowa
State Grain	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota			
Titus	DIOO	Inspection	Indiana			
Tri-State	DIOO	Inspection	Ohio	Kentucky	Indiana	












*Inspection is a Commodity Inspection Agreement under the AMA while Sampling is a Commodity Sampling Agreement under the AMA.

OFFICIAL AGENCY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND FGIS FIELD OFFICES
U.S. Grain Standards Act



Key for Map on Facing Page

Field Office Areas of Responsibility

	DIOO (Grain/Pulses/Processed Commodities) and Stuttgart (Rice)		FGIS Field Offices
	League City		Federal/State Office
	New Orleans		FGIS Duty Points
	Olympia		Official Agency Boundaries
	Toledo		Unassigned Areas
			State Boundaries

Designated Private Agencies

01 – Aberdeen	14 – Hastings	27 – Northeast Indiana
02 – Amarillo	15 – Idaho	28 – Northern Plains
03 – Barton	16 – Jamestown	29 – Ohio Valley
04 – Cairo	17 – Kankakee	30 – Omaha
05 – California Agri	18 – Kansas	31 – Plainview
06 – Central Illinois	19 – Keokuk	32 – Schaal
07 – Champaign	20 – Lincoln	33 – Sioux City
08 – Columbus	21 – McCrea	34 – State Grain
09 – Detroit	22 – Michigan	35 – Titus
10 – Eastern Iowa	23 – Mid-Iowa	36 – Tri-State
11 – Enid	24 – Midsouth	
12 – Farwell Southwest	25 – Minot	
13 – Fremont	26 – North Dakota	

Designated States Designated and Delegated States Delegated State

37 – Georgia	44 – Alabama	48 – Wisconsin
38 – Louisiana	45 – South Carolina	
39 – Maryland	46 – Virginia	
40 – Missouri	47 – Washington	
41 – Montana		
42 – North Carolina		
43 – Utah		

State Maps

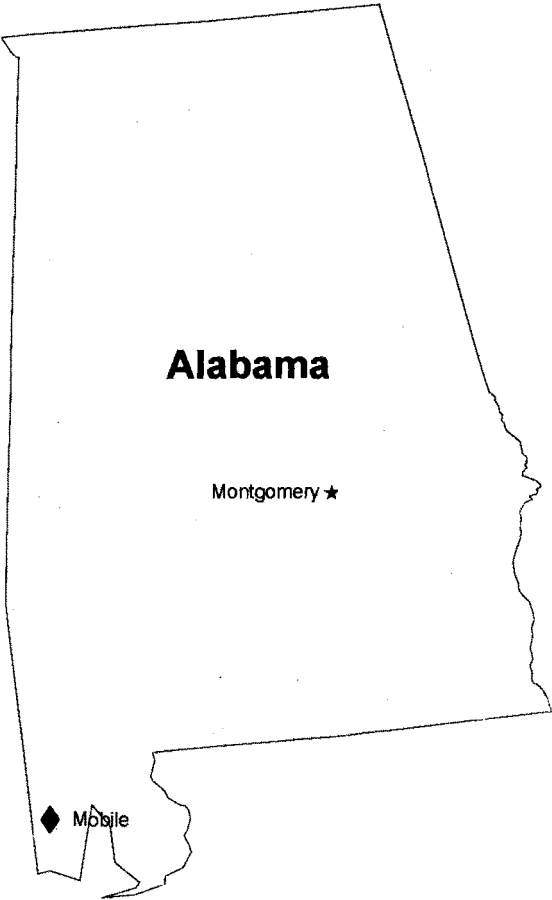
The following pages contain individual State maps that illustrate the geographic areas assigned to the official agencies operating within those States under the USGSA. These maps also identify the headquarters locations and full-time specified service point (SSP) locations operated by the official agencies, including the export port locations for the delegated States. Applicant-specific SSPs are not located on these maps.

State Maps Key:

- ★ Agency headquarters locations
- Full-time service points for domestic services
- ⊙ Full-time service points that appear in the territory of another agency
- ◆ Export service points for delegated states
- ◆ Export service point for delegated states located within a designated private agency's territory

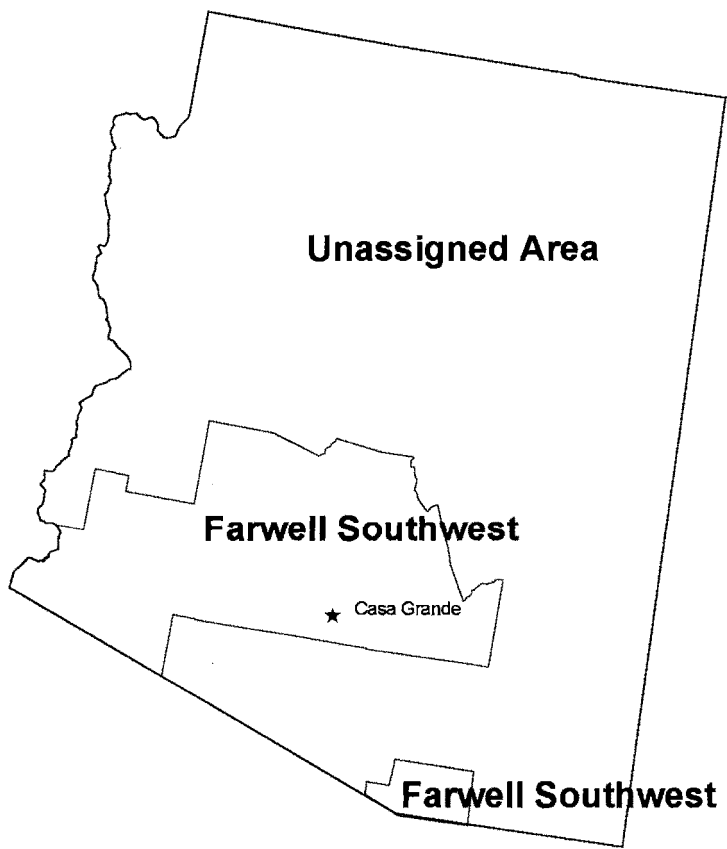
ALABAMA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Alabama	Mobile	251-438-2549	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Montgomery	334-792-5182	HQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



ARIZONA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Farwell SW	Casa Grande	520-421-1027	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



ARKANSAS

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Midsouth	N. Little Rock	501-372-5302	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



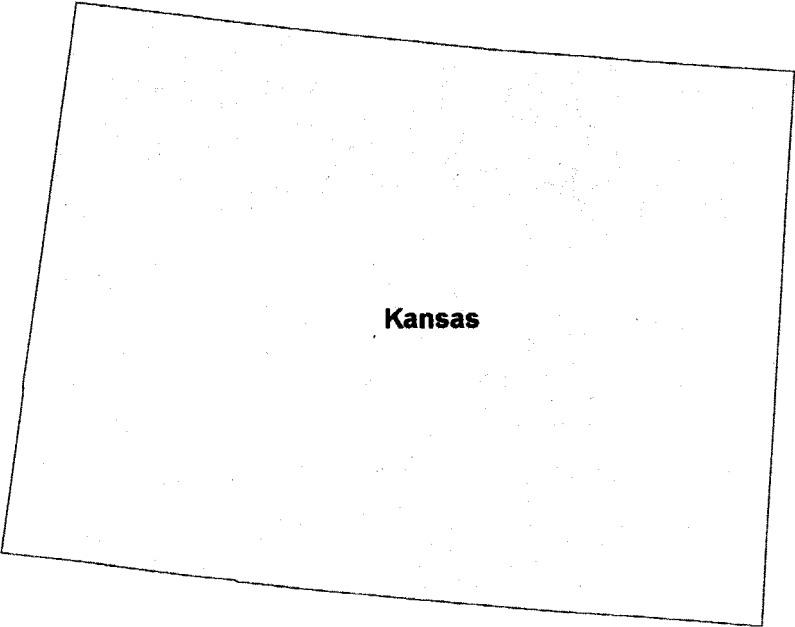
CALIFORNIA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
California Agri	Corcoran	559-992-3534	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Stockton	209-462-2471	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	West Sacramento	916-374-9700	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Williams	530-473-3580	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farwell Southwest	Brawley	760-351-9831	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



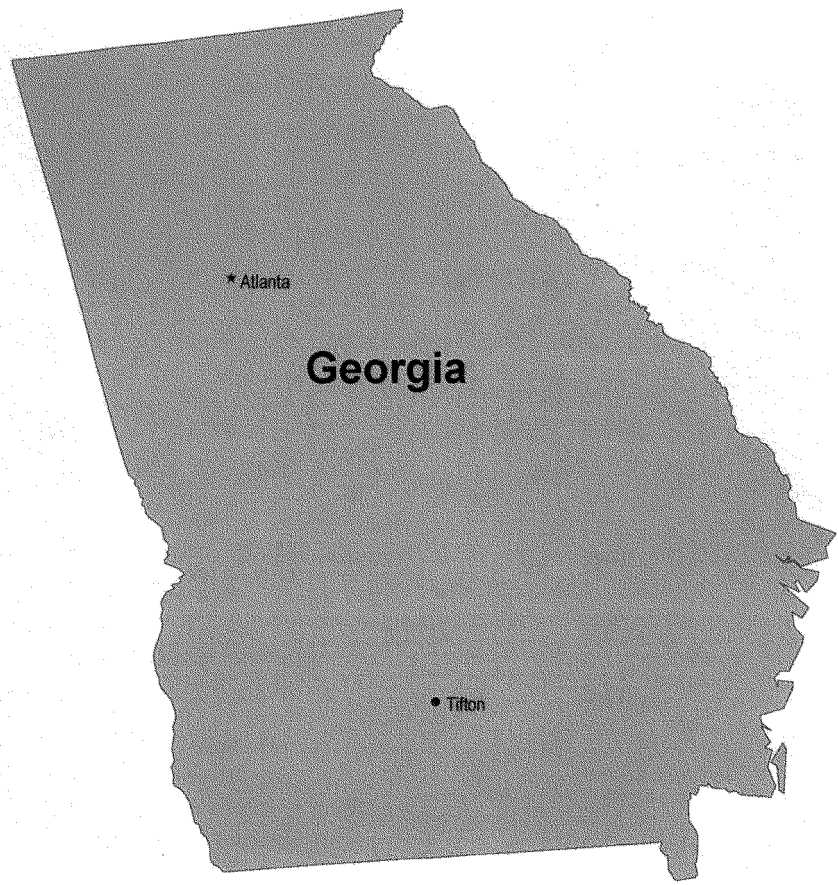
COLORADO

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Kansas				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



GEORGIA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Georgia	Tifton	229-386-3130	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Atlanta	404-656-3600	HQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



IDAHO

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Idaho	Pocatello	208-233-2947	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



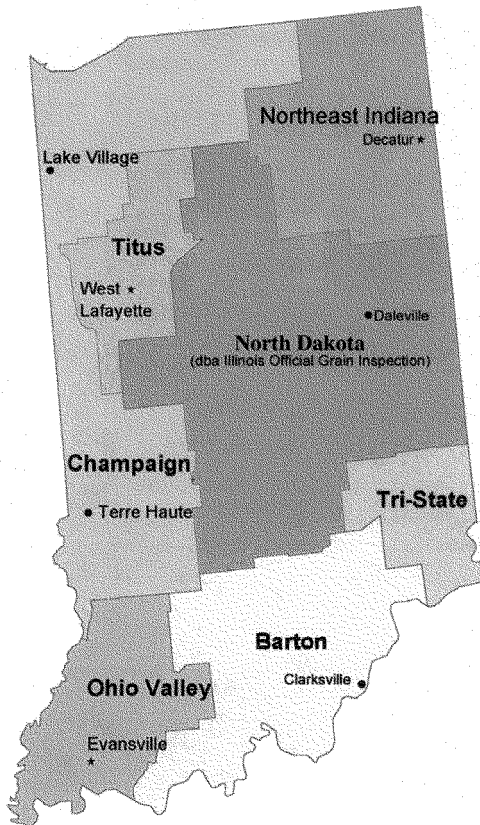
ILLINOIS

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Cairo	Cairo	618-734-1316	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Central Illinois	Bloomington	309-827-7141	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Decatur	217-429-2466	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Champaign	Urbana	217-344-9306	HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hoopeston	217-283-7473	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Springfield	217-522-5233	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastern Iowa	Gladstone	309-627-9411	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rochelle	563-322-7149	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rockton	815-624-4149	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kankakee	Essex	815-365-2628	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keokuk	Havana	309-543-3557	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McCrea	Fulton	815-589-9955	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	Sauget	618-332-3409	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Wayne City	618-332-3409	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Teutopolis	618-332-3409	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



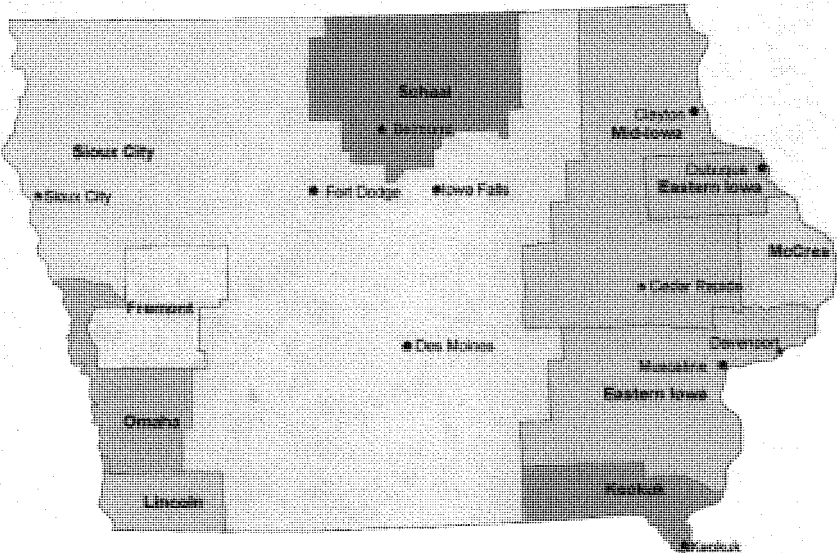
INDIANA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Barton	Clarksville	812-949-2971	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Champaign	Lake Village	219-992-2306	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Terre Haute	812-232-8163	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	Daleville	800-548-5575	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northeast Indiana	Decatur	260-341-7497	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio Valley	Evansville	812-423-9010	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Titus	W. Lafayette	765-497-2202	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tri-State	Cincinnati	513-251-6571	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



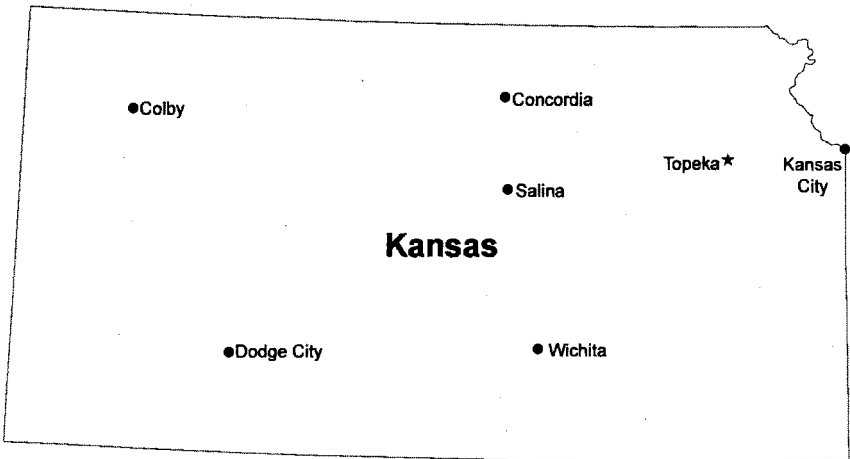
IOWA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Eastern Iowa	Davenport	563-322-7140	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Dubuque	563-556-8700	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Muscatine	563-263-4841	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fremont	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keokuk	Keokuk	319-524-6482	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lincoln	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McCrea	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mid Iowa	Cedar Rapids	319-363-0239	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Clayton	563-964-2656	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Omaha	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schaal	Belmond	641-444-3122	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sioux City	Sioux City	712-255-8073	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ft. Dodge		Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Iowa Falls	641-648-4309	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Des Moines	515-264-9288	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



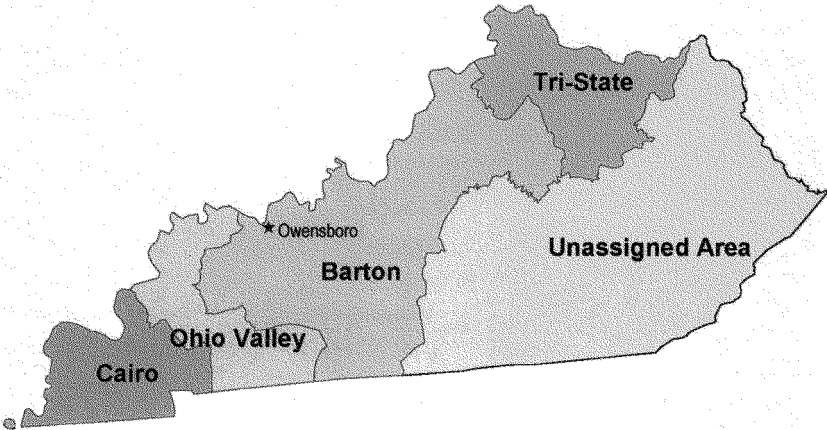
KANSAS

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Kansas	Topeka	785-233-7928	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Colby	785-462-8347	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Concordia	785-243-6171	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Dodge City	620-225-4931	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Kansas City	913-371-4420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Salina	785-827-3671	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Wichita	308-254-3975	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



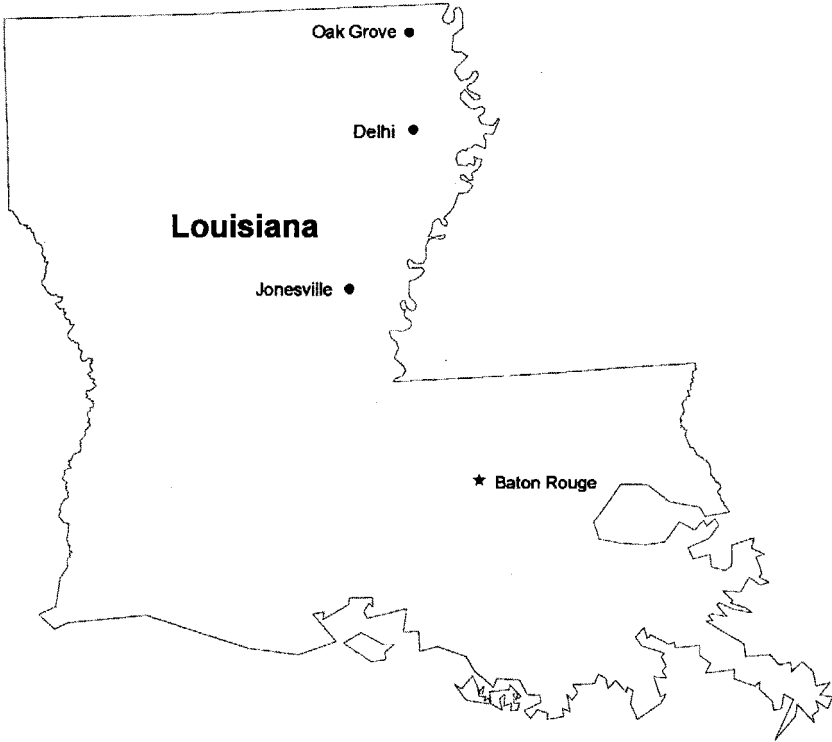
KENTUCKY

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Barton	Owensboro	270-683-0616	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cairo	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio Valley	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tri-State	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



LOUISIANA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	225-922-1341	HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Delhi	318-878-2010	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Jonesville	318-339-7642	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oak Grove	318-428-0116	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



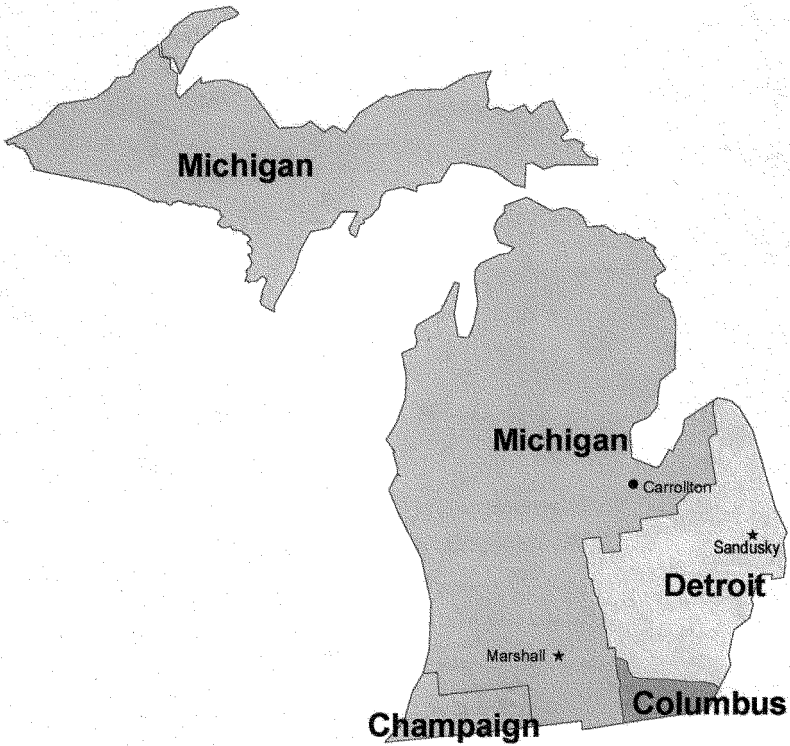
MARYLAND

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Maryland	Annapolis	410-841-5769	HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



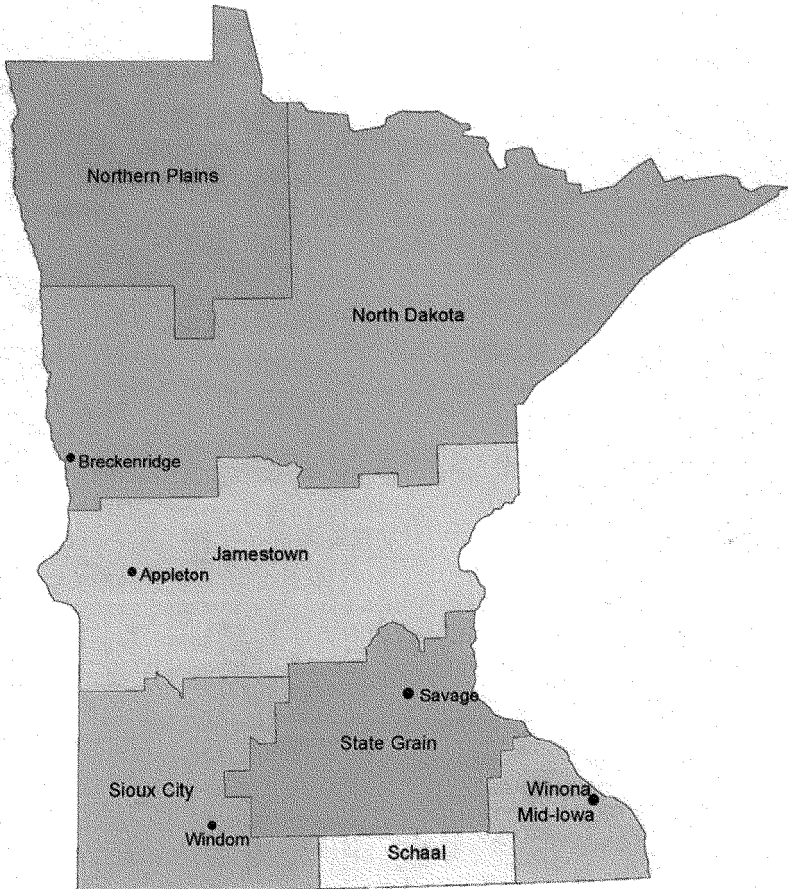
MICHIGAN

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Champaign	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Columbus	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Detroit	Sandusky	810-404-3786	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	Marshall	269-781-2711	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Carrollton	989-754-7888	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



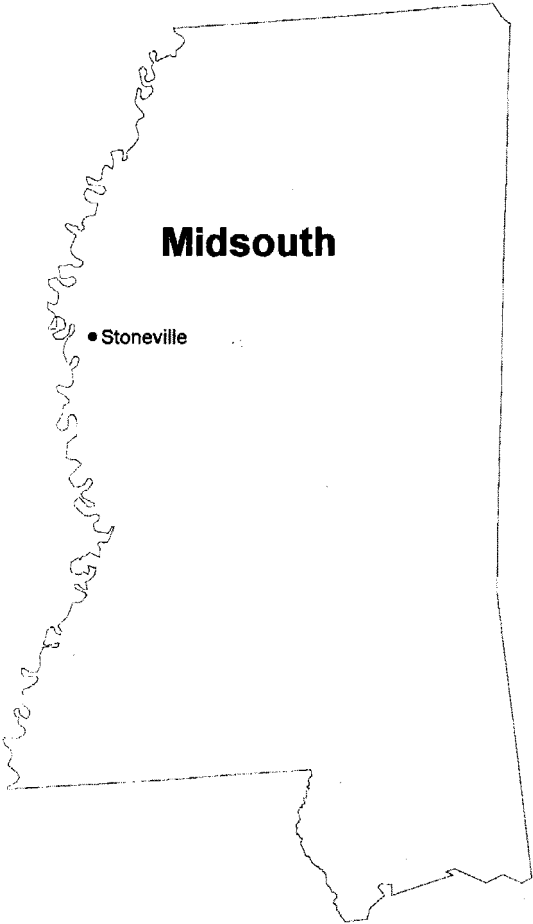
MINNESOTA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Jamestown	Appleton	320-289-0030	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mid-Iowa	Winona	507-454-5594	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	Breckenridge	701-293-7420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northern Plains	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schaal	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sioux City	Windom	507-832-8078	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Grain	Savage	952-808-8566	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



MISSISSIPPI

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Midsouth	Stoneville	662-686-3244	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



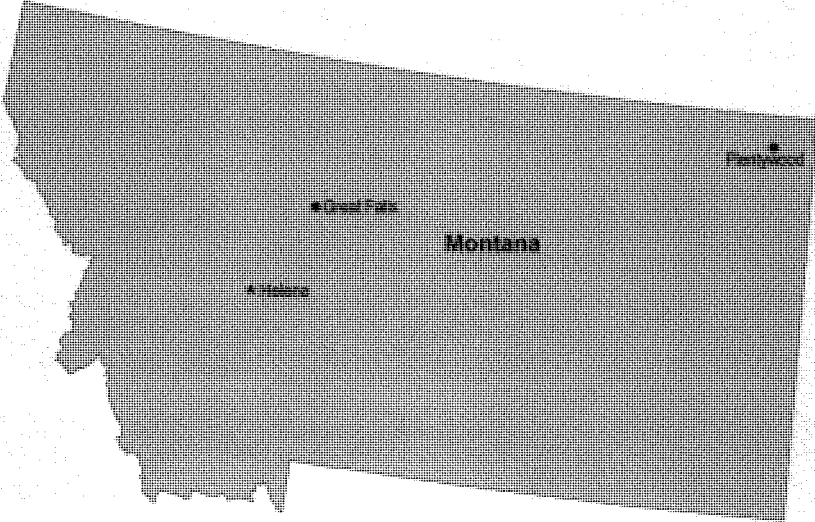
MISSOURI

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Missouri	Jefferson City	573-751-5516	HQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Marshall	660-886-5549	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	New Madrid	573-748-5526	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	St. Joseph	816-238-5658	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



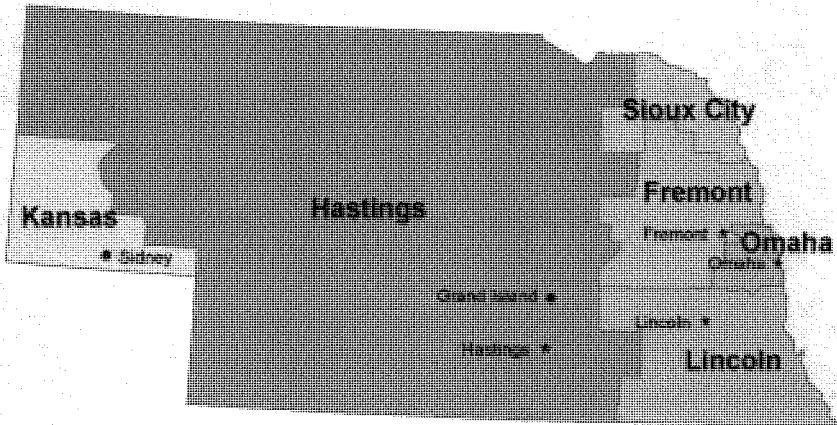
MONTANA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Montana	Helena	406-444-2402	HQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Great Falls	406-452-9561	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Plentywood	406-765-1005	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



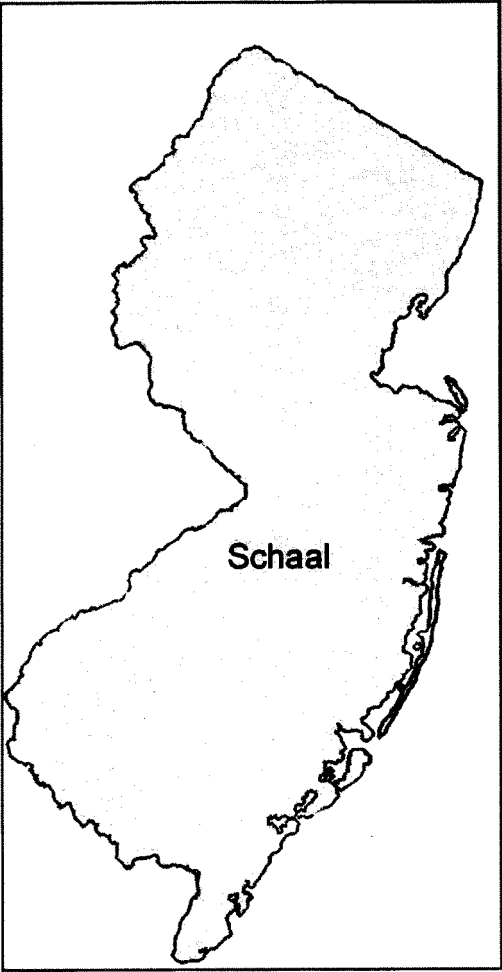
NEBRASKA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Fremont	Fremont	402-721-1270	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hastings	Hastings	402-462-4254	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Grand Island	308-384-2174	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kansas	Sidney	308-254-3975	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lincoln	Lincoln	402-535-4386	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Omaha	Omaha	402-341-6739	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sioux City	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



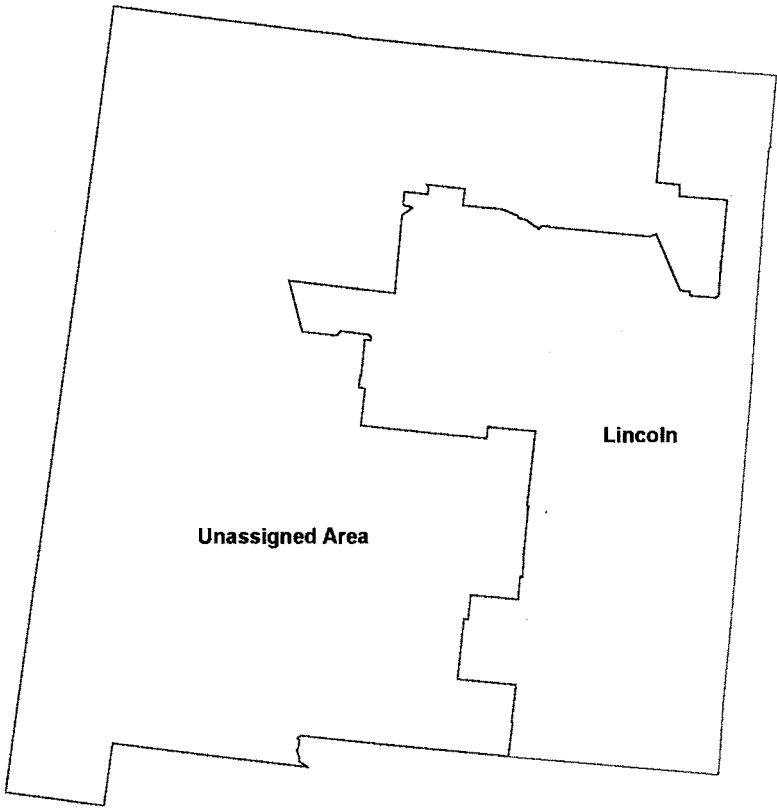
NEW JERSEY

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Schaal	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



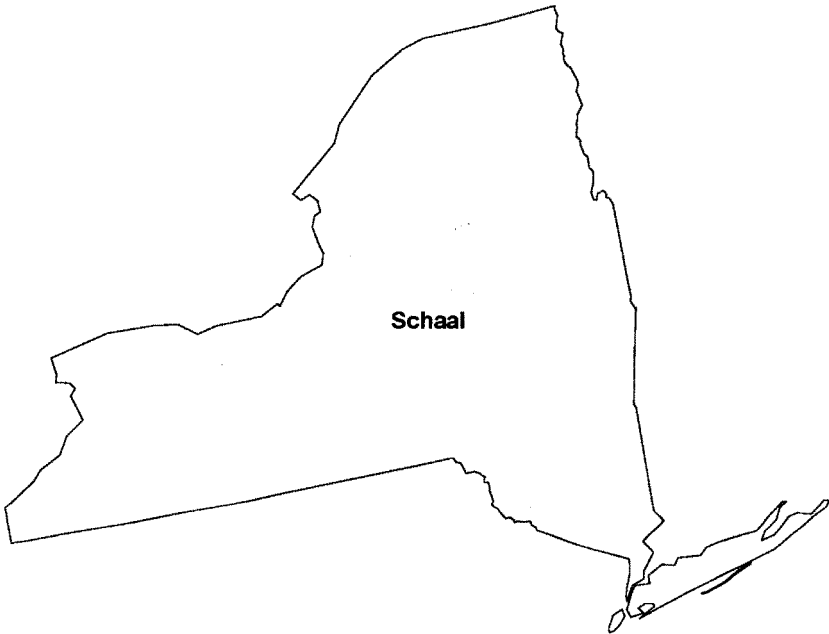
NEW MEXICO

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Lincoln	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



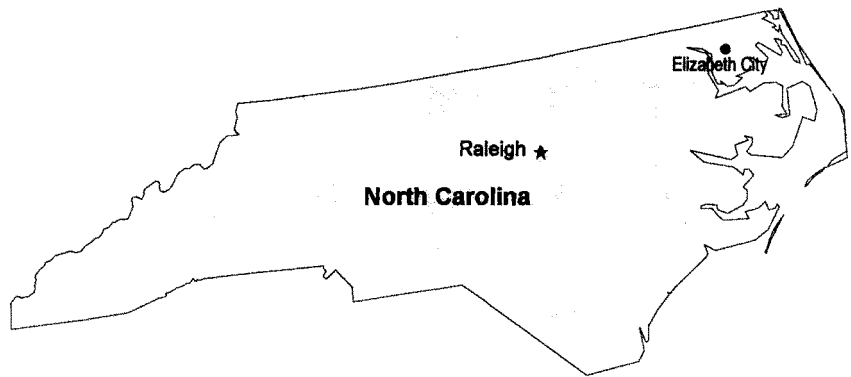
NEW YORK

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Schaal	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



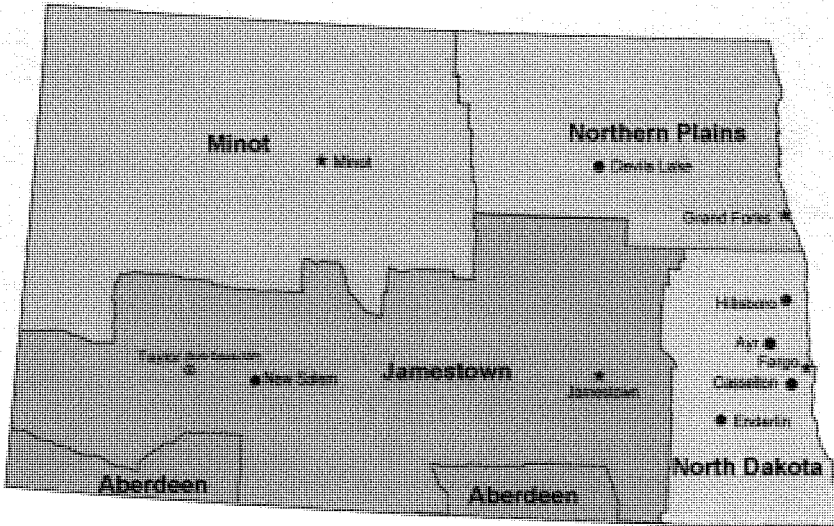
NORTH CAROLINA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
North Carolina	Elizabeth City	252-337-9782	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Raleigh	919-733-4491	HQ/Lab	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



NORTH DAKOTA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Aberdeen	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jamestown	Jamestown	701-252-1290	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	New Salem	701-843-7227	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minot	Minot	701-838-1734	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	Fargo	701-293-7420	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ayr	701-293-7420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Casselton	701-293-7420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Enderlin	701-437-3000	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hillsboro	701-293-7420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Taylor	701-483-8126	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northern Plains	Grand Forks	701-772-2414	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Devils Lake	701-662-1801	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



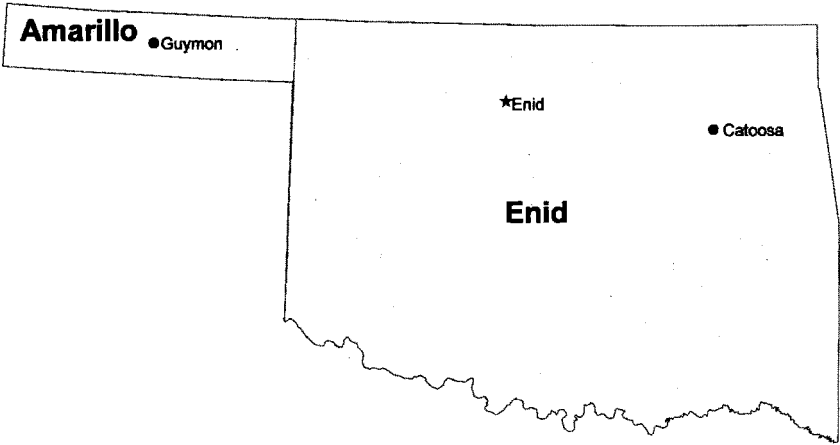
OHIO

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Columbus	Circleville	740-474-3519	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bucyrus	419-562-8250	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	Cairo	419-641-6666	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tri-State	Cincinnati	513-251-6571	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



OKLAHOMA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Amarillo	Guymon	405-338-5816	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enid	Enid	580-233-1121	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Catoosa	918-266-2187	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



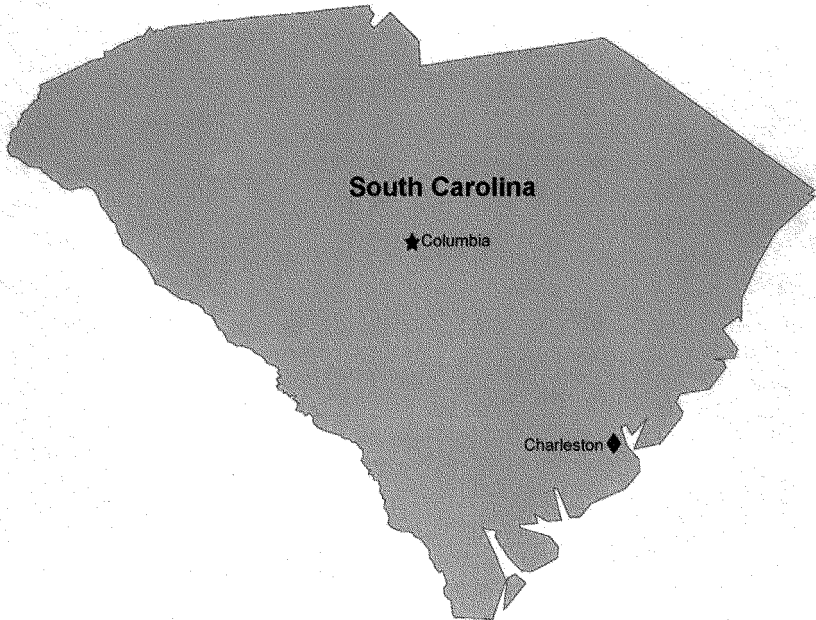
OREGON

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Washington	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



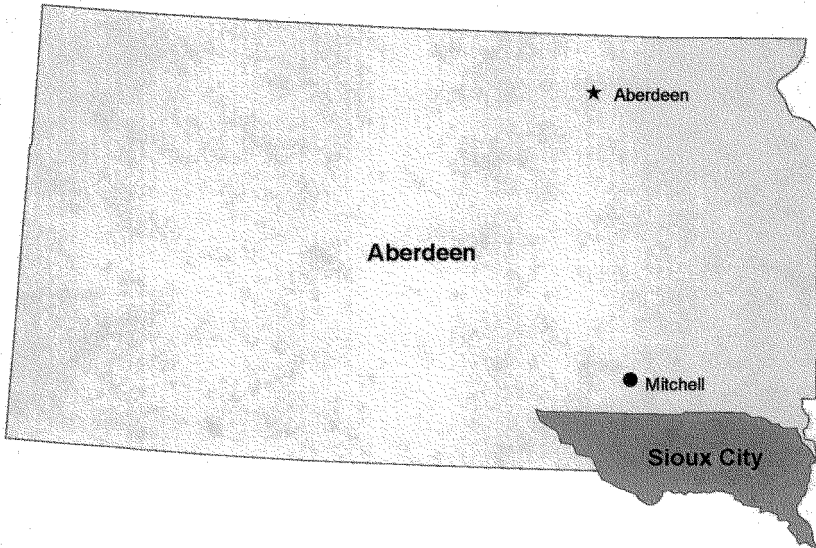
SOUTH CAROLINA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
South Carolina	Columbia	803-737-4597	HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Charleston	803-556-6403	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



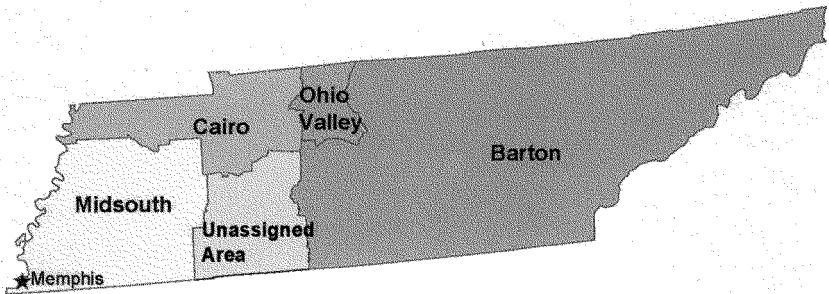
SOUTH DAKOTA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	605-225-8432	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mitchell	605-996-8828	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sioux City	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



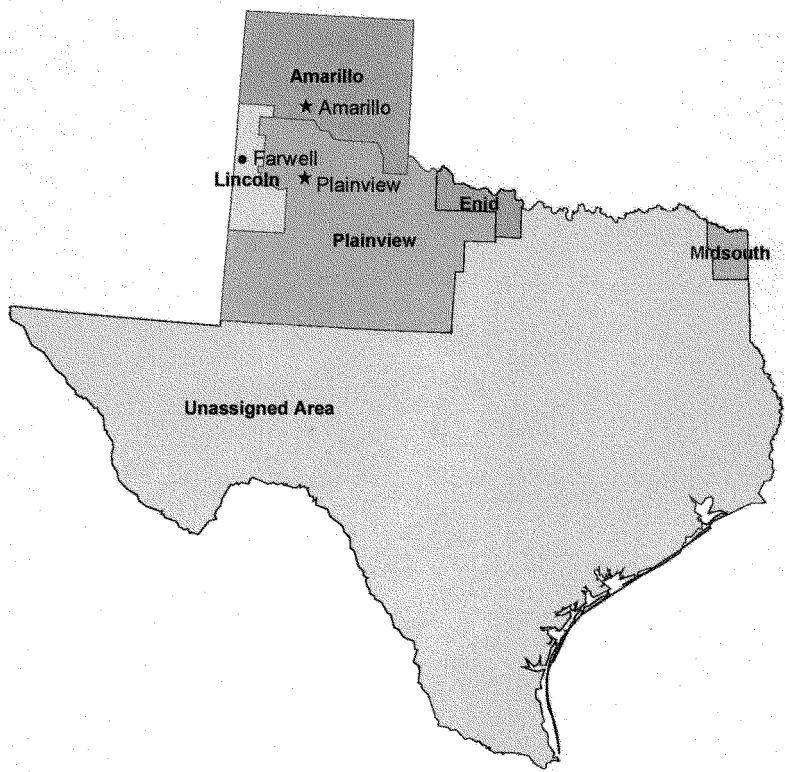
TENNESSEE

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Barton	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cairo	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midsouth	Memphis	901-942-3216	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio Valley	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



TEXAS

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships/Trucks
Amarillo	Amarillo	806-372-8511	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enid	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lincoln	Farwell	806-481-9052	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midsouth	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plainview	Plainview	806-293-1364	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



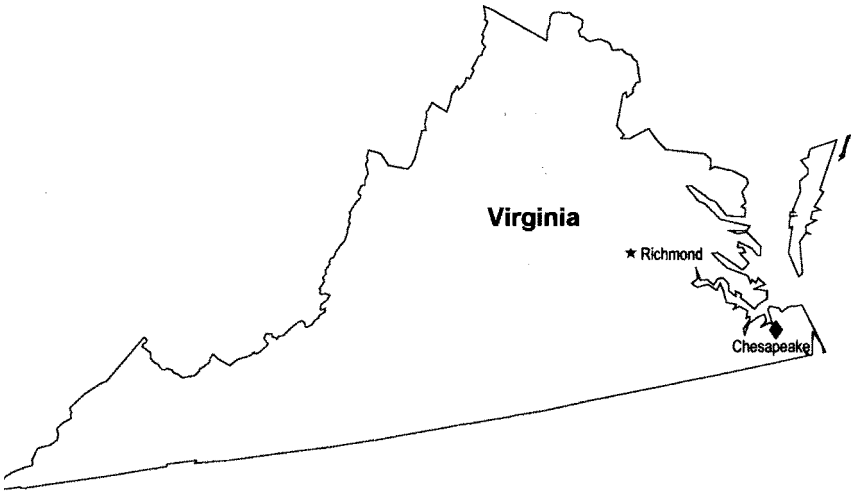
UTAH

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Utah	Salt Lake City	801-392-2292	HQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ogden	801-538-7100	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



VIRGINIA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Virginia	Richmond	804-786-0480	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Chesapeake	757-494-2464	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



WASHINGTON

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Washington	Olympia	253-820-3756	HQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Colfax	509-397-2434	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Kalama-KEC	360-673-2727	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Kalama-TEMCO	360-673-2942	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Longview	360-577-2004	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Othello	509-488-2862	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Pasco	509-545-2249	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Quincy	509-787-1541	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Seattle	206-298-4619	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Spokane	509-533-2487	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Tacoma	253-593-2064	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Tumwater	360-753-1484	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Vancouver	360-696-6711	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



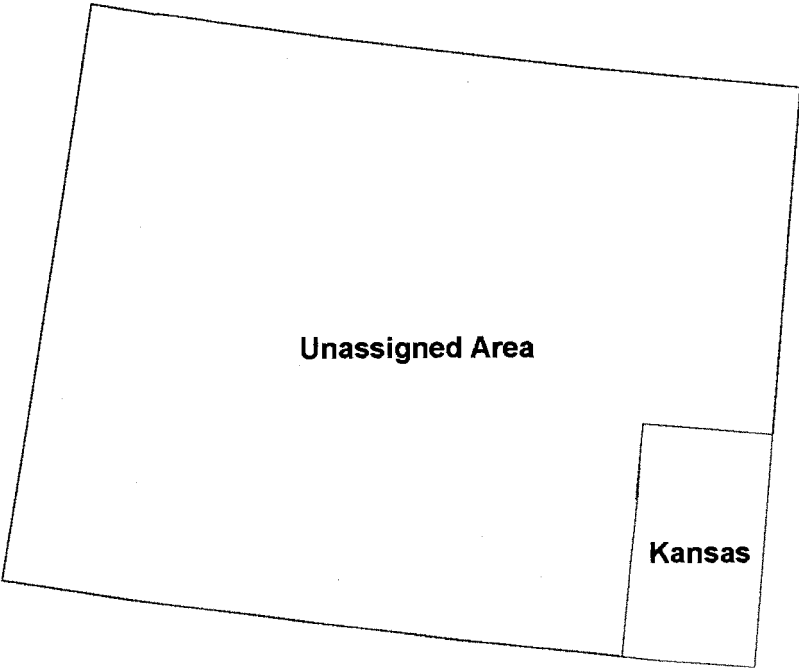
WISCONSIN

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Eastern Iowa	Black Creek	563-322-7149	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wisconsin	Superior	715-392-7854	Lab	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



WYOMING

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Kansas	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Spending on Information Technology

Mr. Aderholt: How much does GIPSA plan to spend on IT purchase in fiscal years 2016 and 2017? How much did the Agency spend on IT purchases in fiscal years 2014 and 2015?

Response: GIPSA plans to spend \$3.5 million on IT through Inter-agency Agreements (IAA) that involve shared services and \$2.8 million on GIPSA-specific IT purchases in fiscal year 2016. For fiscal year 2017, GIPSA plans on spending \$3.5 million on IAA shared services and \$2.9 million on GIPSA-specific purchases.

In fiscal year 2014, GIPSA IT purchases totaled \$872,000, and in fiscal year 2015, GIPSA IT purchases totaled \$1.5 million.

Regulatory Enforcement

Mr. Aderholt: Were there any violation cases pending at the end of fiscal year 2015? What is the status of those violation cases to date in fiscal year 2016? What is the nature of these cases?

Response: At the beginning of fiscal year 2016, 13 cases involving alleged violations of the USGSA and the Agricultural Marketing Act (AMA) were pending. The status of those pending cases are ongoing in fiscal year 2016. Four of the 13 cases date back to FY 2010 and are pending in the Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Three cases are from FY 2013, one of which is with OIG - the other two are to be closed by the end of FY 2016 because no violation could be identified. Of the five cases from FY 2014, three were recently closed because no violation could be identified, and the remaining two cases are to be closed by the end of FY 2016 for the same reason. The remaining case was opened in FY 2015 and was recently closed because no violation could be found. The nature of these cases stem from altering official documents, intimidating state personnel, altering official samples, and engaging in deceptive or prohibited grain handling practices. Overall, 5 are with OIG, 4 were recently closed because no violation could be identified, and 4 are expected to be closed by the end of FY16 for lack of a violation.

GIPSA's Packers and Stockyards Program (P&SP) had 160 cases open, including 105 that were referred to the Department's Office of the General Counsel (OGC). The other 55 cases were being processed by P&SP's Litigation and Economic Analysis Division (LEAD). As of March 3, 2016, P&SP had closed 35 of those cases. Of the 35 cases closed, 6 resulted in a civil penalty, 3 involved a suspension, 16 were settled by stipulation, and the remaining 10 were closed without sanction. Of the 10 cases closed without sanction, 9 had been referred to OGC including 4 that had been further referred to the Department of Justice (DOJ). One case was closed without sanction that was not referred to OGC. None of the cases that were settled by stipulation had been referred to OGC and all 6 cases that resulted in civil penalty and all 3 cases that resulted in suspension had been referred to OGC but not DOJ.

Mr. Aderholt: How many violation report calls did you receive in fiscal years 2014 and 2015? How many were investigated? What is the nature of violations reported?

Response: In fiscal year 2014, FGIS had 12 violations reported through hotline calls. FGIS did not conduct an investigation on any of the reported hotline complaints. Six reports were forwarded to the Packers and Stockyard Program, and the other six did not apply under the USGSA/AMA.

In fiscal year 2015, FGIS had one violation reported through a hotline call, which was investigated. The nature of the violation was use of non-licensed employees to perform official inspection and weighing services and inappropriately charging customers for services, including services not rendered.

GIPSA's P&SP does not segregate investigations by the source. Overall, in fiscal year 2014, GIPSA was informed of 1,919 instances of alleged violations through calls, its own audits, inspections, and market monitoring. All of these allegations were opened as investigative cases. In the livestock industries, 21 were allegations of competition violations, 897 were allegations of financial violations, and 925 were allegations of trade practice violations. In the poultry industry, P&SP opened 76 investigations - 6 allegations of financial violations, and 70 allegations of trade practice violations.

By comparison, in fiscal year 2015, GIPSA was informed of 2,202 instances of alleged violations through calls, its own audits, inspections, and market monitoring. All of these allegations were opened as investigative cases. In the livestock industry, 20 were allegations of competition violations, 1,086 were allegations of financial violations, and 1,005 were allegations of trade practice violations. In the poultry industry, P&SP opened 91 investigations - 1 allegation of competition violation, 12 allegations of financial violations and 78 allegations of trade practice violations.

Poultry Compliance Complaints

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a table showing the number of poultry compliance complaints received in fiscal years 2010 through 2015 and the number that led to further enforcement.

Response: GIPSA investigates all complaints received throughout the year, but as explained in the previous response, P&SP does not segregate investigations by the source. The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Poultry Complaints and Investigations, 2010-2015		
Fiscal Year	Number of Complaints and Other Sources	Number of Investigations
2010	108	108
2011	116	116
2012	124	124
2013	96	96
2014	76	76
2015	91	91

Mr. Aderholt: What was the nature of the poultry complaints received in the most recent year? In fiscal year 2014, "Scales," "Poultry Compliance," "Contract Poultry Arrangements," and "Unfair/Deceptive Practices" had the most complaints. Please provide a definition or examples of these four categories.

Response: All poultry complaints led to an investigation; however, few investigations led to further enforcement. GIPSA also opened an investigation when an audit or inspection uncovered a potential violation. Of the various types of investigations, only those involving payment practices (failure to pay, failure to pay when due) or violations of the poultry trust can be enforced through an administrative complaint and hearing. All other violations, including frequent complaints about poultry contract compliance and poultry grower termination, can only be enforced by the Department of Justice in Federal court. Several Federal courts, in private litigation, have held that violations of Section 202 of the Packers and Stockyards Act (P&S Act) require proof of harm to competition or the potential of harm to competition. As a result, GIPSA has not been able to adequately address potential violations of the P&S Act brought by poultry growers who allege unfair treatment, when the injury does not directly harm competition. Complaints regarding scales may relate to disputes regarding accurate measurement of feed provided by the live poultry dealer or timely and accurate weighing of the birds. Poultry compliance refers to investigations that are undertaken after reviews as part of GIPSA's performance measure uncover a violation that the live poultry dealer fails to correct. Contract poultry arrangement investigations refer to investigations to determine whether contracts comply with the P&S Act and regulations. Investigators consider whether a contract includes required language regarding arbitration, if notice of potential required upgrades to poultry houses, and information regarding density or stocking issues, poultry feed outages, or extended layout times between flocks. Complaints of unfair or deceptive practices typically arise from the manner in which the live poultry dealer implements the tournament system.

The information on poultry investigations is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Nature of Poultry Investigations, 2015	Number
Contract Poultry Arrangements	14
Failure to Pay	2
Feed Checkweighing	6
Financial Violation	10
Grower Termination	2
Jurisdiction	4
Payment Practices	5
Poultry Checkweighing	5
Poultry Compliance	9
Restriction of Competition	1
Scales	23
Unfair/Deceptive Practices	8
Weighing Practices	2
Total	91

Mr. Aderholt: How many investigations were done in the most recent year?

Response: Investigations under P&S Act are grouped into three broad categories: competition, financial, or trade practice violations. Competition violations often involve preferential treatment or restriction of competition, such as through apportionment of territory. Examples of financial violations include misuse of custodial accounts, failure to pay, and failure to pay when due. Examples of trade practice violations include offenses such as unfair or deceptive practices, failure to register properly, tariff misrepresentation, and misuse of scales and improper weighing practices, including any location where scales are used to weigh feed when feed is a factor affecting payment to livestock producers or poultry growers. In fiscal year 2015, P&SP opened 2,202 investigations, of which 2,181 were alleged violations for financial or trade practice behaviors. During the fiscal year, P&SP closed 1,974 cases without referring them to the Office of the General Counsel (OGC). Another 57 cases were resolved that had been referred to OGC, including 14 that had been referred further to the Department of Justice.

The numbers above refer to the investigations opened and investigations closed during the fiscal year. In any given year, some investigations will carryover from the previous year.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing dealer/order buyer financial failures to include fiscal years 2011 through 2016 to date. Please provide an assessment of the data.

Response: The information is provided for the record. The table shows the number of bond claims opened during the fiscal year. During 2014 and 2015, GIPSA received bond claims against three livestock

dealers, and the total amount of those claims was less than \$37,000, most of which was recovered. In contrast, GIPSA received claims of more than \$185,000 against three livestock dealers during the first 5 months of the current fiscal year. The total owed to producers was highest and the recovery rate was lowest for claims in 2011, which included the Eastern Livestock failure.

[The information follows:]

Number of Dealers with Bond Claims and Restitution, 2011-2016						
Fiscal Year	Number	Amount Owed (\$)	Restitution			
			Bonds (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$)	Recovery (%)
2011	10	\$21,844,097	\$1,172,621	\$821,291	\$1,993,992	9
2012	6	1,100,677	95,000	42,921	137,941	13
2013	7	3,227,513	328,810	1,761,321	2,090,131	65
2014	2	15,315	10,315	2,000	12,315	80
2015	1	20,926	4,510	16,416	20,926	100
2016*	3	185,362	88,170	26,328	114,498	62

* Data as of March 3, 2016.

Market Concentration and Competition

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing firm concentration ratio for steer and heifer slaughter, sheep and lamb slaughter, and hog slaughter to include data for 2011 through 2015.

Response: The information for steer and heifer slaughter, sheep and lamb slaughter, and hog slaughter is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Four-firm Concentration in Livestock Slaughter by Type of Livestock, 2011-2015 (Data source: NASS)			
Year	Steers & Heifers (%)	Sheep & Lambs (%)	Hogs (%)
2010	85	65	65
2011	84	59	64
2012	81	56	66
2013	85	60	64
2014	83	58	62
2015	85	57	66

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of slaughtering and processing packers subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act since fiscal year 2009.

Response: The information on number of slaughtering and processing packers is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Slaughterers Subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act, 2009-2015		
Year	Bonded Slaughter Firms	Non-bonded Slaughter Plants*
2009	284	488
2010	233	495
2011	258	509
2012	287	537
2013	289	535
2014	295	543
2015	305	505

* GIPSA estimates the number of non-bonded slaughter plants by subtracting the number of plants operated by bonded slaughter firms from the number of Federally Inspected (FI) slaughter plants. GIPSA requires packers that purchase at least \$500,000 of livestock per year to obtain a bond or bond equivalent. The number includes slaughtering plants that also process meat. The estimate of non-bonded slaughter plants excludes state-inspected plants, but approximately 40 state-inspected plants voluntarily obtain bonds and are included in the number of bonded slaughter firms.

Non-slaughtering packers that do not purchase livestock are not subject to the payment provisions of the P&S Act or GIPSA's payment regulations. GIPSA does not require annual reports or collect data from this sector of the industry. GIPSA may investigate this sector, as necessary.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the amount of funds spent on competition, fair trade practices, and financial protection for fiscal years 2009 through the projected level for fiscal year 2016.

Response: GIPSA currently does not track funding at this level. However, the agency can provide the number of competition, fair trade practices, and financial protection regulatory and investigative activities. This data may understate or overstate the effort expended in any given category. The number of field level activities is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Regulatory and Investigative Activities by Category, 2008-2015

FY	Regulatory			Investigative		
	Compe- tition	Trade Prac- tice	Finan- cial	Compe- tition	Trade Prac- tice	Finan- cial
2009	62	908	1,052	17	287	755
2010	44	802	1,680	33	615	1,206
2011	45	843	1,302	23	1,008	1,022
2012	56	1,136	996	20	1,336	1,232
2013	59	948	1,200	14	1,100	1,221
2014	10	955	917	20	872	857
2015	19	975	1,085	25	1,052	857
2016	0	348	475	5	467	504

*Data as of March 3, 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of auction market failures, the amount owed for livestock each year, and the amount recovered from bonds and other sources during each year from fiscal years 2009 through 2015. Provide the Subcommittee with an explanation of any changes in recovery rates.

Response: In fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015, GIPSA received valid claims for a total of \$15,181 against bonds for two auction markets. Although sellers received less than five percent of the amount owed, the total amount owed was low in comparison to previous years. During the period 2009 to 2012, there were 2 years with more than five failures and with claims that exceeded \$600,000. In both of those years, the recovery rate was less than 30 percent. Fiscal year (FY) 2012 was an exceptionally high loss year with the highest dollar value of claims and the worst recovery rate of the seven-year period. FY 2010 was the second highest loss year. P&SP audits markets to assure compliance with the P&S Act and regulations and to uncover potential financial stress. Early intervention helps to assure that producers are paid in full for the livestock they consign to auction markets. P&SP strives to identify potential problems before financial difficulties lead to failure. The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Auction Markets with Bond Claims and Restitution, 2008-2014

Year	Number Opened	Amount Owed	Restitution			Recovery (%)
			Bonds (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$)	
2009	7	\$981,189	\$261,498	\$1,365	\$262,863	27
2010	5	20,901	4,547	0	4,547	22
2011	2	75,119	22,162	1,356	23,518	31
2012	7	1,186,586	107,953	94,899	202,852	17
2013	0					
2014	1	12,181	706	0	706	6
2015	1	3,000	0	0	0	0

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing what percentage of the livestock that is slaughtered annually comes from captive supplies and/or forward contracts to include the most recent fiscal year data available.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Percent of Purchases by Type of Procurement Method, Fed Cattle, Hogs, and Lambs, Firms Reporting to the Agricultural Marketing Service, Calendar Years 2009-2015							
Method	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<u>Fed Cattle</u>							
Packer Owned	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.1
Forward Contract	8.4	10.6	12.1	10.9	9.7	13.8	15.6
Formula	36.5	39.3	43.2	49.2	55.4	53.0	53.0
Negotiated	50.4	45.1	39.4	34.0	29.4	28.2	25.5
<u>Hogs</u>							
Packer Sold	5.8	5.6	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2
Packer Owned	25.2	26.7	27.8	28.0	29.2	28.5	28.8
Swine Mkt Formula	43.5	38.7	38.4	40.4	41.6	40.9	43.2
Other Arrangements	18.6	23.9	25.1	23.7	21.9	23.6	21.2
Negotiated	6.8	5.2	4.4	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6
<u>Lambs</u>							
Packer Owned	18.1	24.2	36.6	24.8	23.6	38.6	23.3
Formula	69.4	58.0	39.3	55.6	53.1	32.6	40.6
Negotiated	12.4	17.8	24.0	19.6	23.3	28.8	36.1

Market Audits

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of market audits conducted on custodial accounts, the number of markets with shortages, the total dollars involved, and the amount restored from fiscal years 2009 to 2015.

Response: The amount of custodial account shortages identified through custodial account audits equals the amount restored. A market is required to bring its custodial account into compliance following an audit that uncovers a shortage. The requested information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Market Audits and Shortages Corrected, 2008-2014

Fiscal Year	Custodial Account Audits	Number of Markets with Shortages	Amount Restored
2009	383	181	\$2,581,725
2010	297	79	3,402,608
2011	318	96	2,861,471
2012	331	105	5,960,677
2013	423	158	3,364,543
2014	342	98	3,846,844
2015	400	180	2,9789,657

Limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services

Mr. Aderholt: The FY 2017 budget proposal includes a request to eliminate the limitation on inspection and weighing services.

Has the Federal Grain Inspection Services had to deny any request for services under the limitation?

Response: While the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) has not denied any request for services under the limitation, the elimination of the limitation on inspection and weighing services obligations will allow GIPSA to fully support FGIS' official inspection and weighing program. This program provides both mandatory and voluntary services, including a variety of inspection, weighing, and related services on grains, pulses, oilseeds, and processed and graded commodities. These services extend to both domestic and international markets, with services being mandatory for exports. These mandatory services include official weighing of the majority of grain exported from the United States and of intercompany barge grain received at export port locations; official inspection of the majority of grain exported from the United States; and testing of all corn exported from the United States for aflatoxin prior to shipment, unless the contract stipulates testing is not required. In FY 2014, GIPSA experienced a dramatic increased demand for export inspection services in direct response to an increase of more than 35 percent in grain exports. In FY 2015 grain exports were higher than the record in FY 2014 and are anticipated to remain at near record levels through FY 2017. Demand for inspection services will remain high with near record export volumes because of the statutory requirement to inspect and weigh export grain. To meet the increased demand for services, grain exporters and handlers are opening new export facilities that require

around the clock service by GIPSA, thus increasing GIPSA's costs. Additionally, GIPSA's cost for installing inspection laboratories at these new facilities is approximately \$200,000 each, which will be covered entirely by user fees. In order to support mandatory official inspection and official weighing services along with the voluntary domestic services, and continue to meet the demand of the domestic and foreign grain and related commodity markets, GIPSA needs the flexibility to adjust the spending level, which will still be limited to the total funds available from fees collected as authorized by laws and regulations.

GIPSA has executed various cost containment initiatives to limit obligations while meeting increased demand for services. GIPSA has limited supply and equipment purchases and changed hiring practices to optimize cost-efficient use of intermittent, part-time, and full-time employees to minimize overtime. Pursuant to the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended by the Agriculture Reauthorizations Act of 2015, GIPSA must begin adjusting its export inspection fees annually based on a rolling 5-year average of the volume of grain exports in order to maintain a 3 to 6 month operating reserve. On January 25, 2016, GIPSA published a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* (81 FR 3970) that among other things would revise how export inspection (tonnage) fees are calculated. If a final rule is issued and becomes effective prior to September 30, 2016 (the end of fiscal year 2016), GIPSA would implement the rule using the following timeline. During the first 3 months of each succeeding fiscal year (October through December), GIPSA would review the volume of grain exports for the preceding 5-years, and based on that data, calculate new tonnage fees that would be publish in a *Federal Register* notice and be effective from January 1 through December 31 of the upcoming calendar year. This timeline would be repeated annually, or until changed by statute. Calculating the tonnage fee based on a rolling 5-year average of the volume of grain exports in order to maintain a 3 to 6 month operating reserve ensures a direct link between the user fees and the volume of grain exports. With this cost-control mechanism in place, the elimination of the fee cap will provide GIPSA with the flexibility needed to respond to market needs, while providing customers the assurance that fees and expenses are appropriately linked to export volumes.

Mr. Aderholt: Without the limitation in place, how much funding would be available for grain inspection and weighing activities?

Response: Without a limitation on obligations in place, the amount of funding available for grain inspection and weighing activities is the sum of the carryover from the prior fiscal year (\$17.847 million) plus the Inspection and Weighing Services Expenses fees collected during the current fiscal year (\$57.5 million), and assuming no sequestration impact would net \$75.357 million available in fiscal year 2017. The elimination of the obligation limitation on fees collected from inspection and weighing services would allow GIPSA to fully support FGIS' inspection and weighing program. It is important to note that GIPSA has executed various cost containment initiatives to limit obligations while meeting increased demand for services. GIPSA has limited supply and equipment purchases and changed hiring practices to optimize cost-efficient use of intermittent, part-time, and full-time employees to minimize overtime. Pursuant to the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended by the

Agriculture Reauthorizations Act of 2015, GIPSA will annually adjust its export inspection fees based on a rolling 5-year average of the volume of grain exports. With such a cost-control mechanism in place, the elimination of the cap will provide GIPSA with the flexibility needed to respond to variations in market needs.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the background on why the limitation has been in place, and why the Department is asking to eliminate it now?

Response: The limitation cap first appeared in the Agriculture Appropriations Act (H.R. 4119), signed into law on December 23, 1981 (Public Law 97-103). No explanation for the limitation was given in either the House Committee on Appropriations Report or the Senate Committee on Appropriations report. The Senate Committee on Appropriations report, however, did mention that no limitation was included in the previous year's appropriation act, nor was one requested by the administration.

The United States Grain Standards Act, as amended by the Agriculture Reauthorizations Act of 2015, requires that GIPSA annually adjust its export inspection fees based on a rolling 5-year average of the volume of grain exports so that it maintains an operating reserve of between 3 to 6 months. On January 25, 2016, GIPSA published a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* (81 FR 3970) that among other things would revise how export inspection (tonnage) fees are calculated. If a final rule is issued and becomes effective prior to September 30, 2016 (the end of fiscal year 2016), GIPSA would implement the rule using the following timeline. During the first 3 months of each succeeding fiscal year (October through December), it would review the volume of grain exports for the preceding 5-years, and based on that data, calculate new tonnage fees that it would publish by notice in the *Federal Register* to be effective from January 1 through December 31 of the upcoming calendar year. This timeline would be repeated annually, or until changed by statute. This action would ensure a direct link between the user fees and the volume of grain exports. With this cost-control mechanism in place, the elimination of the fee cap will provide GIPSA with the flexibility needed to respond to market needs, while providing customers the assurance that fees and expenses are appropriately linked to export volumes. Additionally, GIPSA has executed various cost containment initiatives to limit obligations while meeting increased demand for services. GIPSA has limited supply and equipment purchases and changed hiring practices to optimize cost-efficient use of intermittent, part-time, and full-time employees to minimize overtime.

Mr. Aderholt: What was the carryover for the Limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services Expenses account into fiscal year 2016 and what is the estimated carryover into fiscal year 2017?

Response: The carryover for the Limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services Expenses account into fiscal year 2016 was \$17.847 million. The estimated carryover into fiscal year 2017 is also \$17.847 million.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN KEVIN YODER

Homeland Security

Mr. Yoder: If we had simultaneous outbreaks of infectious diseases, similar to those we have seen in recent months, do you feel that the federal diagnostic labs along with the National Animal Health Lab Network would have the capacity to handle it?

Response: APHIS' National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) has laboratories in Ames, Iowa, and at Plum Island, New York. The NVSL provides diagnostic test services ranging from a single laboratory test to comprehensive laboratory services covering many pathogens for suspected outbreaks of domestic and foreign animal diseases. The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) currently consists of 58 State and university veterinary diagnostic laboratories and four Federal laboratories in 42 States. These laboratories work directly with the NVSL and test for several economically devastating and/or potentially zoonotic diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, influenza in avian and swine species, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and swine enteric coronavirus diseases. The NAHLN serves as a vital early warning system for foreign and emerging animal diseases.

The NVSL and NAHLN would have the capacity to handle simultaneous outbreaks of infectious animal diseases, although the size, scope, and locations of these outbreaks could delay the results and testing of routine samples from ongoing animal health surveillance programs if samples need to be sent to multiple laboratories. For example, during and after last year's outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza, the NAHLN demonstrated the capacity and capability to handle both nationwide surveillance testing and large-volume testing in support of the large-scale disease outbreak. In this case, there were no delays in the results and testing of routine samples.

Mr. Yoder: Animal vaccines are critical to protecting America's flocks, herds and pets from domestic and foreign animal diseases. What improvements have been made to speed the approval process for new veterinary biologics? Can you provide examples of progress? (relating to vet biologics)

Response: APHIS evaluates all new veterinary biological products licensed in the United States for safety and efficacy. While the bulk of the time required in the licensing process is in the control of the potential licensee in developing manufacturing processes and conducting required studies, the Agency's Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) analyzes data and conducts confirmatory testing before we issue licenses. To reduce the burden on the regulated industry, CVB has expedited turnaround times and decreased the amount of information required under specific circumstances.

In FY 2015, APHIS processed 100 percent of the certificates of Licensing and Inspection for veterinary biological products within 28 days. This represents a reduction in the average number of days to issue a product license by 15 days from FY 2014 to FY 2015. Timely

processing helped to ensure that there were no foreign animal disease events related to the importation of 135.5 million biologics doses.

In 2015, APHIS provided guidance to vaccine manufacturers on how to establish a standardized, novel platform manufacturing system. This new approach decreases licensing requirements for similar inactivated products produced under the same platform and expedites licensing times.

The Agency also implemented a new policy in 2015 to allow for the manufacture of custom vaccines under a "prescription product" category. This allows for products to be marketed under the discretion of a prescribing veterinarian without the need to conduct formal studies to show effectiveness. APHIS developed this policy to allow veterinarians to respond to local outbreaks in a timely manner with limited regulatory oversight.

APHIS has proposed a rule that will also significantly shorten licensing times for live veterinary biological products that use recombinant DNA (genetic modification) technology. The rule will exclude products that use similar technology from the lengthy National Environmental Policy Act requirements. This rule was open to the public for comments on February 5, 2016, and we will address all of the comments that we receive.

APHIS is preparing to rollout a National Centers for Animal Health (NCAH) Portal, an external web portal that allows all communication and data between biologics manufacturers and APHIS staff to be submitted and responded to in real time, eliminating the time and extra costs of courier or mail delivery. We anticipate the NCAH Portal to be available to stakeholders in April 2016. APHIS estimates that by the end of the fiscal year, all licensing documents except for facility documents and export certificates will be accepted through the portal.

Biotechnology Regulations (PART 340)

Mr. Yoder: According to a new APHIS proposal, USDA would regulate the biotechnology plant products using a risk assessment and their noxious weed authority but makes no mention of including benefits in their assessment. Everything has risk. Don't we need "benefits" to be a component of any evaluation?

Response: APHIS's authority to regulate plant health, including certain genetically engineered (GE) organisms, is based on the Plant Protection Act (PPA). The PPA gives APHIS the authority to regulate plant pests and noxious weeds that may harm plant health. The Act does not give the Agency specific authority to weigh the benefits of a plant pest or noxious weed against the risks when assessing their harms to plant health. However, under the National Environmental Policy Act, APHIS does consider, pursuant to that Act, any benefits that a biotechnology product may have on the human environment when conducting environmental analyses or environmental impact statements in connection with petitions to deregulate GE organisms.

GIPSA Budget Cap

Mr. Yoder: In looking at the proposed budget for GIPSA, I noticed that there is a proposition to remove the cap on the amount of user fees your agency is allowed to collect. Given the current budgetary constraints being felt by all agencies here in Washington, I would like to hear your justification for removing the cap.

Response: The elimination of the budget obligation limitation on fees collected from inspection and weighing services will allow the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) to fully support its Federal Grain Inspection Service's official inspection and weighing program. This program provides both mandatory and voluntary services, including a variety of inspection, weighing, and related services on grains, pulses, oilseeds, and processed and graded commodities. These services extend to both domestic and international markets, with services being mandatory for exports. These mandatory services include official weighing of the majority of grain exported from the United States and of intercompany barge grain received at export port locations; official inspection of the majority of grain exported from the United States; and testing of all corn exported from the United States for aflatoxin prior to shipment, unless the contract stipulates testing is not required. In FY 2014, GIPSA experienced a dramatic increased demand for export inspection services in direct response to an increase of more than 35 percent in grain exports. In FY 2015 grain exports were higher than the record in FY 2014 and are anticipated to remain at near record levels through FY 2017. Demand for inspection services will remain high with near record export volumes because of the statutory requirement to inspect and weigh export grain. To meet the increased demand for services, grain exporters and handlers are opening new export facilities that require around the clock service by GIPSA, thus increasing GIPSA's costs. Additionally, GIPSA's cost for installing inspection laboratories at these new facilities is approximately \$200,000 each, which will be covered entirely by user fees. In order to support mandatory official inspection and official weighing services along with the voluntary domestic services, and continue to meet the demand of the domestic and foreign grain and related commodity markets, GIPSA needs the flexibility to adjust the spending level, which will still be limited to the total funds available from fees collected as authorized by laws and regulations.

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volume of grain exports for the preceding 5-years, and based on that data, calculate new tonnage fees that would be published in a *Federal Register* notice and be effective from January 1 through December 31 of the upcoming calendar year. This timeline would be repeated annually, or until changed by statute. Calculating the tonnage fee based on a rolling 5-year average of the volume of grain exports in order to maintain a 3 to 6 month operating reserve ensures a direct link between the user fees and the volume of grain exports. With this cost-control mechanism in place, the elimination of the fee cap will provide GIPSA with the flexibility needed to respond to market needs, while providing customers the assurance that fees and expenses are appropriately linked to export volumes.

Mr. Yoder: Was the GIPSA Grain Inspection Advisory Committee consulted about the proposed removal of the cap? If not, why?

Response: FGIS did discuss the request to remove the limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services. FGIS explained the limitation effects decisions on providing services at new locations and the use of the Operating Reserve for those services.

Mr. Yoder: Could you please provide this committee with an update on the status of your agency's annual report that was due to Congress on Dec. 1, 2015? Why is it so late?

Response: The FGIS Annual Report will be posted on the GIPSA website in spring 2016. We appreciate the interest in timely publication of the FGIS Annual Report and we will redouble our efforts to meet the December 1st date for the report.

Avian Influenza

Mr. Yoder: Please describe the role that the NAHLN played in last year's Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreak.

Response: During last year's unprecedented outbreak of HPAI, 16 National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratories across the United States were vital in supporting the response to and recovery from the outbreak. These laboratories conducted more than 95,000 tests for avian influenza in just nine months. The NAHLN laboratories assessed equipment needs and redirected as necessary, directed samples to other NAHLN laboratories for testing as necessary, and redeployed NAHLN personnel to other NAHLN laboratories as needed to increase local capacity. During the outbreak, the NAHLN laboratories demonstrated their commitment to U.S. animal health and our ability to respond to a large-scale animal health event.

Mr. Yoder: How were the first cases of HPAI identified in the various geographic regions?

Response: In December 2014, APHIS confirmed the presence of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 in wild birds in Washington State. The Agency detected the virus through routine surveillance.

Thereafter, the Agency confirmed additional cases of HPAI in the Central flyway in a backyard flock in Kansas and in the Mississippi flyway in commercial turkeys in Arkansas. In both of these cases, producers reported increased bird deaths; the Agency confirmed HPAI with follow-up investigation and sample collection and testing.

Mr. Yoder: If there was an FMD incursion into the United States, either intentionally or un-intentionally introduced, how do you expect it will be detected?

Response: Because of our stringent regulatory processes, the probability of the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus entering U.S. commercial livestock through regulated channels is remote. It is far more likely the virus would be introduced through illegal imports or as a bioterrorist weapon. If the virus was introduced, USDA officials would likely detect it during ongoing surveillance or by a farmer or rancher who might notice sick animals. The farmer, rancher, or veterinarian would then immediately report the signs to State, Federal, or County animal health officials and work with these officials to take samples and determine if the disease is present and respond effectively.

Mr. Yoder: What is USDA's plan for spending the new \$5 million in this year's budget and how will that plan ensure that the funding has the maximum desired effect of supporting infrastructure of the NAHLN?

Response: The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) provides animal disease surveillance and testing services, both daily and in the event of a large-scale animal disease outbreak. With the additional \$5 million this year, APHIS plans to support additional issues identified in the NAHLN strategic plan. This includes certain testing activities, emerging disease detection and response initiatives, and efforts to increase the capacity and capability of the network.

To determine how best to use the new funds, APHIS sought input from key NAHLN stakeholders, including the NAHLN Coordinating Council, the Joint U.S. Animal Health Association, and the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) NAHLN Committee, and AAVLD laboratory directors. As a result of these discussions, the Agency decided to distribute the new funding to the NAHLN laboratories to support their infrastructure needs. Full capability and capacity of each laboratory is vital to the function of the NAHLN for early disease detection, surveillance, and surge-and-recovery testing in response to disease outbreaks. The goal is comprehensive coverage of the U.S. livestock industry. APHIS and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture provide this support. The laboratories use the infrastructure funding to support the NAHLN core mission areas with activities related to quality management systems, equipment, and technical training to increase capacity, and information technology related to electronic messaging capability.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN THOMAS J. ROONEY

Citrus Funding - HLB-MAC

Mr. Rooney: The FY 17 budget proposal provides \$2 million for the Huanglongbing Multi-Agency Coordination (HLB-MAC) group within the Specialty Crop Pest program. This year, we've got a total of \$7.5 million in that program, and while we've seen steady progress, I'm concerned about the future of the projects.

Last month, both the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA) participated in a forum I hosted with members of the Citrus Caucus. We talked about near-term strategies that the MAC is working on, as well as the long-term projects that NIFA is working on with the farm bill dollars. Most of the discussion related to detection of the disease, but in Florida we know we've already got it - we don't need to detect anything, it's there.

Can you talk a little more about the balance between the detection projects and eradication projects within the MAC? Does the financial strain on Florida's industry lend you to considering more of a focus on bacterial disease suppression projects, like those Dr. Harold Browning is working on in Florida?

Response: The huanglongbing multi-Agency coordination (HLB MAC) group has allocated funds for more than 30 projects to provide near-term tools and solutions that the citrus industry can use to combat HLB. These efforts are conducted in partnership with State cooperators, universities, private companies, and other Federal agencies. The HLB MAC group is taking a balanced approach, allocating funds to four primary areas: treatment of infected trees, sustainability, early detection, and control of the psyllid.

In Florida, the HLB MAC has provided nearly \$12.7 million for projects such as thermotherapy, testing of antimicrobials, removal of abandoned groves, and sustainability of new plantings using combinations of tools, early detection, and biological control. More specifically, in Florida, APHIS provided \$5.6 million to develop treatments for infected trees and approximately \$5 million on sustainability efforts, including tree removal, and used remaining funds for early detection and biological control.

APHIS provided approximately \$3 million of the \$20 million provided in FY 2014, for the MAC efforts to early detection projects including detector dogs, detection in root samples, and an antibody-based detection assay. Of the \$3 million spent on early detection, \$1.4 million was used in Florida to train dogs to detect HLB in young trees. Preliminary results are promising.

To date, growers and commercial firms have adopted 36 percent of the tools funded through HLB MAC projects. APHIS is hopeful that the solutions found through this funding will help citrus growers in the near future, while research into long-term solutions for HLB continues.

Mr. Rooney: After the Citrus Forum, I walked away convinced by the researchers themselves that we're really close to significant results. I fear that any reduction in funding for the MAC next year risks our ability to capitalize on those successes. Do you believe that your request is sufficient to tackle the disparate goals of this program, to sustain the progress we've made over the past two years and to provide immediate relief to growers?

Response: In addition to the one-time, two-year appropriation of \$20 million in FY 2014, for the Huanglongbing Multi-Agency Coordination (HLB MAC) effort, APHIS received an additional \$5.5 million to be spent in FY 2016 and FY 2017, on HLB MAC activities. APHIS requested and Congress provided an additional \$2.0 million within the Specialty Crop Pests line item to address citrus greening, and the Agency has requested similar funding in FY 2017. With this additional funding, we will be able to continue efforts to identify and support promising tools and solutions that citrus growers can use against HLB in the short-term.

The results of the HLB MAC's efforts are very promising. The citrus industry has already adopted many of the tools developed using HLB MAC funds including soil acidification, thermotherapy, and antimicrobial treatments. Growers or commercial firms have already adopted more than 36 percent of the tools funded by the effort. APHIS and cooperators have increased the number of biological control agents reared and released from approximately 4 million per year in FY 2014, to more than 8 million in FY 2015, with a goal of rearing 12 million per year by the end of FY 2016. The Texas Department of Agriculture, as well as a large citrus producer in Florida, has already adopted the use of improved field cages for rearing biological control agents within residential areas with the help of residents. Several projects have been designed to improve methods of delivery of thermotherapy on a grove scale. Trees treated with thermotherapy have shown they can regain productivity for at least four years after reducing the amount of HLB in the tree. Several growers used the thermotherapy model built through the HLB MAC project to build machines for use in their own groves.

Mr. Rooney: How is your group working with Florida's Commissioner of Agriculture, Adam Putnam, to help remove abandoned groves and get rid of those areas that harbor the disease's vector - the Asian Citrus Psyllid?

Response: APHIS works collaboratively with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to combat the devastating impacts of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP). APHIS has provided more than \$2 million dollars for the removal of abandoned groves in Florida to document the impact of removal on the levels of ACP in neighboring groves. Since FY 2014, the Huanglongbing (HLB) Multi-Agency Coordination has funded more than 30 projects carried out by State cooperators, universities, private companies, and Federal agencies. Some of this work involves establishing several model groves, in cooperation with Florida Citrus Health Management Areas.

By using systematic surveys, timely chemical treatments, new planting strategies, and removing dead and abandoned groves (inoculum

removal), growers can produce healthy citrus crops even in the presence of HLB.

Mr. Rooney: Last year, you and I spoke about the overall funding priorities of the MAC, and I'd like to again ask about the funding targets:

What portion of the MAC funding will be spent on new research proposals and what will support on-going MAC projects?

Response: The Huanglongbing multi-agency coordination (HLB MAC) group conducts comprehensive reviews of all projects and will continue to support those considered to be most promising. In FY 2015, the HLB MAC funded 11 ongoing projects from the previous year and 17 new projects. Of the \$5.5 million APHIS received this fiscal year, we anticipate spending approximately \$2 million in FY 2016, of which \$637,000 is for three new biological control projects and the remaining funding is for ongoing projects.

In February 2016, the Citrus Disease Subcommittee of the National Agricultural Research, Education, Extension, and Economics (NAREEE) Advisory Board met and determined priorities for the Specialty Crop Research Initiative Citrus Disease Research and Extension Program, which was authorized in the Agricultural Act of 2014 (H.R. 2642). The Subcommittee reviewed a broad overview of all HLB-related research and identified project priorities. We will consider input from this meeting, as well as other industry meetings, when allocating the remaining \$3.5 million in FY 2017. APHIS will continue to work closely with industry and researchers to identify new projects that will result in new promising tools and solutions. At this point, however, we cannot predict precisely the proportion of funding that will be allocated to new versus on-going projects.

Mr. Rooney: How does USDA plan to target this funding in a way that best addresses critical need, as directed by this committee?

Response: USDA continues to work through the Huanglongbing Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (HLB MAC) to target funding that addresses the most critical needs. In FY 2016, at the request of the citrus industry, APHIS added three additional industry members to the HLB MAC Group to provide additional grower input in the project prioritization process. The HLB MAC conducts an in-depth review of all projects to monitor progress and verify usefulness to the citrus industry. They will consider projects of the highest value to the citrus industry for continued funding in FY 2017.

The HLB MAC Group already is working with industry to identify new projects that are promising and merit MAC funding, and they are coordinating the efforts of research scientists to develop near-term solutions through their joint efforts.

Specialty Crop Pests Program

Mr. Rooney: The President's 2017 budget proposes the Specialty

Crops Pest programs - which houses the HLB-MAC - to be funded at \$146 million. This is an estimated \$18 million decrease to funding specialty crop pest programs from 2016. The U.S. is seeing an increase in fruit fly, HLB, ACP and other pests and disease outbreaks impacting specialty crops. In Florida, California, Texas and other citrus producing states ACP and the devastating disease HLB continue to spread.

Could you provide a break-down by project of the budget cuts proposed to the Specialty Crops Pests line item in APHIS budget? How does your agency expect to continue to combat these pests and diseases while cutting the budget so dramatically?

Response: In FY 2017, APHIS is requesting a decrease of \$12.818 million for the Specialty Crops Pests program, which would allow for a more equitable distribution of program costs between the Federal government and the State and local cooperators, who directly benefit from the programs. APHIS works collaboratively with State, local, and industry partners to protect the United States' fruits and vegetables, tree nuts, horticulture, and nursery crops from harm associated with invasive pests, such as crop damage or threats to international trade and interstate commerce. The reduction proposed in the FY 2017 President's Budget is not intended to cut the budgets for these programs; the proposed reduction is intended to more equitably balance the Federal portion of the costs of cooperative pest and disease programs that protect national, local, and industry interests. Proposing to adjust cost-share rates in advance of the budget year through the budget process gives cooperators time to build appropriate funding levels into their own budgets so that activities can continue at the same overall level.

The proposed decrease includes a reduction of \$7.223 million for the Citrus Health Response Program, which would reduce the Federal cost-share rate from 94 percent to 80 percent; a reduction of \$2.153 million for the glassy-winged sharpshooter program, which would reduce the Federal cost-share rate from 53 percent to 47 percent; and a reduction of \$3.442 million for the light brown apple moth program, which would reduce the Federal cost-share rate from 100 percent to 49 percent. There are no proposed reductions in funding to other programs funded by the Specialty Crops program.

Despite these requested reallocations of funding responsibility within the Specialty Crop Pests line item related to cost-share, APHIS remains fully committed to helping the citrus industry identify new tools and techniques to combat diseases impacting citrus growers, such as huanglongbing, which is spread by the Asian citrus psyllid. APHIS will spend \$5.5 million in funding provided through a General Provision in the appropriation through FY 2017 to coordinate the huanglongbing multi-agency effort, along with the remaining appropriated funding provided in the Specialty Crops line item.

Proactive Invasive Species Defense

Mr. Rooney: This year, Florida was able to quickly put to rest the infestation of the Oriental Fruit Fly in Miami-Dade County. Our Department of Agriculture worked quickly to stop the spread of the fly,

but the cost to the affected growers has been incredibly high. Trying to provide financial relief to these farmers may be a little complicated, but I want to discuss with you the programs that are in place to stop these bugs from getting into our farms in the first place.

There are a few OIG reports that APHIS is still reviewing related to your quarantine programs, could you give me an update on those reviews?

Response: There is currently one audit with open recommendations conducted by USDA's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) related to APHIS' preclearance inspection program for commodities being shipped to the United States. OIG issued a report of findings and recommendations on October 1, 2014, regarding the program. OIG recommended that APHIS build more controls and standard operating procedures into the program to ensure that it can continue to prevent the entry of pests and diseases into the United States through pre-cleared commodity shipments. APHIS has submitted documentation to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to request closure on the 16 recommendations. To date, APHIS has received official closure on 8 recommendations. In responding to the recommendations, APHIS has developed standardized training for preclearance program managers and locally engaged field inspectors, and developed standard operating procedures for conducting reviews of individual programs in various countries. APHIS has also developed policies and processes for tracking corrective actions identified through the reviews, as well as recommendations made by APHIS preclearance inspectors while on foreign assignments.

Mr. Rooney: The President has asked for an increase to the Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Program, how will this interact with the new fee schedule?

Response: APHIS uses appropriated Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI) funding to conduct domestic pre-departure inspections of passengers and cargo traveling from Hawaii and Puerto Rico to the continental United States to prevent the introduction of non-native agricultural pests and diseases into the mainland. Additional funding for the AQI Predeparture Program will allow APHIS to increase staffing at peak times, as well as increase canine inspections of passenger bags, cargo, and mail. As a result, APHIS will maintain its longstanding ability to reduce off-shore pest risks, and keep interstate trade flowing smoothly.

Domestic activities are not funded by AQI user fees. The AQI User Fee program covers the costs of inspections and services associated with international arriving passengers and cargo conducted by APHIS and the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection. The adjusted fees will ensure adequate resources for agricultural inspections at U.S. borders, helping to facilitate safe international trade.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN DAVID YOUNG

Biotechnology Regulations - Notice of Intent

Mr. Young: Is USDA planning to update its biotech regulations in this Administration? What is the intention of the Department in drafting the Notice of Intent to change its biotech regulations?

Response: USDA is planning to publish a draft programmatic environmental impact statement and a proposed rule in the fall of 2016. The Notice of Intent informed stakeholders of the Department's plan to develop a draft programmatic environmental impact statement (EIS) that will evaluate a range of alternatives the Agency can take as it updates its biotechnology regulations. The Notice of Intent allows anyone who is interested time to prepare and submit comments, as well as help USDA identify any other environmental issues that APHIS should examine in the programmatic EIS.

The intention for changing the biotech regulations is to ensure that we are focused on those genetically engineered (GE) organisms that represent a documented risk to plant health. The proposed rule shifts APHIS' regulatory approach from a "regulate first/analyze later" system to a pre-regulation risk analysis system. In this system, APHIS would first assess new GE organisms to determine if they pose plant health risks to U.S. agricultural crops, before regulating them. We anticipate that a revised rule will provide regulatory relief to developers of products that pose lower risks as well as a more efficient risk-based system, and will incorporate our past 29 years of experience in regulating GE organisms.

Mr. Young: Recently, APHIS announced that it was expanding the use of extensions of regulatory approvals. Are new regulations needed to streamline approval processes or can APHIS accomplish its goals within their current regulations?

Response: We need new regulations to account for advancements in science over the past 29 years, to implement the noxious weed authority provided in the Plant Protection Act, and to address what the USDA Office of Inspector General identified in recent audits as deficiencies in the compliance and enforcement components of our biotechnology regulatory program. We also need new regulations to address issues raised in the 2008 Farm Bill, as well as a recent report from GAO. Although the improvements made in our extension process are a step in the right direction, to make other needed improvements, to provide substantive regulatory relief, and to keep pace with the rapidly advancing science in this area, APHIS must update its regulations.

Mr. Young: We have seen significant trade disruptions in the past when our regulations do not align with major trading partners. What is the U.S. Department of Agriculture doing to work with the U.S. Trade Representative and trading partners to ensure that the proposed changes won't have a significant impact on innovation, trade and the marketability of these products?

Response: It is essential that trade of biotechnology products is reliable. Almost all the corn, cotton, and soybeans grown in the United States are genetically engineered (GE) varieties. USDA engages on this issue internationally at multiple levels to encourage the development of regulations and systems that are transparent, science-based, and in accordance with international standards and World Trade Organization obligations. USDA coordinates in these efforts with numerous agencies, including the U.S. Trade Representatives, Department of State, the Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, and U.S. Agency for International Development among others.

USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service works with our partners and others in the United States Government to monitor and negotiate new trade agreements and enforce existing trade agreements. On a continuing basis, attachés and analysts in Washington, covering more than 150 countries worldwide, prevent and resolve trade problems involving U.S. products, and provide country and regional intelligence to support U.S. exporters and agricultural producers. These efforts directly augment the private sector's ability to export its products.

USDA engages in formal and regular interactions with several key countries. These interactions promote U.S. exports of GE products by ensuring that trading partners understand and accept the U.S. system for regulating GE crops. APHIS is also making trading partners aware of its intention to revise the regulations and the general approach it is considering in doing so. Since October 2015, APHIS has shared this information with representatives from approximately 5 countries, and the European Union. Among the major trading partners informed are Canada and Mexico.

Mr. Young: It is our understanding that there are terms defined in the notice of intent that would bring in under the scope of the USDA regulations, products developed using newer breeding methods as well as potentially including products like seedless watermelon that have been safely consumed for years and breeding methods used in organic production. Has the Department considered the impact this will have on plant and seed research in the US which is vital to the growth of the US rural economy?

Response: USDA does not intend to regulate products produced through traditional breeding under the revisions to 7 CFR Part 340. In the Notice of Intent published on February 5, 2016, USDA specifically requested public comment on preliminary definitions and potential exemptions from regulation for consideration of the potential regulatory revisions. After the comment period closes on April 21, 2016, we will analyze the public comments received and revise the definitions as appropriate.

Pork, the Other White Meat Lawsuit

Mr. Young: Who within the pork industry agreed to settle this lawsuit? Is AMS working with the pork industry and taking their position into account? Who precisely was the pork board or industry representative that asked for this case to be settled and for this review to be conducted?

Response: There has been no settlement of the lawsuit, and settlement talks are not ongoing with the Plaintiffs. USDA is not discussing settlement with the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS). HSUS and USDA previously discussed settlement in the fall of 2015, but those discussions concluded with a joint filing with the Court on December 23, 2015, and are not ongoing. In that joint filing, USDA announced its plans to conduct a review of the trademark valuation, and HSUS stipulated to dismissal with prejudice of a significant part of its lawsuit. We anticipate on April 20, 2016, USDA will approve continuing annual payments of \$3 million under the terms of the agreement based on its review of the valuation and other factors. The National Pork Board, HSUS, and National Pork Producers Council were notified of the decision.

Mr. Young: Who is conducting and who is paying for this review? How is the review being conducted? Who will determine whether the Pork Board will be forced to return the slogan to the National Pork Producers Council?

Response: In a joint filing with the Court on December 23, 2015, USDA announced its plans to conduct a review and valuation of the four trademarks, including Pork, the Other White Meat. The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) stipulated to dismissal with prejudice of a significant part of its lawsuit. As part of its review, USDA directed the National Pork Board to contract for an independent valuation of the current trademarks. USDA provided a list of potential contractors to the Board and, after discussions with the Board, identified Stout Risius Ross (SRR) as the most qualified company. The Board paid for the valuation.

As part of its review, USDA directed the National Pork Board to contract for an independent valuation of the current trademarks. USDA, in consultation with the Board, identified SRR as the most qualified company. SRR concluded that, as of January 1, 2016, the investment value of the four trademarks is between \$113 million and \$132 million using the cost approach, one of several acceptable and recognized approaches for determining valuation.

Consistent with the district court's direction, HSUS and NPPC submitted valuations for consideration as part of the review. After evaluating the valuations submitted by HSUS and the National Pork Producers Council (NPPC), USDA deemed SRR's range of \$113 million to \$132 million to be the most reliable estimate of the value of the trademarks.

APHIS Biosecurity - Lessons Learned from HPAI

Mr. Young: What processes has APHIS put in place to provide immediate information to state officials and local farmers in impacted areas?

Response: In an outbreak situation, APHIS partners with States and Tribes to provide timely, accurate, and relevant incident information. In addition, we provide public information officers to

assist with local community outreach and producer outreach, as well as public messages and announcements through the USDA Office of Communications and APHIS public affairs office. Last year's outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) elicited a high degree of interest and scrutiny from a wide range of constituencies who had a keen interest in how we were responding to this significant disease situation. The breadth of audiences interested and the complex and rapidly changing situation made communications particularly challenging.

To improve our communications capabilities for future HPAI emergency situations, our public affairs officials hosted an after-action review last summer with public information officers from affected States to discuss lessons learned and changes that would improve communication. We also solicited feedback from industry communications officials and met with other USDA communications professionals to discuss priorities and best practices. As a result of these discussions, one area that we decided to focus on was providing sufficient on-the-ground public information resources and support to incident management teams to help disseminate information quickly and directly to affected producers and communities. To strengthen this area, we recruited additional public information officers to deploy with each incident management team.

In addition, we created standard operating procedures and just-in-time training to ensure that these officers are prepared to provide timely, critical communications support. We have also streamlined our notification processes to ensure that announcements of infected flocks are made promptly and reach all interested stakeholders. To improve communications with producers whose facilities may be affected by HPAI, we will assign a site manager to a producer when a case is identified. This individual will be the primary conduit for communication with that producer from the time the infection is identified through return to production a few months later. APHIS will -- to the greatest extent possible -- use local personnel to fill this role and only change a producer's site manager when absolutely necessary.

Mr. Young: Has APHIS planned for additional test exercises with state and local officials and provided individual producers with more information and training on biosecurity?

Response: Every year, APHIS conducts several trainings or exercises related to animal disease response, and each of these includes a biosecurity component. One of the lessons we learned from the 2015 outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is that the normal, day-to-day biosecurity procedures that poultry producers practice are not adequate in the face of a highly contagious virus outbreak such as HPAI. Producers and growers need to be able to rapidly and effectively increase their biosecurity standards when HPAI is circulating in domestic poultry (outbreak), and/or when HPAI is circulating in wild waterfowl.

We have been working with State, academic, and industry experts to develop and make available enhanced biosecurity materials for commercial poultry producers, including training materials; a producer self-assessment checklist; and materials and training for biosecurity

officers. As we improve our understanding of what biosecurity measures will be most effective against HPAI, we will update these publications and communicate them to poultry producers. We will also continue to engage other Federal agencies that conduct on-farm regulatory functions and provide them with suggested biosecurity protocols for their activities. In addition, we operate the *Biosecurity for the Birds* campaign to help raise awareness among owners of backyard, hobby, and pet birds about deadly poultry diseases and they can protect their birds.

Mr. Young: One concern I heard from Iowans was the length of time it took to dispose of depopulated flocks and the slow reimbursement process. I know USDA is working to streamline and speed up the process. However, there was concern USDA was trying to control all responses, which significantly slowed the process. How is the USDA working to empower state governments and individual farmers to ensure disease outbreaks are responded to quickly?

Response: Last year's introduction of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in Iowa was a significant challenge, with 77 operations in 18 counties affected and approximately 35 million birds requiring depopulation and disposal. Throughout the outbreak, APHIS collaborated with Federal, State, and industry partners to respond quickly and decisively. We altered and improved our response capabilities and processes to provide the most effective services possible. During the outbreak, we encouraged all producers, large and small, to submit samples to us for testing. If the issue related to illness onsite, we would collect samples at the location if we were suspicious of HPAI. We are confident that our bird surveillance programs and the preparations taken by the Agency, as well as by the States and the poultry industry, will enable early detection and rapid containment of the disease.

Since last year, APHIS streamlined our capabilities to depopulate and dispose of affected flocks, eliminate the virus from affected premises, and pay producers indemnity and reimburse other costs. In most cases, we are now able to depopulate affected flocks within 24 hours of preliminary diagnosis to control disease spread to other birds. A more efficient depopulation process will lead to a timelier disposal process.

APHIS also improved the processes for paying indemnities and other reimbursements, so that producers receive a fair amount quickly and can return to production in a timely manner. We will now provide a flat indemnity rate to the producer for cleaning and disinfection, based upon the type of facility and number of birds. This will help us provide resources to producers faster, and reduce paperwork for producers. In addition, we changed the HPAI indemnity rules to ensure that contract growers receive an appropriate split of indemnity payments. The new rules prevent any delays in the indemnity process that may have been caused by disagreements between owners and contractors over this split.

National Animal Health Laboratories

Mr. Young: There is also concern about the lack of communication - a lack of communication between the various National Animal Health Laboratories and also a weak communication network nationwide between individuals in the field, such as a local veterinarian, and government officials. What steps is APHIS taking to rectify this issue?

Response: We are unaware of any concerns regarding communication issues between National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratories and between government officials and individuals in the field. However, we are certainly ready to address any of these concerns when they are raised. APHIS has processes in place to share laboratory results with State and Federal animal health officials, who then communicate with local veterinarians. The Agency has also established various communication mechanisms that the NAHLN Coordination Office regularly uses to exchange information between and among member laboratories, and State and Federal officials. This includes the NAHLN Coordinating Council, which is comprised of NAHLN laboratory directors, State animal health officials, and officials from APHIS and the National Institutes of Food and Agriculture. In addition, several technical groups comprised of subject matter experts across the NAHLN focus on information technology, diagnostic methods, and emergency preparedness. Further, our National Veterinary Services Laboratories are in regular contact with NAHLN laboratories, providing training, testing protocols, and providing diagnostic support. Finally, the NAHLN Coordination office holds webinars and network-wide conference calls to share and communicate important information.

APHIS Foreign Inspections

Mr. Young: There is concern from industry more needs to be done at the country of origin and departure to prevent diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease or African Swine Fever from entering this country rather than waiting to intercept products at U.S. ports and entry points. How is APHIS enhancing its scrutiny of products at the country of origin and how is APHIS working with the FDA to conduct inspections abroad ensuring the safety of our food supply?

Response: Safeguarding against significant animal diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), is vital to protecting industry, producers, and consumers. It remains a top priority for USDA. Our import decisions are based on sound science, compliance with international standards, and thorough risk assessments. To minimize the risk of introducing animal diseases through importation, APHIS evaluates the animal health status of regions that wish to export animals and/or animal products to the United States. Regarding FMD, APHIS regulations do not allow importations of live animals or untreated products from countries or regions that have not been subject to our substantive animal health evaluation process. The result of the evaluation process may be either a formal recognition that a region is free of FMD or the establishment of import requirements for certain products subjected to specific mitigation measures. Both of these are completed through a public rulemaking process, where the public may review and comment on the risk assessment that supports the decisions. We will only allow imports when the animal health status of the country

or region is sufficient to assure that animals and products can be safely traded.

APHIS regulations address the animal health risks of imports, while regulations from both the Food and Drug Administration and the Food Safety and Inspection Service address public health risks. While we do not work with these agencies to conduct inspections abroad since our authorities are different, we do coordinate with both agencies to ensure awareness of any animal health issues or concerns.

The United States has not experienced an FMD outbreak in almost 90 years. The Agency's strong regulatory authority to prevent the entry of live ruminants and swine and animal products from FMD-affected countries provide vital safeguards that make the prospect of an FMD introduction in the United States highly unlikely. Our animal health evaluation process includes receiving information from the country or region requesting recognition, evaluating that information in line with eight well-defined factors that are critical to the animal health status, conducting site visits in the country or region to verify the information provided, and completing a risk assessment documenting all of the above. As an example, our evaluations of regions in Brazil and Argentina included five site visits in each country to confirm that the regions' surveillance, prevention, and control measures are sufficient to minimize the likelihood of an FMD introduction into the United States. These site visits followed rigorous evaluation of the information submitted by these regions and the Agency conducted substantive risk analyses of the regions.

Although African Swine Fever (ASF) has never been reported in the United States, outbreaks have occurred in domestic and feral swine in several areas of Eastern Europe over the last year. In July 2015, a team consisting of representatives from APHIS, the U.S. swine industry, and the European Commission (EC) visited Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland to obtain information about their response to ASF outbreaks. This visit confirmed that these countries had implemented control measures to prevent the spread of ASF, and demonstrated that the risk of ASF transmission from these countries to the United States through the movement of domestic swine or their products is very low. In August 2015, APHIS published a notice that added the European Union (EU) and EU Member State-defined regions of the EU to the Agency's list of regions affected with ASF, thereby restricting imports from those regions. We will recognize as affected with ASF any region of the EU that the EU or any EU Member State has placed under restriction because of detection of ASF. However, because of the control measures that are in place in Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland, non-restricted areas in those countries can continue to export swine and swine products to the United States. The Agency allows these imports because these countries are taking all appropriate measures to prevent disease in domestic swine, are investing significant time and resources to control the disease, and are committed to success. They are reporting frequently and directly to the EC, who are equally as interested and invested in controlling the disease.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN STEVEN PALAZZO

Poultry & Safety Net Measures for Contract Poultry Growers in the event of HPAI

Mr. Palazzo: APHIS has developed this agency response to HPAI, has APHIS had conversations with the Farm Service Agency concerning the possibility of restructuring the repayment of USDA guaranteed loans on poultry houses with commercial lenders and contract growers? Should HPAI hit an area, contract growers need the flexibility of repayment on these loans until their operations are back on their feet.

Response: In June 2015, USDA established a multiagency coordination (MAC) group to provide the leadership to support an APHIS-wide response during the highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak and to serve as the basis to solicit a USDA-wide cooperation, deployment, and mobilization, if needed for a future outbreak. Farm Service Agency (FSA) participated in the MAC and is aware of the concern.

Mr. Palazzo: As you know, contract poultry growers have often struggled for long term solutions to provide some form of safety net in the event of other types of economic losses. And I further understand that the contract grower-integrator relationship is very unique. However, can you tell me if APHIS has led any level of internal efforts within USDA to look at what is being done to develop more long term policy solutions through either the Farm Service Agency or the Risk Management Agency to help contract growers establish a viable safety net through the USDA in the event of catastrophic losses or business interruption caused by HPAI?

Response: We have had several discussions with the various industries - most recently the poultry industry - regarding catastrophic insurance policies for contract growers. We have also worked with a private insurer to make sure that any indemnity payments we make to contract growers do not constitute a duplicate payment as a result of outside catastrophic insurance that these growers may purchase for the value of their animals. Additionally, through the USDA-wide, APHIS-led response to last year's outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza, the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the Risk Management Agency (RMA) were made aware of the concern for a longer-term safety net for contract growers. The FSA and RMA do have programs to help producers, but the routine loans now have a lower rate than what FSA's enabling legislation allows for the catastrophic loans. As a result, no producers opted for an FSA loan during last year's outbreak. If growers or producers want to establish a safety net to protect them from losses due to business interruption, they would need to arrange that through private insurers rather than through USDA.

USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services National Rabies Management Program

Mr. Palazzo: As you all transition into the second phase of the NRMP which is to eliminate specific rabies virus variants among carnivores at the local, regional, and national levels, I'd like to ask: Is the appropriation for the USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services

National Rabies Management Program adequate to allow the program to move from terrestrial wildlife rabies vaccination zone maintenance to wildlife rabies vaccination elimination strategies?

Response: The current appropriated funding level allows the Agency to implement an elimination strategy. Additionally, to make the best use of Federal appropriations, APHIS leverages contributions and assistance from States and other cooperators.

Boll Weevil Eradication Program

Mr. Palazzo: APHIS has nearly accomplished eradication of the Cotton Boll Weevil from the U.S. and is currently coordinating with Mexico to complete the eradication in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Northern parts of Mexico. The insecticide Malathion is the most critical component of the Boll Weevil Eradication Program. Currently EPA has undertaken another review of all Organophosphate pesticides which will include Malathion. What action can APHIS (and USDA's Office of Pest Management Policy) take in order to defend the science demonstrating the safety for continued registration and use of Malathion?

Response: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has undertaken another review of all organophosphate pesticides, which includes malathion. The continued registration and use of malathion remains important to boll weevil eradication efforts. It is particularly effective against boll weevil and, when used properly, poses low environmental risk. APHIS has managed concerns through environmental monitoring and careful adherence to the product's label requirements. The Agency keeps EPA current on the status of the boll weevil program and our need for the continued availability of malathion.

APHIS also uses the Endangered Species Act (Section 7) consultation process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), along with the appropriate biological assessment documentation, to show that the applications are unlikely to affect threatened or endangered species. These actions ensure the continued use of malathion for the boll weevil eradication program while protecting threatened and endangered species. APHIS will continue working with EPA and FWS on this issue.

It is my understanding that APHIS has initiated a renew dialog and agreement with Mexico, particularly in the Northern Tamaulipas area, to enhance boll weevil eradication. We recognize that if the efforts are successful it will result in moving weevils further from the US border and enhance the completion and future protection of the US boll weevil eradication program. The investment, partially provided by federal funds and largely funded by producer and state funds, should receive high priority protection. I compliment you, Administrator Shea, and Deputy Administrator Osama El-Lissy, for your recent efforts to complete this program and protect the investment.

Mr. Palazzo: Can we be assured you will continue to pursue coordination with Mexico that protects our Boll Weevil Eradication

investment?

Response: Please be assured that APHIS is committed to coordinating program activities and providing funding to Mexico, as well as continuing progress of the boll weevil (BW) eradication efforts in the United States. The Agency will also continue work with SAGARPA (English translation, Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food), the Mexican Federal agricultural authority, to eradicate the BW from the remaining portions of the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV) and northern Mexico. Among other actions, APHIS has recently established a cooperative agreement with the North American Plant Protection Organization to allow the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation to continue management activities in Tamaulipas, Mexico. The LRGV and Tamaulipas program areas must be managed together as one unit in order to reduce the risk of re-infestation.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN SAM FARR

APHIS - Horse Transport

Mr. Farr: The report, Horse Welfare: Action Needed to Address Unintended Consequences from Cessation of Domestic Slaughter GAO-11-228, made some recommendations regarding owner/shipper certificates for horses crossing the Canadian and Mexican borders.

Can you discuss the difficulties in automating certificate data?

Response: APHIS evaluated the possibility of automating certificate data at the time of the GAO Audit in 2011, but determined that the benefits to equine welfare that would be achieved would not justify the costs necessary to implement it. However, we continually evaluate our processes and will consider implementing changes in the future that improve the welfare of horses being transported for slaughter.

APHIS - FMD Vaccine Bank

Mr. Farr: APHIS plans to use \$1.7 million to cover acquiring foot and mouth disease vaccines for the FMD Vaccine Bank.

What are the pros and cons of changing not only from antigen to vaccine but from government to privately held stocks?

Response: The requested \$1.7 million increase would fund cost increases associated with acquiring antigen, or vaccine concentrate, from foreign manufacturers to maintain existing antigen stockpiles. In addition, it would enable us to continue modernizing the Bank by implementing approaches that include storing all future antigen purchases with an offshore manufacturer to supplement the stockpile at the Plum Island Animal Import Center, which is at capacity. The requested increase would not be used to acquire additional antigens or vaccine doses for the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) bank.

Antigen is guaranteed for five years, and potentially an additional five years using testing to verify the potency (although it is no longer guaranteed by the manufacturer after five years). Stockpiling finished vaccine would be far more expensive and the vaccine would last only one year. Therefore, it would not be prudent to store vaccine.

There are many advantages to storing antigen with the manufacturer, including the eligibility to sell expired antigen back to the manufacturer, the opportunity to enter into international vaccine sharing arrangements, and the reduction of the cost of overhead and maintenance of storage equipment. The drawback to this approach is that it requires a contractual agreement between the Bank and an offshore vaccine company that is under the regulatory control of a foreign government.

Mr. Farr: How much vaccine would this funding make immediately

available to the US and what size and nature of outbreak would this reasonably contain?

Response: The increase we have requested would not make any additional foot-and-mouth disease vaccine available. Instead, it would fund cost increases associated with acquiring antigens from foreign manufacturers to maintain existing vaccine stockpiles. In addition, it would enable us to continue modernizing the Bank by implementing approaches that include storing all future purchases of antigen with an offshore manufacturer to supplement the antigen stockpile at the Plum Island Animal Import Center, which is at capacity. As a result, we would not need to ship future concentrate to have it formulated into vaccine doses during an outbreak. In addition, the manufacturer offers partial reimbursement for concentrate that needs to be replaced if it has expired. The current stockpile for FMD vaccine would be able to provide vaccine doses for about 1.5 percent of susceptible U.S. livestock. While this amount of vaccine would not significantly help us address a medium or large outbreak, it would help us address a small outbreak by enabling us to protect herds and allow healthy animals and their products to continue to be consumed, thus reducing the negative impact on producer livelihoods, the food supply, and the environment.

Mr. Farr: What would funding requirements likely be for expanding and maintaining the bank in coming years?

Response: In the case of a medium- to large-sized foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak, we would need a minimum of approximately 25 million vaccine doses for each of the 10 FMD strains of greatest risk to North America. The cost to purchase and store concentrate held in vendor-managed inventory would be approximately \$0.50 per dose. Therefore, we would need approximately \$125 million to purchase and store concentrate for 25 million doses for each of the 10 high priority types of FMD virus (a total of 250 million doses). Alternatively, adding concentrate at two strains per year, it would cost approximately \$25 million per year over five years to reach the goal of 10 high-priority FMD strains.

In addition to the cost of vaccines, APHIS would also need funding for personnel conducting vaccine quality control and validation, and resources to carry out expanded surveillance and diagnostic testing. APHIS has these resources, but not at the level that a large FMD outbreak would demand. Increased funding would also enable us to conduct preplanning with relevant agriculture industries, which would be critical for effective FMD response and execution of an FMD vaccination effort. These activities would cost approximately 5 percent of the annual funds required to stockpile vaccine, or \$1.25 million annually if we decide to purchase and store concentrate for 25 million doses for 10 FMD types. Current funding for the FMD vaccine bank comes from annual appropriations. While annual appropriations is a viable source for additional funding, the increase in magnitude required would be substantial as a percentage of APHIS' current appropriation. APHIS currently is considering industry contributions, although most livestock sectors have not indicated support for this alternative. USDA will work with Congress and stakeholders to explore all options as we try to balance fiscal discipline, the threat posed by FMD, and the

potential burdens on industry and consumers.

APHIS - Emergency Management

Mr. Farr: I am glad to see the increase in \$28 Million for emergency management, some of which the agency says will be used to hire additional staff. The GAO report from MAY 2015 on "Efforts Needed to Improve Workforce Planning for Veterinarians", found that APHIS had not adequately assessed it's personnel needs for emergency response.

How much of this increase is going to hiring additional staff?

Response: The Agency requested a total increase of \$30.5 million in FY 2017. The total consists of \$27.2 million in the Emergency Preparedness and Response line item, \$1.8 million in the National Veterinary Stockpile line item, and \$1.5 million in the Animal Health Technical Services line item, all aimed at enhancing APHIS' capacity and capabilities to respond to large animal health events. Of the \$30.5 million total requested, APHIS will use \$13.6 million to hire 117 staff including veterinarians and animal health technicians.

Mr. Farr: Are you following through with the GAO recommendations to assess your need for emergency response staff more accurately?

Response: Yes, we are assessing our workforce needs for emergency responses to animal disease outbreaks, and have taken steps to address these needs. One of the biggest lessons we learned in responding to last year's highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak was that we have do not have enough capacity to effectively address large animal health events. In fact, our current funding level for animal health activities is below levels that were available to us 10 years ago. To address our capacity needs, we are requesting an increase of \$30.5 million to rebuild our animal health readiness infrastructure. The Agency will use these funds, in part, to hire and train veterinarians, animal health technicians, safety and health officers, and biosecurity officers to ensure that we have an adequate workforce and well-tested capabilities in place when threats arise. This expanded readiness will enable us to respond more rapidly and effectively to emergency events, reducing the impact of those events on producers, consumers, taxpayers, and the overall economy. We are addressing GAO's recommendations and will respond to them in a timely manner.

Mr. Farr: With the funds provided, who do you plan to hire and how quickly do you think they can recruited?

Response: With the requested funding, APHIS plans to hire 117 veterinarians, animal health technicians, safety and health officers, and biosecurity officers, among others. The Agency expects to fill these positions within a year of receiving the funds.

Mr. Farr: How use useful is the NAHERC system to the agency currently and do you plan any changes?

Response: Since 2001, APHIS has administered the National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps (NAHERC). The NAHERC is a group of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, and veterinary students that volunteer and deploy as temporary Federal employees in response to animal health emergencies that affect livestock and poultry. The NAHERC system helps us provide responders in the event of an outbreak. In addition, we are exploring developing cooperative agreements with State and/or Veterinary College teams that could respond to an outbreak as a team or strike force, without having to go through the process and training required to become Federal employees.

APHIS Enforcement Process for Stopping Animal Abuse

Mr. Farr: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Oversight of Research Facilities Audit Report 33601-0001-41: The referenced audit suggested that APHIS review the adjustment of penalties and consider such things as lowering the settlement reduction (e.g., from 75 to 65 percent) across all programs, decreasing the range of AWA-authorized reductions, or decreasing the discretionary reduction. The audit also recommended that APHIS should document in a formal policy the reasons for decisions made.

APHIS responded that they would convene a meeting of the Civil Penalty Action Team for the AWA to review the penalty guidelines and worksheet and consider whether APHIS should revise any of the adjustments noted above. APHIS said they will document the reasons for the decisions made regarding each of the adjustments in a formal policy by September 30, 2015.

What action has been taken on these recommendations?

Response: APHIS reviewed, analyzed, and revised the Animal Welfare Act penalty guidelines and worksheet to establish a new method for calculating penalties. In addition, APHIS addressed recommendations regarding reductions from the maximum penalty; revised the method for calculating penalties for unlicensed sales so that the penalties are not excessive; and, addressed other areas of improvement identified by OIG and APHIS. The USDA Office of the Chief Financial Officer accepted the Agency's actions in December 2015 and closed the penalty-related recommendations in the OIG audit. The new guidelines became effective on January 1, 2016.

Specialty Crop Pests

Mr. Farr: I want to talk with you about the Specialty Crop Pest line item. Let me be clear I think a reduction in this line item is penny wise and pound foolish as the saying goes. Knowing of the ongoing load your agency is currently under combating specialty crop pests how do you justify a reduction where it is not a case of "if" but "when" the next outbreak will occur?

Response: This activity is a shared responsibility between the Federal government and our State and local partners, who receive the direct benefit. In three cases, Citrus Health, Glassy-winged

sharpshooter and Light Brown Apple Moth, the Federal government currently is funding 94 percent, 53 percent and 100 percent of program costs, the Budget asks that the Federal support be reduced to 80 percent, 47 percent and 49 percent. We believe that this is a reasonable allocation of program responsibility. Therefore, APHIS' goal in FY 2017, is to maintain the same level of activities and services to U.S. farmers and producers, while creating a more equitable cost-share program. This proposal to adjust cost-share rates in advance of the budget year through the budget process gives cooperators time to build appropriate funding levels into their own budgets. The Department's budget represents our determination to find the correct balance in these responsibilities. APHIS combats specialty crop pests through cooperative programs with program partners. Together, with State, local, Tribal, university and industry partners, APHIS has helped protect more than \$9.8 billion in crop production, including citrus, grapes, potatoes, nursery stock, and tree fruit (based on internal analysis using data from the Census of Agriculture and USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service).

Market News

Mr. Farr: In my District, and in many parts of the county, more and more producers are differentiating their products as locally grown, organic, or grass fed in order to tap into rapidly growing markets. It's important for the industry to have up-to-date information on changes in the market, so that they can adapt quickly and make informed business decisions.

What work are you doing through Market News to track and report on these growing markets so that farmers, buyers, aggregators, sellers, and others have the information that they need?

Response: AMS Market News has significantly increased its focus on these emerging markets and is providing additional information of value to these stakeholders. Market News has added coverage of farmers markets from a large number of locations and farmers auctions from six states, as these types of marketing are increasing in numbers and in popularity. In its tracking of the retail markets, specifically for weekly advertised specials, Market News has broken out the prices of products advertised as *locally grown*, as well as other marketing attributes or type of production practices, which includes greenhouse grown or organic. Market News has also added a new section to the Market News website called *Local and Regional Food*, where the public can go to get market information on local and regional food systems across the nation and for all of the major commodity groups. Additional markets and commodities are being added as resources allow.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN SANFORD BISHOP

Pecan Marketing Order

Mr. Bishop: We were really pleased that the Federal Marketing Order for Pecans as published in the Federal Register on February 29, 2016. The next step in the process of adoption is a Grower Referendum to be held from March 9 through March 30, where pecan growers can vote on acceptance of the Order. As you know, as opposed to programs which are funded by taxpayer money, the FMO for Pecans is a self-help program whereby pecan money is administered by pecan people for the benefit of the pecan industry and consumers who enjoy pecans. The marketing order, once implemented, will uniquely serve farmers, processors, and consumers alike. It will facilitate a more stable market for growers, an assured supply for processors and end users, and a consistent, healthful product to be enjoyed by lovers of good food. Do you foresee any potential issues or concerns moving forward?

Response: AMS does not foresee any potential issues or concerns in promulgating the pecan marketing order. The next step in the promulgation process is to publish a final order. Once the final order has been published, we will begin the nominations process to seat members on the Council.

Boll Weevil Eradication

Mr. Bishop: APHIS has nearly accomplished eradication of the Cotton Boll Weevil from the U.S. and is currently coordinating with Mexico to complete the eradication in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Northern parts of Mexico. The insecticide Malathion is the most critical component of the Boll Weevil Eradication Program. Currently EPA has undertaken another review of all Organophosphate pesticides which will include Malathion.

What action can APHIS (and USDA's Office of Pest Management Policy) take in order to defend the science demonstrating the safety for continued registration and use of Malathion?

Response: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has undertaken another review of all organophosphate pesticides, which includes malathion. The continued registration and use of malathion remains important to boll weevil eradication efforts. It is particularly effective against boll weevil and, when used properly, poses low environmental risk. APHIS has managed concerns through environmental monitoring and careful adherence to the product's label requirements. The Agency keeps EPA current on the status of the boll weevil program and our need for the continued availability of malathion.

APHIS also uses the Endangered Species Act (Section 7) consultation process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), along with the appropriate biological assessment documentation, to show that the applications are unlikely to affect threatened or endangered species. These actions ensure the continued use of malathion for the boll weevil eradication program while protecting threatened and

endangered species. APHIS will continue working with EPA and FWS on this issue.

Mr. Bishop: It is our understanding that APHIS has initiated a renew dialog and agreement with Mexico, particularly in the Northern Tamaulipas area, to enhance boll weevil eradication. We recognize that if the efforts are successful it will result in moving weevils further from the US border and enhance the completion and future protection of the US boll weevil eradication program. The investment, partially provided by federal funds and largely funded by producer and state funds, should receive high priority protection. I compliment you, Administrator Shea, and Deputy Administrator Osama El-Lissy, for your recent efforts to complete this program and protect the investment.

Can we be assured you will continue to pursue coordination with Mexico that protects our Boll Weevil Eradication investment?

Response: Please be assured that APHIS is committed to coordinating program activities and providing funding to Mexico, as well as continuing progress of the boll weevil (BW) eradication efforts in the United States. The Agency will also continue work with SAGARPA (English translation, Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food), the Mexican Federal agricultural authority, to eradicate the BW from the remaining portions of the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV) and northern Mexico. Among other actions, APHIS has recently established a cooperative agreement with the North American Plant Protection Organization to allow the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation to continue management activities in Tamaulipas, Mexico. The LRGV and Tamaulipas program areas must be managed together as one unit in order to reduce the risk of re-infestation.

Organic Eggs

Mr. Bishop: In fall 2011, the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) recommended changes to animal welfare and stocking rate rules for several animal species, including egg layers. Many of these recommendations are viewed as controversial within the poultry industry, because some housing systems presently allowed (e.g., porches) would effectively be prohibited for organic production. I understand that AMS currently has a proposed regulation pending at OMB, which would place severe restrictions on which production systems are allowed in organic egg production. Are you sure it's a good idea to limit production and ban systems that have previously been approved by USDA, and in which farmers have made significant, costly investments? And, can you explain what the underlying motivation was in issuing these regulations - - because, given the Organic Industry's reaction, it appears to be an answer, in search of a question?

Response: A number of factors prompted AMS to develop the proposed rule. In the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990, the law that authorized the organic program, Congress called for USDA to develop detailed regulations, with notice and public comment, to guide organic livestock standards. Further, the final rule that established the USDA organic regulations stated that USDA would work with the

National Organic Standards Board, or NOSB, and the public to develop species-specific guidelines and space requirements for organic animals.

The NOSB is a citizen advisory committee that advises the USDA. The NOSB has 15 volunteer members who represent the entire organic sector, including farmers and producers, handlers and processors, consumer representatives, retailers, environmental specialists and natural resource conservationists, a certifying agent representative, and a scientist. In 2011, the NOSB completed a series of recommendations stating that USDA should expand and clarify existing animal welfare provisions in the organic livestock and poultry standards. The NOSB has urged the USDA to complete rulemaking that better aligns organic livestock and poultry standards with consumer expectations, especially regarding outdoor access for poultry.

In addition, a 2010 report from the USDA Office of the Inspector General recommended that USDA issue guidance to clarify the requirements regarding outdoor access for poultry.

The USDA has also received significant stakeholder input, mainly through public comments to the NOSB. This feedback indicates that most organic stakeholders strongly support rulemaking to better align organic livestock and poultry practices with consumer expectations, especially regarding outdoor access for poultry. The proposed rule aligns closely with the NOSB's recommendations, which were based on years of robust public comment, and is also consistent with feedback from many stakeholders.

The proposed rule was written with two primary goals - one, to ensure that organic farms and businesses are consistently applying organic regulations for livestock and poultry operations; and two, to maintain consumer confidence in organically-labeled products.

COOL

Mr. Bishop: As you know, the FY2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act repealed the mandatory labeling requirements for beef and pork. The Agriculture Marketing Act requires country of origin labeling for muscle cuts of lamb and ground lamb; farm-raised fish and shellfish; wild fish and shellfish; perishable agricultural commodities; peanuts, goat, chicken ginseng, macadamia and pecan nuts.

- a. Now that we've repealed mandatory labeling for beef and pork, what is that status of labeling for these other items and is there any issue or retaliatory efforts or concerns on the part of exporters regarding these products?

Response: USDA continues to enforce mandatory country of origin labeling for all covered commodities: muscle cut and ground chicken, lamb and goat; perishable agricultural commodities; wild and farm-raised fish and shellfish; peanuts, pecans, macadamia nuts; and ginseng. Enforcement activities include retail surveillance reviews and audit of the supply chain. As directed by the 2014 Farm Bill, USDA is in the process of drafting rulemaking to establish country of origin labeling requirements for venison.

There are no issues, retaliatory efforts, or concerns on the part of exporters of Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) covered commodities.

- b. What assistance does USDA provide states to conduct retail surveillance activities for the COOL program, and in particular training and outreach to retailers and stakeholders?

Response: USDA has cooperative agreements with 47 state agencies for retail surveillance activities. Delaware, Kansas and Michigan do not currently have cooperative agreements. State cooperators are certified on an annual basis to conduct retail reviews following a comprehensive training exercise. The COOL Division will conduct two comprehensive train-the-trainer (2-day) workshops in April and May for approximately 180 state officials. Each participant learned COOL regulatory requirements and retail review procedures, participated in small and large group activities in support of the teachings, and then engaged in a certification exam. State officials achieving a minimum of 80% proficiency on the exam are eligible to train others within their respective states. All COOL certification exams are administered by the COOL Division.

With respect to outreach to retailers and stakeholders in FY 2016, the COOL Division has led presentations for suppliers at the North America Seafood Expo, the National Fisheries Institute, and the Grocery Manufacturers Association Food Labeling Workshop. Outreach and education efforts for retailers include presentations at the National Grocers Association annual conference (NGA Show), for Latino grocery retailers (World of Latino Cuisine), and a webinar event for Food Marketing Institute members. In addition, the COOL program has posted guidance documents on the public-facing website for consumers, retailers, and suppliers in six languages including English, and mailed out COOL Information Packets to 3,200 retailers at their request.

- c. How much funding is provided to states in this area?

Response: The allocation to state cooperators in FY 2016 is approximately \$2.3 million for expenses related to COOL training and completing 2,900 retail surveillance reviews.

Cotton Marketing Efforts

Mr. Bishop: As you know, cotton is facing some of its most troubling periods in quite some time; with U.S market share dramatically, world prices at record lows, and the growing threat of alternative products, particularly synthetic fabrics, presenting continued challenges. Last year, in cooperation with Cotton Incorporated, you launched a new advertising program; "Cotton. Your Favorite for a Reason!" Can you tell us how this campaign has been working and its effectiveness, where has it had its greatest impact, and what other efforts or activities are planned for cotton, particularly during this difficult period.

Response: Part of the mission of USDA's Cotton Research and Promotion (R&P) is to improve the demand for and profitability of cotton, and in cooperation with Cotton Incorporated (CI), the Cotton R&P conducts research and promotion across the entire supply chain.

Before addressing the specific topics of inquiry, it is important to provide some context to the state of the market and to acknowledge that some things (such as factors affecting the price of cotton) are beyond CI's control.

State of the Market:

The global cotton market has suffered from a range of macroeconomic and market specific challenges. Slower global economic growth typically translates into slower growth for apparel, overall. Many of the world's economies have been on the brink of recession for the past several years, and this has translated to weak consumer demand for textiles and this has affected mill use of cotton.

Further complicating the global economic situation are a series of distortions that have affected the cotton market since the price increases that occurred in 2010/2011. Most notable among these is the unprecedented accumulation of cotton stocks through the Chinese Reserve Program. This massive build-up of stocks is the direct result of years of high internal support prices implemented by the Chinese government leading to over-production of expensive cotton and market opportunities for lower-cost synthetics. China has dramatically curtailed cotton imports (including imports from the U.S.) as a result of these huge stocks and has begun releasing some of this inventory. Still, China has the equivalent of four U.S. harvests in reserve. The drawdown of this massive supply may take several years and the price levels at which China will release cotton is uncertain.

These events have conspired to depress world cotton prices, and U.S. growers are feeling this impact. It is critical in this environment that the Cotton Research and Promotion Program works aggressively to enhance demand for cotton and improve margins for U.S. cotton producers.

Advertising Campaign:

The "Favorites" advertising campaign that launched in 2015 has performed quite well. The television commercial, which is the centerpiece of the campaign, is reaching our core target of women and men aged 18 to 49. Through television, CI reached 80 percent of women an average of 14.7 times and 74 percent of men, 9.5 times. The majority (55 percent) of consumers stated that the campaign made them think about what clothes were made of. The television commercial is supported by a robust series of digital and social media components. In 2016, CI will have over 2,500 pieces of original digital content that conveys the benefits of cotton apparel and that encourage consumers to seek it out.

One of the supporting digital elements related to the Favorites campaign is the Shop Cotton section of Cotton's consumer facing website, www.TheFabricOfOurLives.com. Through this, the CI connects the consumer to cotton-rich apparel and home goods, as well as the retailers that sell them. This section of the site aggregates cotton items currently available at retail and presents them in an e-commerce format designed to appeal to the target demographic. Since campaign launch (April 2015), Shop Cotton has had over 421,000 visits, resulting

in over 792,000 page views. Of those page views, CI recorded over 220,000 (or 28 percent) of product item or retailer clicks. In this way, we are making it easier for consumers to find the cotton apparel our surveys show they prefer.

The television advertising campaign is perhaps the most recognizable activity of Cotton Incorporated, continuing the legacy of the original The Fabric of Our Lives™ campaign and the now iconic Seal of Cotton trademark. Research reveals that 86 percent of consumers are aware of the trademark --- which is at least double the awareness of any other fiber logo --- and that 84 percent of consumers reporting it makes their purchasing decisions easier. Currently, there are 416 companies licensed to use the Seal and 71 of those were added in 2015.

Other Cotton Incorporated Activities:

The advertising campaign is a crucial and measurably successful element of our activities, but it is only one of a series of integrated activities that CI executes on behalf of cotton growers and importers. In an average year, Cotton Incorporated conducts 400 research projects designed to make cotton an economically viable choice for growers, the textile and other industries, and the consumer.

Starting in the field, the Agricultural and Environmental Research division (AERD) at CI supports the research and development of new cotton varieties to improve plant resistance to disease and pests, as well as to improve yield and fiber quality. AERD staff are active participants and educators on issues specific to cotton growers in every Cotton Belt state. Last year, this division launched CottonCultivated.com, a web portal that aggregates research data specific to cotton so that growers can more readily access information that is relevant to their business.

The Fiber Competition division of CI addresses cotton at the mill level. Among its activities is the promotion of the Engineered Fiber Selection® software. This software suite leverages the High Volume Index information collected through USDA classing data on every bale of U.S. cotton to make inventory management of various qualities of cotton more efficient for mill operations. Currently, there are 72 EFS® licensees using this system, with the mills using on average, 60 percent U.S. cotton; non-EFS® licensed mills typically use 30 percent U.S. cotton.

Product Development and Implementation (PDI) is tasked with creating textile technologies and fabric constructions that keep cotton competitive across apparel categories and fluctuating trends. Innovations such as the TransDRY™ technology, which improves the moisture wicking abilities of cotton, are creating opportunities for cotton in the synthetics-dominated category of athletic apparel. It was famously adopted by the Under Armour brand a few years ago; a notable achievement since prior to TransDRY™, that brand's marketing slogan was *Cotton is the Enemy*. Below is a chart showing the various technologies and the number of brands that are currently using them; a list of many of the brands is attached:

Technology	Function	No. of Brand Adoptions
Natural Blend™	Containing 60%+ cotton	43
STORM COTTON™	Water repellency	61
STORM DENIM™	Water repellency for denim	23
TOUGH COTTON™	Enhanced durability	9
TransDRY™	Moisture wicking (yarn)	133
Wicking Windows™	Moisture wicking (garment)	34
TOTAL		303

The PDI division also maintains and augments the FABRICAST™ library, a collection of over 7,000 cotton and cotton-rich fabric constructions that are meant to inspire sourcing professionals and designers; and at the same time illustrate the range of apparel and home textile products that can be realized with cotton.

CI'S Supply Chain Marketing division shares these technologies and developments at the brand and retail level through one-on-one meetings and at industry events such as textile trade fairs around the world. This division also maintains the Cotton University™ Web site. One part professional network and one part educational resource, Cotton University™ seeks to educate current and future textile professionals on the versatility and general benefits of using cotton. It currently has 17,000 subscribers.

Supply Chain Marketing also promotes the use of cotton in the nonwoven category, which includes disposable wipes and diapers, and feminine hygiene products. Target and drugstore chain CVS are currently calling out their use of cotton in their store brands of such products by placing the Seal of Cotton trademark on product packaging and in-store displays.

Finding new cotton use opportunities permeates virtually all aspects of CI. The push for cotton in nonwoven products is one example, as is the current exploration of cottonseed as a fish meal replacement in farm-raised fisheries a project of the AERD team. Of course, improving producer profitability, reducing input costs, and sustainability efforts will continue to be a focus. CI will expand the use of the Seal to ease the consumer journey when shopping instore or online (unfortunately, there are no federal requirements for online labeling of fiber content for textiles and apparel), look for alternative promotions such as pop-up-stores to curate cotton products and introduce a new television/digital commercial in 2017.

The Favorites campaign remains the most visible deliverable of Cotton Incorporated, but it is really one part of a larger holistic approach. Adhering to the push-pull marketing approach on which CI was founded, the activities of Cotton Incorporated are designed to make cotton economically viable for growers, which is addressed through research; appealing to the textile and other industries, which is addressed through the development of technologies and fabric

constructions; and easily accessible to consumers, which is addressed through all the advertising campaign elements, public relations activities, and retail-related promotions such as Cotton's 24-Hour Runway Show and the Blue Jeans Go Green™ denim recycling program.

For additional details, please see the attached documents: USDA 2015 Year-End Report and List of Technology Adoptions.

Poultry Lab (Athens)

Mr. Bishop: Last year, I was very pleased to see last year, that the President's budget included an investment of \$113.7 million for the new Agricultural Research Service poultry laboratory in Athens, Georgia. As you know, Georgia is the Number One producer and exporter of poultry products in the nation. The laboratory is USDA's major facility for conducting research on exotic and emerging poultry diseases, supporting FSIS, FDA, CDC as well as AHPHIS. Inadequate and badly outdated, the laboratory was identified in a review of ARS' laboratories as the highest priority facility recommended for modernization. While I know this is an ARS project, if you know, can you please share with the Subcommittee the status of the project's construction activities, and if construction has not begun why and when will this occur?

Response: In 2016, USDA's Agricultural Research Service is proceeding with the design and construction of its Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory in Athens, Georgia. Construction is expected to be completed by 2022 in three phases to allow the facility to continue to operate throughout construction. Designers are currently in the process of developing plans for facility modernization. Design for all phases will be completed by the end of FY 2016. Demolition of approximately 8,000 gross square feet (GSF) in four buildings and construction of approximately 50,000 GSF in new BSL-3 facilities will start in calendar year 2017.

Avian Influenza

Mr. Bishop: Georgia being the largest producer of broilers and other poultry products in the nation, is working closely with your USDA sister agency APHIS, as well as state officials and private industry, to ensure proper biosecurity efforts are refreshed and plans of action, should and outbreak occur are fine-tuned. In response to a recent discoveries of the avian flu in the State of Georgia, the State Veterinarian for the State of Georgia's Agriculture Commission, issued guidance/recommendations to backyard flock owners to confine their flocks to limit exposure risks.

Can you share with us tell us what, role or activity APHIS is playing in this regard?

Response: APHIS conducts wild bird surveillance activities, which serve as a continual reminder to stakeholders that avian influenza may be circulating in wild birds in a particular area, and that producers should practice proper biosecurity measures at all times. In Georgia, one wild bird tested positive for low pathogenic

avian influenza, which could mutate into the more dangerous highly pathogenic avian influenza. In response to this find, a Georgia State veterinarian took a proactive approach in providing additional information to backyard owners on how to protect their birds from infection. We have encouraged States to take such proactive steps and have made information available on our website that States can use for these purposes.

Specialty Crop Block Grant Program

Mr. Bishop: The Specialty Crop Block Grant Program provides funds to States to enhance the competitiveness of specialty crops. Specialty crops are defined as fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, horticulture, and nursery crops (including floriculture). The 2014 Farm Bill provides \$73 million for this program in 2017. How closely do you coordinate with the State's in terms of their activities on behalf of our smaller fruit, vegetable, tree nuts and nursery producers? Many of my district's smallest farmers are vegetable farmers and receive little to no assistance in selling or marketing their crops. What specific plans or activities do you have for outreach to small farmers, and in particular, beginning and small disadvantaged farmers? Many of these farmers could benefit from a formal "mentoring" program, where our older and larger farmers are given an opportunity to share their years of wisdom with these younger and new(er) farmers. What would you think of a program like this?

Response: AMS encourages State departments of agriculture to perform outreach to interested parties, including socially disadvantaged and beginning farmers, as stated in the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program (SCBGP) Request for Applications (RFA). All State departments of agriculture conduct an outreach program with specialty crop stakeholders within their state to determine SCBGP funding priorities and to solicit proposals from socially disadvantaged and beginning farmers. AMS also offers grants management technical assistance to States to help improve their pre-award and post-award processes.

AMS conducts outreach directly to beginning, small, and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to introduce them to AMS programs and services, including familiarizing them with the SCBGP. These activities include arranging and participating in an array of educational or informational meetings, conference calls, training sessions, webinars, and presentations. Since August 2015, AMS has provided information to eighteen agricultural cooperatives, associations, and minority-serving institutions consisting of many small and disadvantaged farmers. This information included AMS grant programs (including the SCBGP), procurement programs, research and promotion boards, and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification.

Training programs such as specialty crop producer mentoring are an acceptable use of SCBGP funds. The SCBGP has funded mentoring and training programs for specialty crop producers through a number of states in both rural and urban settings. Since 2009, the SCBGP funded 306 projects totaling over \$20 million that mentored, trained, or provided some form of professional development to specialty crop producers. Of these projects, 161 projects amounting to almost \$12

million focused on beginning, socially disadvantaged, limited resource farmers, rural farmers, and underserved communities.

Genetically Modified Organisms

Mr. Bishop: As you know, one of the emerging issues facing both the nation and Congress has been the issue of public disclosure, with respect to foods which have been genetically engineered or modified. USDA continues to be "quite" proactive in this area, having found safe genetically enhanced varieties of potato, corn, soybean, cotton, and alfalfa. In fact, USDA estimates that the cumulative number of actions taken to deregulate biotechnology products based on a scientific determination that they do not pose a plant pest risk will increase from a cumulative total of 82 actions in FY 2009 to an estimated cumulative total of 126 actions in 2017. I am very concerned, however, that both the Department, as well as those industry partners who produce genetically engineered seeds for various crops and also play a critical role in entire process, could frankly do a lot more and a better job in educating the public regarding this issue. There is an incredible amount of "misinformation" in the public regarding this issue, and given the acceleration of the Department's activities in this area, there may need to be an equivalent focus on improving the public's understanding of why the Department moving forward so vigorously in this area. What is MRP doing in response?

Response: Most of the corn and soybeans produced in the United States are biotechnology-derived. We work with our stakeholders to help them understand the technical aspects of new products and how we have determined that they meet our high safety standards. As the scope and complexity of biotechnology grows, the goal of USDA is to clearly and consistently communicate regulatory policy and decision-making that will increase the transparency of the regulatory system and earn public confidence. Accordingly, we provide information that is easily understood and widely available to all interested parties, including such domestic stakeholders as State agencies, tribal nations, non-governmental organizations and members of the regulated community. The USDA regulatory system for biotechnology derived products emphasizes public participation and embraces an open exchange of ideas. Public participation is important for promoting accountability, improving decisions, increasing trust, ensuring that we have widely dispersed information, and making sure our stakeholders gain a better understanding of our regulatory responsibilities.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN CHELLIE PINGREE

Wildlife Services

Ms. Pingree: I recently came across a concerning article in Harper's titled "The Rogue Agency: A USDA program that tortures dogs and kills endangered species." The program that they are referring to is Wildlife Services, housed in APHIS. National Geographic also recently reported on Wildlife Services, and these articles are just the latest of many attempts to shed light on the activities of Wildlife Services.

It is really important to me and my constituents that wildlife management is carried out in the safest and most humane way possible. I know that an OIG audit report on Wildlife Services came out in September 2015, but it seems like this is still a problem if national news outlets are once again examining the methods used by Wildlife Services.

Could you please respond to those articles and update us on if you are examining or reevaluating any policies based on the claims made in those articles?

Response: APHIS provides Federal leadership and expertise to resolve wildlife conflicts. Specifically, APHIS works to protect agriculture, human health and safety, property, and natural resources from disease and damage caused by wildlife. The National Wildlife Research Center conducts scientific research and assessments to refine wildlife management methods and develop new science-based solutions to wildlife challenges, such as rabies control and reproductive control methods to limit the population of deer and Canada geese. This work is vital to protecting the livelihoods of our nation's farmers and ranchers. The USDA's Office of the Inspector General concluded last year that the Wildlife Services program continues to be an important program that carries out its work in full compliance with applicable laws and policies.

The information contained in the article referenced outdated and inaccurate information. The article published by Harper included the uncorroborated, 35-year-old story of an incident that would be prohibited today, and also cites a source who retired from the Agency 16 years ago. APHIS' Wildlife Services program has evolved to keep pace with changing wildlife management science and practices, as well as cultural values.

APHIS carries out all wildlife management activities in response to requests from Federal, Tribal, and State agencies, organizations, businesses, and individual citizens. APHIS works in full compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, in an open process that invites public participation by providing opportunities to review and comment on proposed management actions. This ensures that the public's interests in wildlife are given full consideration when making management decisions, while also ensuring that actions do not jeopardize native wildlife populations or ecosystems, protecting the public's interests in wildlife. APHIS' Wildlife Services program complies with all State and Federal laws. We make all permits,

authorizations, and agreements available to the public via the Freedom of Information Act, and are transparent in regards to policies, protocols, management directives and program activity data for the Wildlife Services program. When new information becomes available, we update these documents, ensure proper distribution to all employees, and maintain the most up-to-date version on the website. This information can be found at:
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/wildlifedamage>.

Ms. Pingree: I would also like to ask about one outcome of the OIG audit report. Recommendation #2 of OIG's audit asked you to, "Determine whether external party activities should be recorded in MIS," which is the database that you use. APHIS determined that external party activities, including take counts, will not be entered into the MIS database, but "activities that provide documentation of the WS decision model will be entered."

Could you please clarify this distinction?

Response: APHIS' Wildlife Management Information System (MIS) was designed to track and monitor activities the Agency conducts to reduce or eliminate wildlife damage at a specific location. These activities include technical assistance (education and outreach) the Agency provides to external parties and direct control assistance Agency employees carry-out. Using a decision model, APHIS' Wildlife Services (WS) program determines an appropriate management strategy for each wildlife damage situation. This step-by-step methodology allows APHIS to apply a systematic approach to respond to requests for wildlife damage management help.

Often, during the decision-making process, APHIS will determine that the best approach is for Agency personnel to provide education on tools and techniques that an external party can carry out. Since the MIS database is designed to document only control activities that APHIS conducts, the Agency has clarified that any decision that leads to a cooperator conducting the action themselves will not be included. However, the Agency will continue to document in the MIS the technical assistance activities leading up to a cooperator taking action themselves.

Cooperative agreements are a cornerstone of the program and, as such, working with and supporting external parties is inherent to what Wildlife Services does. I think there should be some way to account for the activities of external parties, such as counties, if Wildlife Services is at all involved in planning, coordinating, or funding those activities. I am concerned that we will not have an accurate data system that encompasses the full impact of Wildlife Services activities.

Ms. Pingree: Can you please explain why you decided not to include external party activities in the MIS database? Can you assure me that external party activities do not receive any funding, support, coordination, or other resources from Wildlife Services? Because if they do, I think those activities and the results of those activities, such as take counts, should be included in the MIS database.

Response: APHIS' Management Information System (MIS) was designed to track Agency technical and operational activities. In the database, APHIS tracks all technical assistance and operational work that APHIS personnel conduct with Federal or cooperator funding (activities funded by an external party under a cooperative service agreement). These numbers are included in the reporting of Agency activities. To ensure accurate reporting of all APHIS-conducted activities, we will not include any external party activities in the system. The external party activities that the Agency excludes from MIS are those activities that external parties perform and carry out using their own funding.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 2016.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FARM AND FOREIGN
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES**

WITNESSES

**ALEXIS TAYLOR, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY, FARM AND FOREIGN
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
BRANDON WILLIS, ADMINISTRATOR, RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
VAL DOLCINI, ADMINISTRATOR, FARM SERVICE AGENCY
SUZANNE PALMIERI, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, FOREIGN AGRI-
CULTURAL SERVICE
MICHAEL YOUNG, BUDGET OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mr. ADERHOLT. The subcommittee will come to order.

Good morning and happy St. Patrick's Day to everyone. Welcome everybody here to today's hearing.

Sorry for the little delay in getting started, but just before we were to begin the hearing, the vote was called. So we were delayed there, but we are back now. We still have another series of votes, but we are going to continue on and see how far we get before they call the vote. It sometimes can be longer than they anticipate. So we will just play it by ear.

So anyway, good morning, and it is good to have you here.

The primary goal of our hearing today is to examine the fiscal year 2017 budget submission from the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services mission area and its respective agencies. This is the eleventh and our hearing for the fiscal year 2017 budget hearings. So we have had quite a busy month as we have heard a lot from your colleagues in the Department of Agriculture.

Joining us today are Ms. Alexis Taylor, the Deputy Under Secretary of the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services mission area. We welcome you.

Mr. Val Dolcini, Administrator for the Farm Service Agency. Thank you for being here and welcome.

Ms. Suzanne Palmieri, who is the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Welcome.

Mr. Brandon Willis, Administrator of the Risk Management Agency. Welcome to you.

And, of course, welcome back Mr. Mike Young, the USDA's Budget Director. He gets to hear all of it, so he gets to know all of it.

OPENING STATEMENT—MR. ADERHOLT

But to begin with, I want to welcome Ms. Taylor for her first time to testify before the subcommittee in this current role. I also want to commend you and your team for achieving several key accomplishments over the past fiscal year, including opening new

markets for American agricultural products, such as the South African markets, to American poultry, beef, and pork for the first time in 15 years; and the continued implementation of the 2014 farm bill; and also the reinstatement of marketing loan certificates as directed in the subcommittee's fiscal year 2016 appropriations bill.

We have emphasized in this subcommittee over the previous hearings that we have had over the last few weeks basically four areas that we try to focus on and to emphasize as we move forward. The first goal would be increasing oversight, efficiency and the need for effective outcomes.

The second is that we keep rural America vibrant.

Number 3, we support American farmers and ranchers.

And, fourth, protecting the health of people, plants and animals.

During the hearing today, we will have an opportunity to discuss the topics that include the Risk Management Agency's budget proposal to use mandatory crop insurance funding for its salaries and expenses account. We will highlight significant reductions in the U.S. commodities and maritime sealift capability supplied to food aid programs in recent years, and concerns this subcommittee has expressed in regard to the Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural Systems Program, better known as MIDAS.

The Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services mission area plays a unique role at USDA and also within the United States economy. It implements the essential safety net for the American farmer through crop insurance. It maintains access to credit through farm ownership and operating loans and oversees numerous disaster, conservation, and supplemental assistance programs.

At the same time, the Foreign Agricultural Service is working in over 170 countries around the world to promote the products and the commodities American farmers produce.

The mission area also represents a large portion of America's humanitarian food assistance overseas, using American taxpayer dollars to send American food on American ships to feed those that are in need.

The President's budget request for the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services mission area is \$3.4 billion. This budget request uses a number of gimmicks and out-of-touch assumptions to achieve this funding level. For example, the budget shortchanges the food aid programs, including reductions of \$116 million for the Food for Peace Program and \$20 million for the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program.

This comes at a time when our world is facing a global refugee crisis, one that directly affects us here at home. And I will be honest. The budget request continues in a worrisome trend we have found in many mission areas under this subcommittee: paying for discretionary programs with mandatory funding.

The President's proposal to transfer \$20 million of mandatory crop insurance funding to the Risk Management Agency is simply a non-starter.

The budget also proposes to once again open up the 2014 farm bill and to cut the Federal Crop Insurance Program, which provides a crucial safety net for our farmers, our ranchers, and our producers across the country.

In 2015, USDA estimated that American producers would feel cuts of 36 percent in farm income. That is the lowest income rate in nine years.

Not only is this proposal hurtful to our agricultural economy, but also it is misguided by seeking to change a mandatory spending program through the appropriations process.

With regard to food aid programs, this budget request reflects a decline in support for key constituencies that have made up the backbone of the food aid program: the American farmers and the shippers. Changes to the traditions of these programs in recent legislation and the outright circumvention of the Food for Peace Act, largely led by this administration, have eroded the participation of these groups. This decline is reflected no more starkly than in the sharp decline in the tonnage of U.S. commodities and shipping activity in the Food for Peace program alone, a drop of almost 25 percent in metric tons since the reforms were enacted.

These reductions have been offset by the use of local and regional purchases and cash transfers backed by questionable legal interpretations. This subcommittee has been a strong champion of our food aid program and their 60-plus year tradition. Last year, this subcommittee included a one-time \$250 million increase for refugees and other emerging crises around the world in the Food for Peace Program.

We have also discussed USDA's long-awaited response to the 2014 Farm Bill provision establishing an Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs. The study required by Secretary Vilsack is in its second year of delay. The fiscal year 2016 Omnibus reinforced the Farm Bill mandate and supports the establishment of this position and a new mission area. This new position would concentrate USDA's role in promoting U.S. agricultural exports, overseas imports, and supplying food aid overseas.

In closing, I would like to say that we are grateful for your mission area and the role they play in helping our nation's farmers and ranchers. I look forward to discussing these matters in a little more detail and getting your input and input from the subcommittee members as we move forward.

Before I recognize the Ranking Member, I want to say a word about a good friend and a colleague, the ranking member, Sam Farr. Sam, as you may know, has announced his retirement, and this is his last scheduled hearing to be the Ranking Member this year and this Congress, and he will be sorely missed.

He was first elected to Congress in 1993 in a special election, and he succeeded a young man by the name of Leon Panetta, and he went on to serve then on the Appropriations committee and on this subcommittee subsequent to being elected.

I believe I can speak for all of us on this subcommittee and all that know Sam that we really know that he has a genuine interest in looking out for those who are underprivileged. He has a real desire to fix problems that are in government, and we will miss his personal stories and also hearing about the Salad Bowl that he represents.

Sam, as you often do, you come and thank the Members and thank our witnesses for their service, but we do want to thank you.

I will tell you a little story. Right after I first got elected, I had the opportunity to travel on my first congressional trip with Sam, and we became friends on that trip. This was back in 1999, and we were able to go to Bosnia right after the war and see what was happening there trying to restabilize that region.

But one of the fun things about that trip is that my wife was about to have our first child, and she was 7 months pregnant, and we did not want to know if it was going to be a boy or a girl. We decided to let that be just a surprise.

But Sam predicted that it would be a girl, and he predicted that because every Member of Congress that was on that congressional trip, their first born was a girl, and Sam was right. It was a girl. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADERHOLT. I will always remember that. Sam, we do appreciate your service and your dedication to those not only in your district, but also California and the United States.

So let's give him a round of applause.

[Applause.]

OPENING STATEMENT—MR. FARR

Mr. FARR. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I have to say that I will miss it. I think that the most constructive part of this job is subcommittee hearings. It is where you really get down, as we all talk about drilling down; this is where you drill down, and you really understand the largess of government in all capacities and how incredibly necessary all of these programs are.

Can we do things better? I think so, and that is why I am always trying to reorganize or suggest collaboration that is different.

And I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, because you have been a really good Chair of this committee and we have been able to work out many differences that we have in these budgets. We do not always agree, but we certainly do get along together, and that is what it is all about.

And I want to thank the panel. I want to thank particularly Val for your incredible service first on the Hill here with Vic Fazio, and now in the Department, and I really appreciate your career and all of you for volunteering.

I mean, most of the people in this room have volunteered to be government employees and legislative employees. Thank you all, including the staff behind me.

As you said, this is my last Agriculture Appropriations hearing, and I am glad to see in this budget a lot of items that I do not think would have ever been here. I would not have imagined that they would be before us when I first got here.

Particularly as you talked about, I represent the Salad Bowl of the world. My county of Monterey does \$4.8 billion in agriculture. They grow 100 crops. It is just one small county. You know, there are 58 counties in California, and all of those are specialty crops.

So we did not even use that word when we got here. The phrase that everybody used was "minor crops," not knowing what in the hell that meant.

It is very active in the National Organic Program. We did not have rules yet established. I carried a bill to the State legislature to create the California certified organic law, and I remember then

Alan Cranston, Senator Cranston, and Senator Leahy asking if they could use that bill as a model for the federal government.

Yet when I got here, the rules had not been yet established for the National Organic Program. So we have seen that come to fruition.

We have seen the Market Access Program (MAP), the Technical Assistance for Specialty Crop Programs (TASC), the MAP and the TASC helping expand conventional and organic markets around the world.

We have seen within the United States the Risk Management Agency has expanded the types of insurance for crop coverage to producers of organic and specialty crops. Those were not available when I first arrived.

Food safety is no longer a matter of buyer beware, but a modern process using most of the up to date technology available to ensure that the meals we prepare for our families and friends are healthy and wholesome.

And now with the fiscal year 2017 budget and the budget for the Foreign Agricultural Service and plans to expand its network with the opening of an overseas office in Cuba, I am very excited. I am going with the President and your Secretary this Sunday to Cuba. It is only 90 miles off our shore, and it imports the majority of all of its food, most of that from other Western Hemisphere countries, not from the United States, and I think we have a great opportunity to expand those markets for all our growers in the country.

You know, on a less positive note, Secretary Vilsack said here a couple of weeks ago that he described rural America as the heart and soul, not the glitz and glitter, and I do not feel that we are showing much heart or much soul in proposing cutting the Food for Peace Program. I disagree with the Chairman on the implementation of that program. I am not part of that. I think that we need to change it.

When you think about how we have to grow that food, harvest that field, transport that food, then to get on an overseas carrier, usually by ships, get it overseas, get it off those ships, distribute it to a center, then distribute it to the countries that are the recipients of that food, and then work it out in the local markets, that is the most expensive food in the world.

And what we are missing in that is we are not helping those countries invest in their agrarian economic development, not creating the opportunity to grow and create markets and investments in their own countries. I think that is why I am interested that we give some of that money to the local communities because I'm very supportive of doing that at home.

I think we need to expand. We need to invest in the Local and Regional Procurement Program. In my district right now the University of California at Santa Cruz has been challenged as have all University of California campuses to look at how you could reanalyze the markets, get all the public buying, all the buying that goes for school lunches, for universities, for jails, for hospitals, for everywhere you have these public feeding programs, and find out how much of that food is grown locally, and then if so, we just go right to those local growers and reach contracts with them.

What does that do? That cuts down on these incredible transportation costs. We are sending food away just to get it come right back, and we want to distribute that locally. So I think that is something we need to work on.

And there is some money in that for the first time, and hopefully we can keep that in there. So I think it is about smarter investments, getting a better bang for our limited buck at the federal level.

I think one of the interesting things and why most of us are on this committee, it is not just because of a commodity. Some people are on the Agriculture committee. When I got there and I told them that we grow over 100 crops in my district, they just could not believe it because they were growing corn or wheat or something like that.

I think what the Department of Agriculture is really about all of America, the whole of America. When you think we have overseas offices, we deal with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. We deal with poverty programs. We deal with food commodity programs, specialty crops, insurance, the whole thing. It is just an awesome department.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for bearing with me for all of these years where I brag about my district, but I am not going to be representing it anymore, but I will still brag about it.

But thank you very much for giving this time to open in this last subcommittee meeting before this panel, and thank you again for your presence here today.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Farr.

Deputy Under Secretary Taylor, without objection your entire written statement will be included in the record, but at this time we recognize you for any opening remarks you would like to make before we go into the question series of the hearing.

OPENING STATEMENT—MS. TAYLOR

Ms. TAYLOR. Thank you for that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member, I would like to thank both of you for your opening comments.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to just echo your comments on Ranking Member Farr's leadership on this subcommittee and really his commitment to U.S. agriculture.

Happy St. Patrick's Day to you as well. Taylor may not be an inherently Irish name, but I assure you it actually is. So it is a day special for me as well.

We certainly appreciate the knowledge and understanding of what the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services does and the important role that it serves for rural America.

Mr. Chairman, you introduced my colleagues. So I will not do that again but just thank them as well for being here with me today.

I would also like to thank the Members of the subcommittee for being here. As you said, this is my first time testifying before your subcommittee, and I will be here to present, along with my colleagues, the 2017 budget and program proposals for the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services.

We appreciate the challenges of today's budget environment and the need to reduce the federal deficit while striving to streamline our operations, improve efficiency, and reduce administrative costs.

Today, American agriculture faces significant challenges. Falling farm income and natural disasters have increased the stress on America's farmers and ranchers. Our commodity disaster crop insurance and farm credit programs are important parts of our farm safety net to American producers and our rural communities.

Turning to the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the budget request for salaries and expenses is \$1.5 billion. FSA delivers its programs through about 2,100 offices located in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Western Pacific territories.

FSA provides a broad range of services, including direct loans and loan guarantees, disaster assistance, marketing assistance loans, and certain conservation programs.

FSA has developed a program service delivery model which focuses on improving customer service and streamlining program delivery.

For farm loans, the budget proposes a program level of about \$6.7 billion, \$255 million more than the 2016 level. The budget request reflects our request and commitment to support new, beginning and veteran farmers and ranchers, including \$3.9 million to support 25 new regional coordinators for outreach and mentorship opportunities.

The request also includes \$1.5 million to enhance the StrikeForce Initiative. For the 2015 crop year, the Risk Management Agency (RMA) through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, provided about \$102 billion of insurance protection. Our current projections for the 2016 crop year is that protection will be just over \$100 billion.

For salaries and expenses of RMA, the budget requests \$67 million to support 466 employees. This would be supplemented by a transfer of up to \$20 million in existing crop insurance fees into the salaries and expenses account, if authorized by Congress.

RMA continued to implement key 2014 Farm Bill programs during 2015, including the supplemental coverage option, STAX, and the actual production history yield exclusion. Also, RMA is currently offering whole farm revenue protection in every county in the country for 2016. This is a first for the crop insurance program.

On the international side, the budget provides \$197 million for the Foreign Agricultural Service salaries and expenses, about \$5 million more than 2016. For trade expansion and promotion activities, the budget includes \$200 million for the Market Access Program, \$34.5 million for the Foreign Market Development Program, \$10 million for the Emerging Markets Program, and \$9 million for the Technical Assistance to Specialty Crops Program.

For international food aid, the budget includes \$182 million for McGovern-Dole, including \$5 million for local purchases, and \$175 million for Food for Progress.

In addition, the budget activities includes \$15 million for Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program.

For P.L. 480 Title II, the budget provides \$1.35 billion.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to be here today, and we look forward to any questions you may have.

[The information follows:]

**Statement by Alexis Taylor
Deputy Under Secretary for
Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services
Before the House Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before you today in order to present the fiscal year (FY) 2017 Budget and program proposals for the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services (FFAS) mission area of the Department of Agriculture (USDA). I am accompanied by the Administrators of the three agencies that comprise our mission area: Brandon Willis, Administrator of the Risk Management Agency; Suzanne Palmieri, Associate Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service; and Val Dolcini, Administrator of the Farm Service Agency. We also are accompanied by Michael Young, Director of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis.

Statements by each of the Administrators providing details on the agencies' budget and program proposals for FY 2017 have been submitted for the record. My statement will summarize the agency proposals, after which we will be pleased to respond to your questions.

The FFAS mission area carries out a diverse array of programs and services that support a competitive agricultural system and provide the foundation for prosperity throughout rural America. Income support, farm credit assistance, disaster programs, conservation and environmental incentives, risk management tools, and trade expansion and export promotion—provide a critical safety net for our producers and have spurred record exports. Today, American agriculture remains strong but faces significant challenges. Falling commodity prices and natural disasters, such as drought conditions in California, have increased financial stress. This highlights the importance of our commodity, disaster, crop insurance, and farm credit programs, which provide an essential financial safety net to support farmers and ranchers. We continue to work hard to do more with less, to manage current and future budget challenges, and to ensure that critical investments in rural America continue. The FY 2017 Budget supports credit opportunities for an estimated 43,000 farmers and ranchers by financing operating cost expenses and providing opportunities to acquire a farm, or keep an existing one. The Budget includes

funding to continue our support for beginning farmers and ranchers, including military veterans. Crop insurance continues to be the critical tool used to protect producers from natural disasters, as well as the risk of price fluctuations. We have expanded crop insurance to 547 crop types and have provided risk management opportunities to specialty crops and organic crops.

The FY 2017 Budget will continue our efforts to improve our capacity to help the producers and rural communities that we serve.

Farm Service Agency (FSA)

FSA provides producers with a broad range of services, such as farm ownership and operating loans, disaster assistance, price support payments, commodity marketing assistance loans, and enrollment in conservation programs. FSA administers discretionary programs as well as mandatory programs that are funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

FSA is implementing several new programs provided for by the 2014 Farm Bill, including the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs, and the Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy). The ARC, PLC and MPP-Dairy programs are a critical part of the farm safety net and provide support for America's farmers and ranchers during times of year-to-year crop revenue or commodity downturns.

Salaries and Expenses: The FY 2017 Budget requests \$1.5 billion for FSA salaries and expenses, including credit reform transfers. FSA delivers its programs through over 2,100 USDA Service Centers located in all 50 States as well as Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Western Pacific Territories. Total Federal and non-Federal staff years totaled 12,324 in FY 2015. This included 1,149 temporary non-Federal staff years which were used in part to implement the new Title I Farm Bill programs, including the ARC and PLC programs. Congress authorized \$100 million in the 2014 Farm Bill, to be available until expended, to implement these Title I programs. The number of temporary non-Federal staff years will drop to 200 in 2017, since the new Title I Farm Bill programs are expected to be fully implemented in 2016, and Federal and non-Federal staff years will total 11,653 in FY 2017.

New, Beginning and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers: To continue our commitment to support the next generation of farmers and ranchers, the Budget includes \$3.9 million in funding to support 25 new regional coordinators for outreach at the local level, offer mentorship opportunities to beginning farmers and ranchers, support landowners who wish to sell or rent

their land to beginning farmers and ranchers, increase local outreach and educational efforts, and support agricultural youth organizations. In addition, the Budget provides for guaranteed loan fee waivers and additional farm loan funding targeted to veteran farmers and ranchers.

Strikeforce Initiative: The FY 2017 Budget includes \$1.5 million to enhance program effectiveness and coordination through place-based activities. Funding will support a USDA Service Center Agency (SCA) coordination initiative to build upon the success of USDA's Strikeforce initiative. The SCA, which is comprised of FSA, Rural Development (RD) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), will support field-based staff focused on improving access to USDA programs by persons and communities in persistent poverty areas.

Information Technology: FSA is striving to be an information technology (IT) gateway for their customers to access a broad range of agricultural resources, as they continue to deliver programs that strengthen the farm financial safety net. FSA's IT services are used every day by FSA employees, thousands of USDA partner agency employees, and over 8 million customers. In 2015, FSA made significant progress in IT modernization by moving the final business process reliant on the obsolete AS400 technology to a web-based system. With FSA programs retired from the AS400 technology and migrated to modern platforms, FSA is now delivering an integrated set of farm program delivery applications and services.

FSA continues to pursue streamlined and strategic use of IT resources to provide for sharing of farm and producer data, such as Acreage Crop Reporting Streamlining Initiative (ACRSI). The new FSAfarm+ portal within ACRSI allows producers to view, download and print electronic acreage reports including common land unit (CLU) information. With ongoing investments in the USDA nationwide telecommunication infrastructure as well as network, data center and application operational enhancements, FSA is continuing to improve the experience and performance for FSA users in more than 2,100 county-level USDA Service Centers.

The FY 2017 Budget request includes funding to provide IT resources and services required to ensure core organizational functions and operations, support improved management and internal controls, and provide for continued enhancements to improve program delivery, including continued support of having the FSA county office serve as a place to go for farmers and other customers looking for information through the bridges-to-opportunity initiative.

Commodity Credit Corporation: The CCC is a government corporation which provides funding for the commodity and disaster programs administered by FSA. CCC also provides

funding for conservation programs, including the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and certain programs administered by the NRCS. In addition, CCC funds some export promotion and foreign food aid activities administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

FY 2017 CCC baseline expenditures are projected to be \$13.5 billion, an increase of approximately \$3.2 billion from FY 2016. In FY 2015, \$6.7 billion was expended. The projected expenditure increases in FY 2016 and FY 2017 are primarily due to the shift from the direct and counter-cyclical payment programs repealed by the 2014 Farm Bill, to the new ARC and PLC programs which first started making payments in October 2015 (FY 2016).

Commodity Programs: FSA commodity programs are an important part of the farm safety net, providing assistance during times of adverse market fluctuations. The 2014 Farm Bill repealed the previous direct and counter-cyclical payment programs, but authorized two new commodity programs, ARC and PLC. Last year, FSA enrolled over 1.76 million farmers in ARC and PLC by conducting an unprecedented education campaign. To date, ARC and PLC have provided approximately \$5.2 billion in financial assistance for crop year 2014, to more than 1,000,000 farms.

In addition, more than half of all dairy farms in the U.S. – over 23,000 – enrolled in the new MPP-Dairy program in 2015, and these producers were paid over \$400,000 under this program. This voluntary program provides financial assistance to participating farmers when the margin – the difference between the price of milk and feed costs – falls below the coverage level selected by the producer.

Disaster Programs: The 2014 Farm Bill indefinitely extended four supplemental disaster programs, including the livestock disaster programs and the tree assistance program. Since the passage of the Farm Bill, these programs have paid producers over \$5.8 billion to recover from natural disasters, including drought and wildfires.

Conservation Programs: CRP is a voluntary program that provides annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to agricultural producers in return for establishing long-term plant cover on highly erodible and other environmentally sensitive farmland. CRP is protecting more than 170,000 stream miles with riparian forest and grass buffers, enough to go around the world 7 times. Since 1985, the program has sequestered an annual average of 49 million tons of greenhouse gases, equal to taking 9 million cars off the road; prevented 9 billion tons of soil

from erosion, enough to fill 600 million dump trucks; and reduced nitrogen and phosphorous runoff by 95 and 85 percent, respectively.

As of February 2016, about 23.7 million acres were enrolled in CRP, 13.1 million acres below peak enrollment in 2007. Because CRP is currently near the Farm Bill imposed 24-million acre cap, any new enrollments will be limited to the number of acres expiring each year. These limited enrollment opportunities make it imperative that we only enroll the most environmentally sensitive acreage in CRP, to maximize environmental benefits on a per-acre basis. We are pursuing continuous signup options to achieve this targeting, including enrolling grasslands now eligible for enrollment in CRP. In FY 2015, continuous signup enrollment topped 800,000 acres, the largest enrollment ever, and FSA is currently evaluating the offers received under a general CRP sign-up period which ended on February 26, 2016.

Farm Loan Programs: FSA plays a critical role for our Nation's agricultural producers by providing direct loans and loan guarantees to farm families who would otherwise be unable to obtain the credit they need to continue their farming operations. A substantial portion of the direct and guaranteed loan funds are reserved each year to assist beginning farmers and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. In FY 2015, about 45 percent of direct and guaranteed loan funds went to beginning farmers. Microloans provide up to \$50,000 to farmers to assist with operating costs – seventy percent of microloans have gone to new and beginning farmers. The FY 2017 Budget proposes a total program level of about \$6.7 billion. Of this total, almost \$3.1 billion is requested for direct loans and about \$3.6 billion for guaranteed loans offered in cooperation with private lenders. We will be able to provide this level of assistance with \$81 million in budget authority. With this funding, we will serve about 43,000 farmers and ranchers.

Risk Management Agency

The Federal crop insurance program is a vital risk-mitigation tool available to our Nation's agricultural producers. It provides risk management solutions that are market driven and reflect the diversity of the agricultural sector, including specialty crops, organic agriculture, forage and rangeland, as well as staple row crops.

Over its history, the value of the Federal crop insurance program to American agriculture has grown. In 2015, the crop insurance program provided coverage on more than 298 million acres of farm and ranch land and protected over \$102 billion of agricultural production. As of

February 2016, indemnity payments to producers on their 2015 crops total just over \$5.6 billion on a premium volume of just under \$10 billion. Our current projection for the 2016 crop year shows the value of protection will be slightly less than \$100 billion.

Farm Bill Implementation: In addition to maintaining and building upon existing programs, RMA continued to expand on initiatives set forth in the 2014 Farm Bill. The Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) is now available for over 60 crops and Actual Production History Yield Exclusion is available for over 50 crops. The Stacked Income Protection Plan for Producers of Upland Cotton (STAX) is currently available for every county that has a crop insurance policy for cotton. RMA continues to make the beginning farmers and ranchers incentives available by providing a 10 percent premium discount and fee waivers on catastrophic and buy-up coverage. Peanut Revenue Protection is now available in every county with peanut coverage; Margin Protection Insurance is available for wheat, corn, rice, and soybeans in select counties. Coverage levels and Enterprise Units by practice are now available; RMA offers organic price elections on 56 different crops; and, for 2016 Whole Farm Insurance will be available in every county in the nation.

Program Integrity: RMA has also been working on a process to reduce improper payments. I am proud to report that the improper payment rate for FY 2015 is 2.2 percent, down from 5.5 percent in FY 2014. Beginning in FY 2017, RMA will also determine an improper payment rate for each approved insurance provider in addition to the overall program rate.

Mandatory Costs: The RMA FY 2017 Budget requests an appropriation of "such sums as are necessary" as mandatory spending for all costs associated with the program, except for Federal Salaries and Expenses. This level of funding will provide the Federal crop insurance fund with the necessary resources to meet program expenses at whatever level of coverage producers choose to purchase, and will provide sufficient resources in the unlikely event that 2017 is a high loss year due to drought or other atypical weather.

In addition, the 2017 Budget proposes legislation for two Federal crop insurance policy changes that will result in a savings of \$1.2 billion in mandatory costs in 2017 and \$18 billion over 10 years. The proposals provide a balanced approach by reducing premium subsidies paid on behalf of producers as well as reforming the prevented planting coverage. The changes will allow RMA to maintain crop insurance as a significant part of the safety net for producers while operating the program at less cost to the taxpayers.

The first proposal would reduce the premium subsidy by 10 percentage points to farmers purchasing revenue policies providing protection for upward price movements at harvest. The harvest price protection compensates producers for their lost bushels of production based on the price at harvest if it is higher than the price guarantee they locked in at the time they purchased the policy. The second proposal came about, in part, as a response to an OIG audit. The proposal reforms the prevented planting program by eliminating optional add-on coverage, and requiring that 60 percent of the county transitional yield be applied to the producer's actual production history even if a second crop is not planted. Current prevented planting rules do not apply the 60 percent county transitional yield if a producer does not plant a second crop, creating a disincentive for producers to plant a second crop.

Salaries and Expenses: For RMA Salaries and Expenses (S&E), \$67 million in discretionary spending is requested, \$8 million below FY 2016, with the ability to transfer up to \$20 million of the fees currently collected by the Federal crop insurance program into the S&E account, if authorized by Congress. The fees are already available for the operation of the crop insurance program; however, by allowing these funds to be transferred into the S&E account, RMA will be able to use these funds more efficiently and flexibly to maintain operations.

Foreign Agricultural Service

Agricultural trade significantly contributes to the prosperity of local and regional economies across rural America through increased sales and higher commodity prices. USDA estimates that every \$1 billion of agricultural exports generates \$1.27 billion in economic activity and supports 7,550 American jobs throughout the economy. The Department plays an important role to remove agricultural trade barriers, develop new markets, and enhance the competitive position of U.S. agriculture in the world marketplace.

U.S. farm exports reached \$139.7 billion in FY 2015, the third highest total on record, and the agricultural trade surplus reached \$25.7 billion. The FY 2016 forecast for U.S. agricultural exports was recently revised to \$125 billion. In 2016, agricultural exports are expected to contribute a positive trade balance of \$6.5 billion to the Nation's economy. For U.S. agriculture to continue to thrive, we must continue to open, expand, and maintain access to foreign markets, where 95 percent of the world's consumers live.

Fiscal years 2009 through 2015 represent the strongest seven years in history for agricultural trade. To achieve this, USDA worked with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), the Department of Commerce, the White House, Congress and industry stakeholders to gain approval for new trade agreements with Panama, Colombia, and South Korea. U.S. agricultural exports to these three countries grew by nearly 28 percent, from \$7.6 billion in FY 2012, when the trade agreements were first going into effect, to \$9.7 billion in FY 2015, supporting approximately 73,000 American jobs.

FAS assisted with the recently concluded negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), an agreement that will create new opportunities for trade in a dynamic region that represents nearly 40 percent of global GDP and where populations and purchasing power are increasing, enhancing the demand for American agricultural products. Under TPP, a multitude of farm products will receive duty free treatment or preferential access to this growing market, including grapes, strawberries, walnuts, lactose, barley, wheat products, dairy products, poultry, eggs, and many others. Today, FAS trade negotiators are involved in negotiations with the European Union, our fourth largest agricultural export market, on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). Key objectives in the TTIP negotiations are to eliminate duties on agricultural goods and eliminate or reduce trade distorting non-tariff barriers between the United States and the European Union. TPP and TTIP will expand trade to drive higher commodity prices, additional farm income, and agribusiness jobs that ultimately generate more cash flow in rural economies.

As we work to open new and maintain existing markets overseas, we face many challenges and barriers that must be addressed. In the past year, FAS has been instrumental in resolving numerous sanitary, phytosanitary and technical barriers to trade. USDA efforts to remove trade barriers led to billions of dollars in additional U.S. exports around the world in FY 2015. USDA broke down barriers to the acceptance of U.S. biotech exports in foreign markets, opening or helping to preserve U.S. exports valued at \$22.5 billion. A successful USDA communications plan was instrumental in minimizing the trade impact of highly pathogenic avian influenza on U.S. poultry exports. USDA reached agreement with Chinese officials to allow all U.S. grown apples access to the Chinese market. The U.S. apple industry estimates that exports of fresh apples to China will reach a value of nearly \$100 million annually. In early FY 2016, USDA and USTR's efforts to overcome unwarranted sanitary requirements resulted in an

agreement to allow most U.S. poultry, pork and beef exports to regain access to the South African Market. The renewed access could generate \$75 million in shipments annually.

The FFAS mission area also makes a significant contribution to the Department's strategic goal of enhancing global food security. Through foreign food assistance, technical assistance, training, and capacity building activities, we are working closely with other U.S. departments and agencies to address global food insecurity. USDA is well positioned to encourage the adoption of new technologies and production practices that can help increase the availability of food and improve its marketing and distribution.

Salaries and Expenses: FAS is the lead agency for the Department's international activities and is at the forefront of our efforts to expand and preserve overseas markets and foster global food security. FAS carries out its activities through a network of 93 overseas offices and its headquarters staff here in Washington. FAS overseas staff represents American agricultural interests world-wide.

The FY 2017 Budget is designed to ensure that FAS has the resources needed to continue to represent and advocate on behalf of American agriculture on a global basis and to create new market opportunities overseas. The Budget provides a program level of \$197 million – a \$5 million increase over FY 2016. This level of funding will maintain the agency's overseas presence near current levels, while implementing measures to increase efficiency.

The FY 2017 Budget provides an increase for higher operating costs at the agency's overseas posts, including increased payments to the State Department for administrative services provided at overseas posts and pay costs for locally employed staff. The Budget also provides for an overseas post in Cuba to help build the customer base for American farmers and ranchers and expand choices for Cuban shoppers at the grocery store.

International Food Assistance: For the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, the 2017 Budget provides funding of \$182 million. The requested level is expected to assist 3.4 million women and children during 2017. As in 2016, \$5 million of McGovern-Dole funding will be used for Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement in 2017.

The FY 2017 Budget proposes \$1.35 billion for P.L. 480 Title II international food assistance. The request includes authority to use up to 25 percent (\$338 million) of the P.L. 480 Title II appropriation in emergencies for interventions such as local or regional procurement of

agricultural commodities near crises, food vouchers, or cash transfers that have proven to be so critical to effective responses in the growing number of complex and logistically difficult emergencies. This flexibility will allow food aid to reach those in dire need more quickly and efficiently. About two million more people annually will be assisted with the same level of resources due to cost savings.

Food assistance will also be provided through the Food for Progress program that FAS administers. The 2017 Budget includes an estimated program level of \$175 million for this CCC-funded program, which supports the adoption of free enterprise reforms in the agricultural economies of developing countries.

The FY 2017 Budget also includes \$15 million, with an additional \$5 million from McGovern-Dole, to support the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP) program, authorized in the 2014 Farm Bill. LRP provides for local and regional procurement of food aid commodities for distribution overseas to complement existing food aid programs – especially McGovern-Dole – and fill nutritional gaps for targeted populations or food availability gaps generated by unexpected emergencies.

Export Promotion and Market Development Activities: The CCC Export Credit Guarantee programs (GSM-102 and Facilities Guarantee) provide payment guarantees for the commercial financing of U.S. agricultural exports. The guarantees facilitate sales to buyers in countries where credit is necessary to maintain or increase U.S. sales. For FY 2017, the Budget includes a program level of \$5.5 billion for the CCC export credit guarantee programs.

For the foreign market development programs, the CCC budget includes a program level of \$200 million for the Market Access Program, \$34.5 million for the Foreign Market Development Program, \$10 million for the Emerging Markets Program, and \$9 million for the Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program. These programs, in partnership with private sector cooperator organizations, support the development, maintenance, and expansion of commercial export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and products.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. Thank you for the opportunity to present our 2017 Budget and program proposals. The Administrators and I would be pleased to answer any questions you and other members of the Subcommittee may have.

**RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION**

**Statement of Brandon Willis, Administrator
Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies**

Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Farr and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to discuss the 2017 Budget for the Risk Management Agency (RMA) and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC). Further, I am glad to report to this Subcommittee the progress RMA has made in the last eight years. A strong program is even stronger thanks to the work of RMA employees, our private sector partners, and Congress. Farmers, ranchers, and the entire rural economy depend upon crop insurance, and I am proud of the accomplishments we have achieved.

Overview of the 2017 Budget Proposal

The 2017 budget requests more than \$8.9 billion for the FCIC and RMA, including \$8.8 billion for mandatory expenses of the FCIC and \$66.6 million for RMA salaries and expenses, with up to an additional \$20 million collected from administrative fees to be made available for RMA salaries and expenses. This reflects a net increase of approximately \$970 million over 2016 levels which includes: an increase of \$812 million in premium subsidy, an increase of \$146 million in underwriting gains, an increase of \$1 million in delivery expenses. The 2017 budget request is able to include a decrease of \$8.2 million for the discretionary appropriation for RMA salaries and expenses because of the enhanced funding created by the requested transfer authority of the \$20 million in mandatory offsetting collections from crop insurance fees. The fees are already being collected as mandated under the Federal Crop Insurance Act. The transfer will simply allow RMA to use these funds more efficiently and allows flexibly to maintain operations.

The budget proposes legislation for two significant Federal crop insurance policy changes that will result in a savings of \$1.2 billion in the FCIC budget in 2017 and \$18 billion over 10 years. The proposals provide a balanced approach by reducing premium subsidies paid on behalf of producers as well as reforming prevented planting coverage. The changes will allow RMA to

maintain crop insurance as a significant part of the safety net for producers while operating the program at less cost to the taxpayers.

The proposed crop insurance legislation includes two elements:

The first proposal is to reduce the premium subsidy rate by 10 percentage points for revenue coverage that protects the price at the time of harvest. The current average premium subsidy rate is about 62 percent. The harvest price revenue protection compensates producers for their lost bushels of production based on the price at harvest if it is higher than the original planting-time price. This proposal would continue to provide producers an affordable and sound risk management product while saving \$16.9 billion over ten years.

The second proposal, which came about in part as a response to an OIG audit, reforms the prevented planting program by eliminating optional add-on coverage, and requiring that 60 percent of the county transitional yield be applied to the producer's actual production history even if a second crop is not planted. Current prevented planting rules do not apply the 60 percent county transitional yield if a producer does not plant a second crop, which creates a disincentive for producers to plant a second crop. The proposed changes would save \$1 billion over ten years.

RMA Accomplishments

Since 2009, RMA has made great progress in expanding the safety net for America's farmers and ranchers -- over 38 new policies have been implemented. From offering new coverage to organic and specialty crop growers to enhancing coverage for staple crops, RMA has made every effort to provide effective risk management options to farmers and ranchers regardless of what they grow.

RMA has made significant progress in offering organic price election for all crops. In 2011, RMA offered organic price elections for just four crops. RMA now offers separate organic prices for 56 different crops. Progress will continue as more data becomes available. In 2014, RMA added an option called the contract price addendum. This option is currently available for 73 crop types. The result is that producers can obtain the organic premium price in their contract even if RMA does not have an organic price election. As a result of these efforts, since 2009 RMA increased the number of organic policies sold by 63 percent, and increased the number of organic acres insured by 51 percent with liability of organic commodities insured increasing by 189 percent.

To further expand crop insurance options for all growers, Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage is now available in every State in the continental United States. RMA continues to engage with ranchers to improve this policy.

In addition, RMA designed and implemented Whole Farm Revenue Protection – a single policy that allows a farmer or rancher to insure all the crops on their farm, not just one as with a traditional multi-peril crop policy. The 2014 Farm Bill required RMA to offer a product to cover diversified farms; however, RMA began work on this effort well before the 2014 Farm Bill was enacted into law. Prior to the passage of the 2014 Farm Bill, RMA developed the Whole Farm Revenue Protection policy and the FCIC Board of Directors approved the policy shortly after the 2014 Farm Bill became law. As a result, Whole Farm Revenue Protection was available for purchase for the 2015 crop year, and is available in every county in the United States for the 2016 crop year – a first for the crop insurance program. RMA continues to make changes to this new policy to meet the needs of diversified farmers.

During the summer of 2013, RMA, along with the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), published a set of national guidelines to clarify rules regarding the planting and termination of cover crops and the impact on crop insurance and FSA farm programs. Additionally, a Cover Crop Termination Zone Map was published by the three agencies to provide an easy to use tool for producers to use in determining appropriate termination dates for their cover crops. These national guidelines and map provide consistent guidance on cover crops between agencies and gives producers the ability to plant cover crops and meet crop insurance requirements.

I am also proud to report the great work RMA has done to implement the 2014 Farm Bill. The Supplemental Coverage Option and Actual Production History Yield Exclusion now cover over 85 percent of the crop insurance program liability and expansion will continue as more data for crops becomes available. The Stacked Income Protection Plan for Producers of Upland Cotton is currently available for every county that has a crop insurance policy for cotton and producers now have the ability to request coverage under a written agreement if it is not available in their county. Peanut Revenue Protection is available in every county with peanut coverage, and Margin Protection Insurance is available for wheat, corn, rice, and soybeans in select counties. Coverage Level by Practice is now available for 52 crops. Enterprise Unit by Practice is now available for 16 crops. These changes provide producers more options to tailor crop insurance for their specific needs.

The new and beginning farmers and ranchers (NBFR) incentives authorized in the 2014 Farm Bill make crop insurance more affordable for NBFR by providing a 10 percent premium discount, as well as a waiver of the catastrophic and additional coverage administrative fees. Over 13,500 producers have taken advantage of the NBFR incentives provided in the 2014 Farm Bill. NBFR have saved over \$14.5 million in premiums and administrative fees because of the incentives.

In an effort to ensure that producers continue to receive premium subsidies, RMA worked with NRCS, FSA, our private partners, and commodity groups to inform farmers and ranchers about the new conservation compliance requirements. Any farmer or rancher that was potentially out of compliance received three letters and at least one phone call. As a result, over 98 percent of crop insurance customers complied with the provisions. Most of the remaining two percent are likely retired, deceased, or operating under a different entity. RMA has implemented several exemptions to ensure NBFR and those who are new to USDA programs, as well as those that have formed new entities, do not lose premium subsidy. To date, over 1,000 exemptions have been granted. Throughout all these changes, RMA and our private partners continued to conduct day to day business. Since 2009, about 8 million active crop insurance policies have been written, and more than \$64 billion has been paid out in indemnities to farmer and ranchers.

Compliance and Program Integrity

In addition to our efforts to expand the program, RMA has been working on a process to reduce improper payments. RMA has developed and received approval from the Office of Management and Budget for a new sampling and review methodology for measuring improper payments. Throughout the development process RMA Compliance worked closely with the Office of Inspector General to address concerns the oversight agency had with the previous methodology. The collaborative effort has resulted in significant improvements to the improper payment sampling methodology and review process. The new sampling methodology will allow RMA to more accurately estimate an improper payment rate for the crop insurance program and identify root causes of the improper payments. The improper payment rate is now derived from a statistically valid sample of policies and reflects all payment categories, including premium subsidy benefits and indemnity payments provided to insured farmers, and administrative and operating expense payments made to approved insurance providers. I am proud to report that the improper payment rate for 2015 is 2.2 percent, down from 5.5 percent in 2014. Beginning in 2017, RMA will

determine an improper payment rate for each approved insurance provider in addition to the overall program rate.

In addition to work on improper payments, RMA Compliance has entered into a contract for a program-level assessment of operational processes and controls for assuring program integrity. This contract is almost complete. The contract is examining the benefits and effectiveness of RMA's current quality control activities and provides recommendations to better leverage available resources to enhance program integrity, including modification of existing processes and the development of new initiatives. Based on the results of the assessment, a new auditing program will be developed to evaluate the effectiveness of the internal processes and controls used by approved insurance providers in administering the crop insurance program. RMA hopes to implement the changes by August of this year.

Conclusion

I am pleased to report the Federal crop insurance program is functioning as intended by providing timely assistance to producers that have suffered losses. It helped producers and the surrounding rural economies to maintain their local economic infrastructure. Crop insurance helps to provide a reliable and abundant food supply. It also benefits those outside of agriculture by adding stability to lenders and rural businesses; thereby making a major contribution to local economies. It benefits all consumers in the long run by providing a stable and safe food supply, and in doing so allows America's producers to be the most efficient in the world. Again, thank you for inviting us here today and I look forward to working with you.

Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to answer any questions that you and other Members of the Subcommittee may have. Thank you.

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FARM SERVICE AGENCY

**Statement of Val Dolcini, Administrator
Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to provide information on Farm Service Agency (FSA) programs and funding. Our Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Budget emphasizes our commitment to expand and create opportunities for more rural Americans, support the next generation of farmers and ranchers, provide an open and accessible information gateway to rural America, and provide efficient and effective customer service. In addition, we will continue to invest in streamlining/modernizing our information technology operations to improve user experience, share information, and increase self-service capabilities for the benefit of farmers and ranchers.

Agency Operations

FSA delivers its programs through 2,124 county-level USDA Service Centers, of which 2,078 are full-time offices and 46 are part-time offices, located in the 50 States as well as Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Western Pacific Territory. In addition, FSA has 50 State offices and offices in Washington, DC, Kansas City, St. Louis and Salt Lake City. For FY 2015, FSA's Federal staff year equivalent was 3,930 and non-Federal staff year equivalent was 8,394. Total FSA staff year equivalent was 12,324, of which 11,144 were in State and county offices.

Business Processes and Strategy

In FY 2015, FSA implemented several new programs authorized by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) in record time and at the same time, expanded opportunities for new and beginning farmers. FSA houses the largest repository of farm record data in the U.S.; containing extensive farmer and rancher business operation information, current and historical

acreage and planting records, and a robust rural geospatial mapping warehouse. FSA is uniquely positioned to be a gateway for farmers and ranchers to access a broad range of agricultural resources as we continue to deliver programs that strengthen the financial safety net, and support the next generation of farmers and ranchers. In support of this vision, FSA developed a program service delivery model incorporating strategic partnerships across USDA, State and local agriculture organizations and commodity groups. For example, FSA offices can act as a “bridge to opportunities,” connecting a dairy farmer with Federal and local grants or loans to install an anaerobic digester on his/her farm or a beginning farmer on how to access local markets to sell fruits and vegetables as a complement to his or her existing business. The initial success of the Bridges-to-Opportunity initiative, as well as very successful collaborations with our university and extension partners in developing web-based decision tools for new farm bill programs, led FSA to offer \$2.5 million in competitive cooperative agreements in FY 2016 to partners who reach underserved constituents, offer assistance and connect them to FSA programs and services. These efforts will produce innovative strategies to ease the learning curve for farmers and ranchers, equip them with new skills and resources, and offer them seamless, comprehensive service from USDA ultimately stimulating rural economies.

In FY 2016, FSA will continue to refine and focus its business strategy; to improve customer application processes; streamline program delivery; provide additional customer technical assistance; share data needed for program eligibility determinations; improve the timeliness and correctness of loans, payments, and program compliance; provide new customer self-service options; and address challenges and inefficiencies identified by field office staff.

Information Technology

FSA information technology (IT) services will continue to support operations and provide incremental program IT improvements for farm programs, farm loans, commodity operations, and the State office and county-level Service Centers. Because meeting business objectives clearly depends on IT systems and services critical to daily operations, FSA continues to ensure the availability, security and integrity of our current portfolio of IT applications and services – services that are used every day by FSA employees, thousands of USDA partner agency employees, and over 8 million customers. With ongoing investments in the USDA nationwide telecommunication infrastructure as well as network, data center and application

operational enhancements, FSA is continuing to work with the USDA Office of the Chief Information Officer and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to improve the experience and performance for FSA users in the 2,124 county-level USDA Service Centers.

From a program delivery perspective, FSA will continue to deliver and improve IT applications and services for FSA farm programs, farm loan programs, commodity operations, financial management, and geospatial services. Program enablement allows FSA to continually improve IT solutions to support current and updated business needs in response to legislative, regulatory, policy, and business functional changes. Farm program enablement supports improvement for programs such as Disaster, Conservation, Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP), Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage (ARC/PLC), Price Support and financial accounting improvements. In addition, in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, FSA will offer commodity certificates as an option for redemption of marketing assistance loans. Farm loan program IT systems continue to invest in a customer portal to enhance the Direct Loan System which, when implemented, will provide customers with direct web access to process farm loan applications, check on loan status, and make payments online. Farm loan program IT systems also will provide an agency solution for preparing and processing internal and external loan appraisals in support of Direct, Guaranteed, and Farm Storage Facility Loans.

IT-supported program delivery also focuses on broader FSA and multi-Agency capabilities such as customer and farm records, the repository of geospatial and farm information, common payment services and enterprise data reporting. For example, FSA is incrementally expanding customer self-services and the implementation of enterprise-wide data management, reporting capabilities, and analytics.

In 2015, FSA made significant progress in IT modernization by moving the final business process reliant on the obsolete AS400 technology to a web-based system. With FSA programs retired from the AS400 technology and migrated to modern platforms, FSA is now delivering an integrated set of farm program delivery applications and services.

FSA continues to pursue streamlined and strategic use of IT resources to provide for sharing of farm and producer data, such as the Acreage Crop Reporting Streamlining Initiative (ACRSI). The ACRSI vision is to “have a common USDA framework for producer commodity reporting in support of USDA programs.” As part of the ACRSI initiative, producers may now

report acreage through their Agricultural Insurance Provider (AIP), FSA Service Center, or through third party channels using Precision Agriculture. We are continuing to expand this capability for additional commodities and locations. In addition, the new FSAfarm+ portal allows producers to view, download and print electronic acreage reports including common land unit information. These services support and help unify customer and agricultural community-focused service delivery IT solution(s) for agency staff to meet the needs of the local agricultural community.

Moving forward, these operational, program enablement and long-term strategic efforts aim to provide continuous business process improvements to our applications and services, support legislative changes to programs, business requirements and technology, and enable new customer models that support FSA as it becomes the gateway for farmers and ranchers to access a broader array of rural and agricultural support services.

Program Update

The 2014 Farm Bill significantly changed FSA's safety net programs, repealing the Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program and the Average Crop Revenue Election program, and introducing the new ARC and PLC programs. Between the fall of 2014 and spring of 2015, FSA worked with farmers to reallocate base acres and update yields and processed ARC/PLC program elections for over 1.76 million farms. To help farmers make these program decisions, FSA staff led, or participated in, an unprecedented educational effort with more than 5,000 events and over 5 million postcards mailed to producers and landowners to inform them of upcoming deadlines for important decisions.

Both ARC and PLC payments depend on the 12-month market year average price, and the payment amount depends on calculations for 100,000 crop/county/practice yield (irrigated vs. non-irrigated) combinations. By statute, these payments cannot be made until October of any given year. On October 26, 2015, FSA issued nearly \$4 billion in ARC and PLC payments to roughly 800,000 of the 1.7 million producers enrolled. These 2014-crop payments were the first ARC/PLC payments to be issued since the 2014 Farm Bill was enacted, marking a significant policy shift from direct payments to a market-based safety net. To date, approximately \$5.2 billion in ARC/PLC payments have been made for 2014-crop losses.

FSA implemented the new Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy) and

approximately 25,000 producers—over half of all U.S. dairy operations—enrolled in both calendar years 2015 and 2016. MPP-Dairy offers: catastrophic coverage for an annual \$100 administrative fee and various buy-up coverage levels. Catastrophic coverage provides payments when the national dairy margin (the difference between milk prices and feed costs) is less than \$4 per hundredweight (cwt). Producers may purchase buy-up coverage, for a premium, that provides payments when margins are between \$4 and \$8 per cwt. With relatively stable dairy markets in 2015, margins were near historical averages and payments were made only to producers with the highest buy-up coverage level of \$8 per cwt, with 261 dairy operations receiving modest payments. MPP-Dairy provides producers with protection when the margin between milk price and feed costs is low, during time of low milk prices and/or high feed costs. For example, if we apply 2015 MPP-Dairy enrollment and payment rules to the 2009-2014 time period, a time of considerable variability in milk prices and feed costs, the program would have paid out \$2.5 billion to producers, who paid \$500 million in premiums and fees to enroll.

The 2014 Farm Bill permanently reauthorized four FSA disaster programs – the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP), the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP), and the Tree Assistance Program (TAP) – and authorized retroactive payments for these programs to cover losses back to October 1, 2011. Since the passage of the Farm Bill, FSA has paid producers approximately \$6 billion to recover from natural disasters, including drought and wildfires.

Although the marketing assistance loan program was largely unchanged by the 2014 Farm Bill, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 reauthorized commodity certificates, which provide an additional loan repayment option. FSA implemented these certificates within two months of their reauthorization, including retroactive provisions that benefit cotton producers back to August 1, 2015, the start of the cotton marketing year. Producers can purchase commodity certificates when the loan rate for a given crop exceeds the exchange rate (i.e. the Adjusted World Price, National Posted Price, or Posted County Price). The gains producers receive by purchasing and exchanging commodity certificates do not count against the payment limits for farm program payments under the 2014 Farm Bill.

As of February 2016, 23.7 million acres were enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), 13.1 million acres below peak enrollment in 2007. Because CRP is currently

near the 2014 Farm Bill imposed 24-million-acre cap, any new enrollments will be limited to the number of acres expiring each year. These limited enrollment opportunities make it imperative that FSA enroll only the most environmentally sensitive acreage in CRP to maximize environmental benefits on a per-acre basis. We are pursuing continuous signup options to achieve this targeting, and in FY 2015, continuous signup enrollment topped 800,000 acres, the largest enrollment ever.

In lieu of a general signup in FY 2015, a 1-year contract extension was offered for general signup contracts that were not over 14 years in length, and were set to expire on September 30, 2015. About 500,000 acres received this 1-year extension (about 58 percent of eligible acres). The FY 2016 CRP general enrollment period began on December 1, 2015, and ended on February 26, 2016. In addition, enrollment in CRP Grasslands—a new 2014 Farm Bill program—is on-going.

Both net cash and net farm income fell for the second consecutive year in calendar year 2015 and, although the farm economy remains strong, financial pressure is increasing. This situation has increased the demand for short-term operating loans, and increased restructuring of existing loans. The microloan program, first made available in 2013, has been hugely successful, particularly to new and beginning farmers, providing more than 18,000 low-interest loans, totaling over \$400 million to producers across the country. Microloans provide up to \$50,000 to qualified producers and are issued to the applicant directly from FSA. Microloans have helped farmers and ranchers with operating costs, such as feed, fertilizer, tools, fencing, equipment, and living expenses. About seventy percent of microloans have gone to new and beginning farmers. FSA is working to make microloans available for farmland and building purchases, and soil and water conservation improvements. These new farm ownership microloans will address a critical challenge facing many producers – access to land and land tenure.

FSA also implemented the Highly Fractionated Indian Land (HFIL) Loan Program in December 2015. This program provides loans to eligible organizations or institutions, which in turn re-lend to qualified individuals, entities, and tribes to purchase fractionated interests of land. To ensure the success of the HFIL Loan Program, FSA engaged in tribal consultation very early in the process of its development.

Building on the success of collaborative efforts in 2014 and 2015 that helped producers with their ARC/PLC and MPP-Dairy decisions, FSA is developing additional partnerships. In

FY 2015, FSA announced the availability of \$2.5 million in cooperative agreement funding for nonprofits and universities to facilitate program outreach to underserved communities, including veterans, beginning farmers and ranchers, minority producers, and organic/specialty crop producers. The first round of proposals was submitted in late 2015 and awardees will soon be announced. These 1-year cooperative agreements are focused on increasing access to FSA programs and improving technical assistance outreach and financial education.

Budget Request

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)

CCC FY 2017 baseline expenditures are projected to be \$13.5 billion, an increase of approximately \$3.2 billion forecast from FY 2016, which is primarily due to the first ARC and PLC program payments being made in FY 2016 for the 2014 crop year. In FY 2015, net CCC outlays were \$6.7 billion, as compared to \$11.1 billion in FY 2014. The decrease was primarily due to the repeal of direct payments that were authorized under the 2008 Farm Bill, and that no ARC and PLC payments were made in FY 2015.

CCC is authorized to replenish its borrowing authority, as needed, through annual appropriations up to the amount of net realized losses recorded in CCC's financial statements at the end of the preceding fiscal year. In FY 2016, CCC received \$6.9 billion for reimbursement of 2015 losses.

Loan and Grant Programs

The FY 2017 budget proposes \$6.7 billion in total loan level for farm loans, which includes \$3.1 billion for direct loans and \$3.6 billion for guaranteed loans. Roughly \$81 million in budget authority will be necessary to provide this level of assistance for loans.

Direct Farm Ownership Loans are proposed at a loan level of \$1.5 billion. A loan level of \$1.46 billion is proposed for Direct Farm Operating Loans. At least 75 percent of the amount appropriated for Direct Farm Ownership Loans and at least 50 percent of the amounts appropriated for Direct Farm Operating Loans will be reserved for qualified beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers for the first half of the fiscal year.

For Guaranteed Farm Ownership Loans, the FY 2017 budget proposes a loan level of \$2 billion. The requested loan level is expected to meet the increased demand for this program. For

Guaranteed Farm Operating Loans approximately \$1.43 billion in loan level is proposed for FY 2017.

A portion of both direct and guaranteed farm operating and ownership loan funds is targeted to socially-disadvantaged borrowers, based on county level demographic data. The statutory targets vary by loan program.

Within the overall proposal, the budget request includes investments to assist military veterans who are new or beginning farmers, specifically \$208 million in direct operating loans targeted to veterans and approximately \$1 million in budget authority for guaranteed loan fee waivers for veterans.

For Emergency Disaster Loans, FSA is requesting a \$22.6 million loan level. In addition, the budget proposes loan levels of \$20 million for Indian Tribal Land Acquisition Loans and \$60 million for Boll Weevil Eradication Loans.

Additionally, FSA requests \$1.5 million for the Individual Development Account (IDA) grant program to help low-income beginning farmers and ranchers build-up savings to expand their enterprises. The FY 2017 budget also requests \$150 million for Guaranteed Conservation Loans and \$10 million for the Highly Fractionated Indian Land Program, which is a relending program that provides authority for qualified intermediaries to make loans to eligible purchasers of highly fractionated land under the Indian Land Consolidation Act.

For State Mediation Grants, the FY 2017 budget requests approximately \$3.4 million for 38 States to assist in continuing cost-effective alternative dispute resolution programs that deal with disputes involving a variety of agricultural issues.

Salaries and Expenses

The FY 2017 Salaries and Expenses budget is approximately \$1.5 billion, including transfers, which is a net increase of \$9.3 million from the FY 2016 Enacted level. This requested increase provides support for operating expenses, new beginning farmers and ranchers, and the StrikeForce Initiative and reflects our continued commitment to providing farmers and ranchers with the highest levels of customer service while maximizing resources in the most efficient manner possible.

Operating Expenses

FSA requests an increase of \$13 million to support administration of FSA's programs and to ensure that agency operational needs are met to cover several non-IT service contracts. FSA's Human Capital Strategic plan identifies goals for supporting the recruitment, development, and retention of the workforce required to meet FSA's mission. Consistent with the plan, FSA plans to invest in its workforce by providing training opportunities to develop high-performing employees, especially in mission-critical areas. In addition, this increase will provide funding for personnel and physical security programs. FSA aims to heighten focus on personnel security and has been aggressively increasing funding in this area and is on target to be in full compliance with the Federal regulations by the end of FY 2017.

New, Beginning and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers

The request includes a \$3.9 million increase to support our outreach efforts for new, beginning and veteran farmers and ranchers. This investment will support three overarching goals to assist new producers in overcoming commonly-cited barriers – the inability to access sufficient capital and to acquire land; a lack of financial literacy and business training; and the lack of mentors. The increase provides for the following: support for a certified training program for all veteran farmers to be prequalified for FSA Direct Farm Ownership (FO) Loans upon completion of the program; 25 new regional coordinators to conduct cross-cutting outreach and farm loan activities in support of Secretarial initiatives; a pilot network of mentors for beginning farmers participating in FSA loan and farm programs; a pilot to support landowners seeking to transition their land to support the next generation of agriculture; and support for youth-serving organizations to conduct targeted outreach.

Strike Force Initiative

The request also includes an increase of \$1.5 million and 5 staff years to enhance program effectiveness and coordination through place-based activities. Funding will support a Service Center Agency (SCA) coordination initiative to build upon the success of USDA's StrikeForce and additional place-based activities. The SCA, comprising FSA, Rural Development and Natural Resources Conservation Service, will develop a cadre of field-based staff focused on improving access to USDA programs by persons and communities in persistent

poverty areas. USDA's StrikeForce initiative has demonstrated the overwhelming success of this comprehensive approach to Federal engagement in rural America each year by partnering with more than 1,500 community organizations, businesses, foundations, universities, and other groups to support approximately 188,000 projects, investing close to \$23.8 billion in high poverty areas.

Information Technology

The FY 2017 budget request includes funding in the amount of \$321.5 million for information technology. This will provide resources and services required to ensure core organizational functions and operations, support improved IT management and internal controls and provide for continued enhancements to improve program delivery, including continued support of having the FSA county office serve as a place to go for farmers and other customers looking for information through the bridges-to-opportunity initiative.

Conclusion

Our work at FSA has never been exclusively about providing financial assistance or extending credit - - although we perform those duties quite well, and often far beyond the call of duty. Rather, FSA also is about building local relationships across that well-worn office countertop with the men, women, and families of American agriculture, through our unique network of offices in nearly every rural county across this great Nation. It's because of these personal relationships, across more than 2,100 local county offices, that FSA is known as the "can do" agency of the USDA. With your support, FSA will continue to meet the needs of America's farmers and ranchers, both today and for generations to come.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I will be happy to answer your questions and those of the other Subcommittee Members.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
Statement of Suzanne Palmieri, Associate Administrator
Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to report on the accomplishments of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and present the President's Budget request for FAS programs in fiscal year (FY) 2017.

Introduction

FAS's mission is linking U.S. agriculture to the world to enhance export opportunities and global food security. This is an undertaking that is both challenging and extremely rewarding. For U.S. agriculture to continue to thrive, we must continue to open, expand, and maintain access to foreign markets, where 95 percent of the world's consumers live. FAS is committed to partnering with our stakeholders to assist U.S. agriculture. This assistance takes the form of everything from making our products known to global consumers, to overcoming non science-based sanitary and phytosanitary barriers, to accessing market opportunities, to negotiating trade agreements, to enhancing food security worldwide.

U.S. Agricultural Exports Remain Strong

For the period FY 2009 through 2015, U.S. agricultural exports climbed more than 45 percent in value, totaling over \$911 billion and marking the best seven-year stretch in history. In addition, agricultural exports increased in volume, demonstrating an increasing global appetite for American-grown products. FAS's global network of agricultural economists, marketing experts, negotiators, and trade specialists in Washington, D.C. and 93 international offices covering 170 countries are proud of their role in this achievement.

Credit for record exports belongs to America's hardworking farm and ranch families, and FAS's export expansion activities are an integral part of the story. For FY 2017, we are asking for \$196.6 million for salaries and expenses, a \$5 million increase over the FY 2016 appropriation, to continue our efforts to expand exports, reduce trade barriers, and promote global food security. We also are seeking \$182 million for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition

(McGovern-Dole) program, including \$5 million of that amount for local purchase. The FY 2017 Budget also proposes \$15 million for the Local and Regional Procurement (LRP) program established by Congress in the 2014 Farm Bill.

The Role of the Foreign Agricultural Service

FAS is USDA's lead international agency, working with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate trade agreements to expand market opportunities for U.S. agriculture, providing export financing of commercial exports of U.S. agricultural products, and implementing food aid assistance and technical capacity building programs that enhance food security and advance U.S. agricultural interests. FAS attachés and counselors at U.S. Embassies and Agricultural Trade Offices across the globe are American agriculture's envoys, providing real-time information on emerging trade and marketing issues, resolving issues that interrupt trade, matching buyers and sellers, and averting problems before they impede exports.

FAS plays a critical role in USDA's efforts to collect data and analyze global markets. Policymakers are able to make sound decisions due to the quality of the analysis conducted by FAS agricultural economists. U.S. exporters rely on FAS data and analysis to develop domestic and international programs and make key business decisions.

At FAS, our success is a result of forging relationships across political and cultural boundaries, negotiating in complex situations, assessing market opportunities, and strengthening institutions and policies that promote trade. In FY 2015, the diligence of FAS personnel secured the release of detained U.S. export shipments, and overcame sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) restrictions, and technical barriers to trade, directly preserving \$3.6 billion in U.S. agricultural exports.

Opening Markets Through Trade Agreements

Congressional passage of the bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) bill last summer affirmed the expectations for the high-standard trade agreements the Administration negotiates. The bill represents bipartisan support for U.S. leadership in global trade.

Providing TPA boosted the Administration's ability to complete negotiations of the landmark Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement. When implemented, the TPP agreement, with eleven Pacific Rim countries, representing nearly 40 percent of global gross domestic product, will provide new market access for America's farmers and ranchers by lowering tariffs and eliminating other barriers. Rural America needs the good deal laid out in the TPP agreement. We are committed to working closely with Congress to obtain support for this historic deal so that our businesses can sell

more rural-grown and rural-made goods around the world. Rural exports support farm income, which translates into more economic activity in rural areas.

Most U.S. farm product exports will receive duty-free treatment immediately under TPP. Over 50 percent of U.S. farm products (by value) will enter Japan duty free once the agreement is implemented. These products include grapes, strawberries, walnuts, lactose, certain fruit juices, and pet foods. Vietnam committed to eliminate more than 60 percent of agricultural tariffs on current trade within five years. Malaysia and New Zealand committed to eliminate immediately more than 90 percent of agricultural tariffs. Other farm products will receive preferential access within new tariff-rate quotas (TRQs), which provide access for a specified quantity of imports at a preferential tariff rate, generally zero. Exports to Japan that will benefit from the new TRQs include: barley, wheat products, sugar-containing products, whey, butter and milk powder. Products exported to Canada that will benefit from these new TRQs include: dairy, poultry and eggs.

Of great importance is that the TPP agreement also promotes SPS measures developed and implemented in a risk-based, scientifically sound manner, while ensuring that regulatory agencies in the United States and other TPP countries are able to protect food safety and plant and animal health.

I am pleased to note that today Secretary Vilsack and FAS Administrator Phil Karsting are promoting U.S. agriculture on a trade mission to expand export opportunities for U.S. agriculture in two TPP partner countries, Peru and Chile. In both countries, steady economic growth and an expanding middle-class population fuel demand for high-quality, made-in-America products. Now is a great time for U.S. companies – especially small- and medium-sized enterprises – to start or expand their exports to these countries. The United States enjoys strong trading relationships with both countries thanks to existing trade agreements. Since entering into a trade agreement with Peru in 2009, U.S. farm and food exports have nearly tripled, reaching a record \$1.25 billion in FY 2015. Under the U.S. Chile Free Trade Agreement (FTA), U.S. agricultural exports have grown more than 500 percent, totaling \$803 million in FY 2015.

FAS negotiators are also advocating on behalf of U.S. agriculture in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) negotiations. The European Union (EU) is currently our fourth largest agricultural export market valued at \$12.3 billion in FY 2015. President Obama and EU leaders have reaffirmed their pledge to negotiate a comprehensive and high-standard agreement. FAS experts are an integral part of the negotiating team led by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, with USDA's economic analysis supporting the negotiating strategy on agriculture. U.S. negotiators

seek the elimination of all agricultural tariffs, and remain resolute in pushing back on the EU's requests for geographical indications that do not comport with the U.S. intellectual property system. The T-TIP is an opportunity to address not only market access commitments, but non-tariff, SPS and technical barriers to trade issues that impede U.S. agricultural exports.

Ensuring Full and Fair Implementation of Trade Agreements

The Korea-U.S. FTA, and the U.S.-Colombia and U.S.-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement entered into force in 2012. FAS helped in facilitating the implementation of the agreements, including new tariff schedules, TRQs, and SPS commitments that are expanding U.S. agricultural exports. Trade agreements, like those with Panama, Colombia and South Korea, create opportunities for trade growth. U.S. agricultural exports to these three countries grew by nearly 28 percent, from \$7.6 billion in FY 2012 to \$9.7 billion in FY 2015, supporting approximately 73,000 American jobs.

Resolving SPS Barriers

In 2015, FAS personnel have been instrumental in resolving numerous SPS barriers to trade. For example, after almost a year of dedicated efforts to contain and eradicate the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak in 15 U.S. States, USDA reported to the World Organization for Animal Health in November that all HPAI in U.S. commercial poultry were eradicated. Although the 2015 HPAI outbreak was one of the largest animal health emergencies in the country's history, U.S. poultry and poultry product exports reached a total of \$4.6 billion, maintaining much of their value when compared to the same period the previous year. The tireless efforts of FAS and our sister agencies, such as the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service both in Washington and abroad have helped to restore or maintain our poultry export markets that were lost, including significantly, South Africa, Hong Kong, and Vietnam. We are continuing our work to remove HPAI-related restrictions on poultry and poultry products in overseas markets, such as China, South Korea and Thailand.

Importance of FAS Local Presence in Overseas Markets

Part of the story behind record U.S. agricultural exports is the assistance that FAS offices around the world provide to U.S. exporters to help them navigate local requirements, identify new opportunities, and resolve in-transit hiccups. The FAS's overseas network delivers export successes that create jobs for U.S. farmers in every state across the country. In FY 2015, FAS Foreign Service Officers assisted in the release of detained shipments around the world valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Without the assistance of FAS overseas staff, many of these shipments would have been returned, diverted, or destroyed. FAS personnel also reviewed thousands of regulatory

measures proposed by foreign governments that had the potential to negatively affect U.S. exports. FAS attachés worked to address hundreds of these measures through relationships built with their in-country foreign counterparts, through formal WTO procedures, and through other formal international fora to minimize the negative impact on trade. For example, U.S. apple exports to India grew 53 percent to a record \$102 million because FAS overseas staff in India helped reverse a decision to restrict all apple imports to a single port of entry. Further, the FAS Moscow office kept the Russian soybean market open after officials suspended the normal biotech approval process, preserving a nearly \$200 million market for U.S. soybeans.

The FY 2017 budget seeks to expand our overseas network with funding to establish an in-country presence in Cuba. USDA's presence is necessary to cultivate key relationships, gain firsthand knowledge of Cuba's agricultural challenges and opportunities, and develop programs for the mutual benefit of both countries. In FY 2015, the United States exported almost \$176 million in agricultural products to Cuba. Our on-the-ground presence in Cuba is necessary if we are to assist U.S. agriculture capitalizing on opportunities in this nearby market. Cuba's geographical proximity and demand for U.S. products makes it a natural market, but as Secretary Vilsack has said "We are now stymied by an embargo that has certainly outlived its purpose."

Budget Request: Salaries and Operating Costs, and Programs with Examples

As previously noted, the Budget provides a level of \$196.6 million for salaries and expenses to maintain FAS's overseas presence and to continue our core activities: trade promotion, trade policy, capacity building, and food security. The FY 2017 request reflects increased funding for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services, pay increases for both Americans and Foreign Service Nationals, and the opening of an office in Cuba.

FAS is implementing management initiatives to engage employees, increase access to our programs, improve diversity, and increase performance and efficiency. Three examples provide insight into the types of initiatives and results that FAS produced during FY 2015.

FAS streamlined the application process for the Food for Progress (FFPr) and McGovern-Dole programs, reducing the time required for external stakeholders to prepare and submit applications by 17 percent or about 20 hours per proposal. FAS has established a standard set of performance indicators for country strategies that provide clear links between country strategies and the FAS strategic plan and strengthen FAS reporting on outcome-based measures. In addition, FAS held listening sessions with employees, in support of the Secretary's Cultural Transformation Initiative,

and generated 15 actions related to administrative systems, decision making, empowerment, teamwork and transparency that will be implemented by the end of March to make FAS a great place to work. Examples of these actions include developing a newsletter that will provide greater transparency on the agency's budget, establishing an internal communication position to improve information sharing within the agency, and strengthening standard operating procedures.

Market Development Programs

For FY 2017, the 2014 Farm Bill provides \$200 million for the Market Access Program (MAP); \$35 million for the Foreign Market Development (FMD) program; \$9 million for the Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC) program, and \$10 million for the Emerging Markets Program. In FY 2016, MAP provided direct funding to 62 U.S. agricultural trade associations, state regional trade groups, and agricultural cooperatives and FMD provided direct funding to 23 U.S. agricultural trade associations.

Working with our agricultural cooperator partners, our MAP and FMD programs have been shown to be highly effective. An independent study by IHS Global Insight, Inc. released in 2010 found that trade promotion programs like MAP and FMD provide \$35 in economic benefits for every dollar spent by government and industry on market development. FAS contracted with an independent company to update the cost-benefit analysis of these programs. This study is due in the spring of 2016.

In FY 2015, the Almond Board of California and FAS, using MAP funding, helped prevent the disruption of almond exports to South Korea by proactively working with the Korean government as it implemented new pesticide maximum residue levels. California almond exports to South Korea have tripled their value since 2010, to more than \$200 million in FY 2015.

With MAP and FMD program support, the U.S. wheat industry strengthened its competitive position in Vietnam through workshops to help flourmill managers develop wheat selection strategies and seminars to emphasize characteristics of U.S. wheat. The workshops led to one mill's decision to purchase an additional \$19 million in U.S. wheat. Because of the seminars, seven Vietnamese cake plants are exclusively using U.S. wheat in product formulations. U.S. sales of wheat averaged over 170,000 metric tons over the last five years; nearly four times higher than the previous decade.

Thousands of U.S. farmers, ranchers and other businesses benefit from use of the USDA Organic Seal, which has become a leading global standard. Through our arrangements with Canada, the EU, Japan, and South Korea, U.S. organic farmers and businesses have streamlined access to

international organic markets valued at over \$35 billion. In 2015, USDA built on this success by helping to secure an agreement with Switzerland that eased the flow of trade through Europe. Together with other U.S. government partners, USDA is in active negotiations with Mexico and Taiwan on organics equivalency agreements and has been using market development programs to bolster this effort. In FY 2015, the Organic Trade Association (OTA) received funding from our TASC program to begin work on equivalence comparisons for Mexico and Taiwan. In addition, FAS allocated MAP funds to OTA for use in Mexico and Taiwan to educate consumers on the value, quality, and integrity of USDA certified organic products.

Export Credit Guarantee Programs

The Budget reflects the statutory program level making available \$5.5 billion for CCC's export credit guarantees, of which \$5 billion will be made available for the GSM-102 program and \$500 million for the Facility Guarantee Program. The 2015 GSM-102 program facilitated sales of a wide variety of agricultural commodities, including corn, soybeans, soybean meal, wheat, paper products, rice, wood products, and cotton. The Latin American region moved into first place in GSM-102 with strong use for bulk commodities. South Korea continues to show diversity in use with guarantees issued for sales of U.S. agricultural exports that are benefitting from the trade agreement, including grapefruit, lemons, wine, lentils, and animal feed products.

Building Trade Capacity and Global Food Security

Achieving global food security is important not only to nearly a billion food insecure persons, but also to the sustainable economic growth of developing nations and the long-term economic prosperity of the United States. International trade contributes to global food security by creating reliable, varied food supplies. As we help countries become more food secure and raise incomes, we also enhance export opportunities for American producers. For example, between FY 2009 and 2015, U.S. agricultural exports to developing countries grew 51.7 percent, outpacing the 33.8 percent to developed countries over the same time period.

Trade capacity building facilitates understanding and acceptance of U.S. and international trade and regulatory standards and policies. Food assistance through the McGovern-Dole program and Food for Progress program bolsters food security, reduces hunger and malnutrition, and strengthens rural communities. The FAS Cochran and Borlaug fellowship exchange programs, and development work through food assistance programs, work to strengthen capacity focusing on institutions like customs, national standards authorities, and food safety systems. FAS also leads in

coordinating the deployment of USDA experts for international development activities, ensuring alignment with U.S. trade and foreign policies, as well as the National Security Strategy.

The Budget proposes \$182 million to support the McGovern Dole program, which provides food and technical assistance for school feeding, and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income, food-deficit countries committed to universal education. The program is projected to assist 3.4 million women and children worldwide in 2017. The Budget proposes amending the definition of an eligible agricultural commodity so that it may be “locally produced or procured” and “meets nutritional quality and labeling requirements of the country that receive the commodity.” Procuring local food such as fruits and vegetables, FAS will be able to offer more nutritionally rich meals and boost local farmer incomes, which will in turn build community support for our McGovern-Dole programs. Building community support enhances long-term success and increases the probability that local governments take over the school feeding programs.

Congress identified fostering local self-sufficiency and ensuring the longevity of programs as one of the priorities of awarding McGovern-Dole grants. In Bangladesh, FAS is witnessing success in obtaining local support and sustainability. The Government of Bangladesh pledged that from 2015 onward it will spend \$49 million annually for school feeding programs in poor areas. By 2017, the Government of Bangladesh will manage school feeding in 50 percent of the schools currently receiving food under McGovern-Dole.

Last spring, I saw firsthand elementary school girls in rural Honduras who are enthusiastic about learning and engaged in their school gardens. These girls are fed daily meals through a McGovern-Dole program in Intibucá, Honduras through a project with Catholic Relief Services. They receive an education on nutrition, food safety and sanitation, knowledge they take back to their families. Near the elementary school was a kindergarten where the young girls have only been in a school feeding program for a few months. As a result of being undernourished for much of their 5 years, their lack of energy and poor physical condition was clearly visible. Due to the McGovern-Dole program, which also provides transportation to distant schools for the most vulnerable students, these girls have the chance to experience school that their elder classmates enjoy.

The Budget proposes a total of \$20 million to continue implementing the Local and Regional Procurement (LRP) program authorized in the 2014 Farm Bill. We are requesting a line item of \$15 million for LRP and \$5 million from the amount made available for the McGovern-Dole program. The \$5 million in McGovern-Dole funds matches the funding provided by this subcommittee in our

FY 2016 appropriation, funding that will be programmed this year. We know from USDA's "Farm to School" efforts that bringing locally grown foods into the schools has multiple benefits – added nutrition, improved science skills, and increased income for local growers. We want to expand this success to our international school feeding programs. In FY 2017, the LRP program will focus on improving supply chains, and procuring supplementary food for school meals in McGovern-Dole programs.

The Budget assumes \$175 million in CCC funding for the FFPr program, which is expected to support approximately 263,000 MT of U.S. commodity purchases. The FFPr program provides for donations of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries committed to free enterprise in the agricultural sector. I had the privilege of seeing firsthand how this program is a sound investment in sustainable capacity building at the Ixoqui Women's Training and Food Processing Center in Guatemala's Chimaltenango area. The facility was developed through a FFPr project implemented by Texas A&M University, starting with an irrigation system for greenhouses and later supporting a processing and packaging facility. Women who now possess the skills and knowledge to produce and market roses are engaging in regional trade and exporting roses to El Salvador, generating income for their families. While the project started with USDA funds, it is now a sustainable enterprise.

We also have the ability to respond to requests by governments. Last May, I traveled with the Secretary to Jordan for the signing of a FFPr agreement to provide 100,000 MT of U.S. wheat, valued at approximately \$25 million to the Government of Jordan. Jordan, a steadfast partner in the Middle East, requested the assistance. Proceeds from the sale of the commodities will improve the country's agricultural productivity and security through water conservation (over 20 percent of Jordanians are water insecure). The effort will relieve some of the country's economic burden associated with over 600,000 refugees from Syria living in Jordan.

The Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program promotes food security and economic growth by providing training and collaborative research opportunities to fellows from developing and middle-income countries. For example, through a partnership with the World Cocoa Foundation, FAS trained over 50 Borlaug Fellows to research topics such as pest management, breeding, soil management and disease control and prevention. Cacao is the perfect commodity to demonstrate how helping other farmers contributes to food security and, through trade, benefits our own economy. The United States is not a significant

producer of cacao, but every dollar of imported cacao generates two to four dollars of sales of U.S. peanuts, sugar and dairy.

Since 1984, the Cochran Fellowship Program has trained over 16,800 international participants from 124 countries worldwide, including 557 fellows in 2015. In FY 2015, Cochran training yielded positive results that enhanced U.S. market access, helped expand U.S. agricultural exports, and improved global food security. Thanks to a collaborative effort by FAS' Cochran program, the Southern Forest Products Association and the Softwood Export Council, executives from five Thai lumber companies visited the United States and received an extensive overview of the U.S. wood products industry. Several participants subsequently made first-time purchases of U.S. softwood, a big step for U.S. producers to make headway into the \$58 million market in Thailand.

Public Law 480

The Budget proposes \$1.35 billion in funding in FY 2017 for the P.L. 480 Title II international food assistance program, administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), complemented by resources requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID's Community Development Fund. Together, these resources support efforts to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience.

The majority of the FY 2017 Title II request provides emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. The request allows up to 25 percent of the appropriation, valued at \$337.5 million, for market-based food assistance for emergencies including interventions such as local or regional procurement of food near emergencies, food vouchers, or cash transfers. This flexibility makes emergency food aid more timely and cost effective, improving program efficiencies and performance and allowing USAID to assist about two million more emergency beneficiaries annually with the same level of resources.

Conclusion

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee for your support. FAS contributes to economic prosperity in communities across America through our support for the export of high-quality, U.S. agricultural commodities and products and our ability to resolve barriers to trade. We take pride in delivering U.S. food aid, building agricultural capacity in developing countries, and our contribution to food security throughout the world. Your thoughtful consideration of the agency's FY 2017 Budget request is very much appreciated.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

FOOD AID REFORM—FOOD FOR PROGRESS

Let me start out with the food aid reform issue. The President's budget, once again, proposes to slash spending for food aid, including a \$116 million cut to the Food for Peace Program. The President is also proposing to transform these programs into a cash-based assistance program.

Reforms have already been enacted into law that undermine support for these programs by cutting them out of U.S. commodities and maritime sealift capability to use. I fear that the President's request has realized concerns of many past and current stakeholders about the unintended consequences associated with these proposed reforms.

As I previously noted, I know others in Congress are concerned that removing the American farmer and shipper from participation in this 60 year old tradition of the Food for Peace Program does not create intended efficiencies, but instead it will lead to cuts to the program due to simply a lack of support.

These reforms enacted for the Food for Peace Program have reduced overall commodity and sealift capability usage by almost 25 percent, as I had mentioned earlier. For example, in just the two years leading up to and following the enactment of these so-called reforms, purchases of U.S. grown rice fell by 65 percent. U.S. wheat fell by 56 percent, and U.S. soy fell by 100 percent. Even the demand for nonprofit groups seems to have drastically dropped off.

Proposals submitted to the Food for Progress Program, for example, have dropped by 76 percent in the last five years. Without the support and the participation of the American farmer and the shipper, it is hard for many of us to go back to our constituencies and justify spending more money on foreign aid programs at a time when our Nation's deficit is out of control.

In fact, when asked, the majority of Americans consistently choose foreign aid as the number one place to cut funding, and that is just a fact. I think we have to realize that.

Thankfully, this subcommittee won support in the fiscal year 2016 Omnibus for one-time additional funding of \$250 million due to exceptional circumstances with the refugee crisis in the Middle East.

The budget claims that the cuts to the food aid programs are offset by efficiencies gained through the supposed reforms. Have we actually seen gains come about as a result of efficiencies enacted in the recent years, including those changes in the 2014 farm bill?

And are more people being fed now than before?

Ms. TAYLOR. Thank you for that question, Mr. Chairman.

In-kind food aid is an important component of the international assistance that the U.S. government provides. It is certainly, I think, foundational to what USDA provides in McGovern-Dole and also Food for Progress.

I think the 2008 farm bill provided authority to do some local and regional pilot programs. We did find efficiencies in getting food to certain populations quicker and more affordably.

The 2014 farm bill provided us with permanent authority to do this, and the subcommittee last year granted us \$5 million. We are

working to get the rule out to utilize that \$5 million. We greatly appreciated the flexibility that the farm bill provided, but then also the money to really utilize some of that flexibility.

As I said, I think in-kind food aid is vital to the food programs we provide at USDA. I think long term it is going to continue to be part of the tool basket that we have, but really what we are looking for are the best use of tools to target what the situation is in each country and each crisis that is ongoing.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What feedback have you received from stakeholder groups that have traditionally been involved in the food aid programs, including the commodity groups, the maritime groups that you have dealt with, and also in regard to the reductions since these reforms have taken place?

Ms. TAYLOR. We have worked quite closely, I think with all of the stakeholders on some of these additional flexibilities through the farm bill, but also through the recent WTO negotiations that went on in Nairobi and concluded in December.

I was there. We actively negotiated some disciplines around food aid, and we worked to ensure that in-kind food aid and particularly monetization which the Food for Progress Program is based upon was able to continue to operate as it currently does today, and so we have been talking to stakeholders, I think, all along through the farm bill, through the budget process, but then also quite closely, including the commodity groups, in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Nairobi decision.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, can you talk just a minute about the decline in the amount of U.S. commodities purchased over the past few years?

Ms. TAYLOR. I think part of that obviously when you're talking about tonnage declines is really tied to commodity costs, and you know, for the past few years commodity prices have been higher than they are today. Commodity prices have certainly softened, and so that lessens the amount of overall that you can buy.

Mr. ADERHOLT. My time is up.

Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Well, Mr. Chairman, I just Googled how much food you are talking about of our production. It is 0.015 percent. Do you think that if we just stopped the entire program that our American agriculture is going to fall apart?

I am surprised, and frankly, I have been struggling with this for years. This ought to be a Republican issue. This is the most expensive food in the world you want to cut, squeeze and trim. What we are doing here is trying to feed people and, boy, do we need to.

I just came out of a seminar about Syria. They have murdered 300,000 people in Syria. Every professional is leaving. They are leaving by boat. They go to Greece, and they walk all the way to Germany with their families. These are like lawyers and doctors, professional people.

And all that food that is supporting all of these refugee camps is all done by USAID and comes from these programs.

So it is absolutely essential for these refugee camps to make sure that the food is there, but I think what is happening is you have got to put these countries back together and they have got to have agrarian countries. Their economic start, their first step is in agri-

culture, even if it is in small stuff that just can feed a village so that they do not have to migrate.

I mean, it gets into all of these issues with Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and stuff like that. I know when we were in Africa, the irony is that Tanzania has banned GMO corn. GMO corn is the only kind of corn that will grow in that kind of climate.

I mean, these are real serious issues. You know, we get lobbied heavily by the Seafarers Union. I voted for this amendment and I was a member of the Seafarers Union. I was in the Merchant Marine when I was in college. They hate me, but I just think it is the right thing to do.

I know the farmers, but I mean, frankly, we are not talking about a lot of food that if our commodity growers did not get to buy from the U.S. for Food for Peace or other food programs, they would not go bankrupt.

I would just like to have you comment on this. Ms. Palmieri, is that your program?

Ms. PALMIERI. Yes, sir, it is. Thank you.

Mr. FARR. I just Googled it. I do not know what the real data is.

Ms. PALMIERI. No, that is our understanding. This is less than one percent of our exports, and we are proud to be a part of the team that has had seven record years of exports for agriculture. So we know that we are shipping product. It is not all going through our food aid programs at this point.

I just wanted to report that for Food for Progress Program for fiscal year 2015, we did have increased tonnage going out, and so we are mindful of the use of commodities when we can.

Thank you.

FOOD AID PROGRAMS

Mr. FARR. How is our marketing program? Is there any MAP Program where we try to encourage countries to buy American agriculture, for example, strawberries in the Southern Hemisphere during their winter and our summer?

Here with one hand we are spending taxpayer money to encourage advertising of American products, and with the other hand we are just giving the stuff all over the world with no cost. The taxpayer is paying for that, too, the give-away program and the marketing program.

Do people look at how we can use both of those programs and maybe develop better infrastructure within country so that they can buy our food rather than getting it for free?

Ms. TAYLOR. Congressman Farr, if I could talk to that point, I do think we do not target our food aid programs based upon necessarily creating U.S. market demand. It is targeted to the need and needy populations.

However, I think there is a correlation here, and I think that is partly why we have market development programs. We have got the trade promotion arm under the Foreign Agricultural Service, but also our International Food Aid Programs and capacity building.

A lot of the programs we do like Food for Progress, we monetize U.S. commodity, but then we do development work and help that country build capacity.

I was just in Jordan last year where we signed a Food for Peace wheat grant, and it will help Jordan build some of their capacity in the Jordan Valley so they can create some of the agriculture themselves.

You know, then the next step from being a food aid recipient to being able to have their own markets and feed themselves is eventually moving into a trading partner with the United States.

That is not the target of these programs. As I said, it is to feed hungry people and target those populations, but certainly there is a reason all of this is housed under one agency at USDA.

Mr. FARR. Well, that is helpful. I appreciate that. I am glad that there is the carrot there as well as the stick.

Ms. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Palazzo.

INSURANCE FOR CONTRACT POULTRY GROWERS

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Taylor and team, thank you for being here today.

Poultry is a significant industry in Mississippi with a large economic impact within my congressional district, and as you know, contract poultry growers have often struggled for long-term solutions to provide some form of safety net in the event of other types of economic losses.

I further understand that the contract grower-integrator relationship is very unique. In the last farm bill Congress asked RMA to conduct studies of ways RMA could provide risk management programs for contract poultry growers.

Can you update the committee on those efforts?

And can you tell me what is being done within the agency to develop more long-term policy solutions to help contract growers establish a viable safety net through the USDA in the event of catastrophic losses or business interruptions?

Mr. WILLIS. Yes, the farm bill required a handful of studies, some for poultry, a little for swine as well. Some looked at business interruption. Others I think that you referenced focused more upon not business interruption but catastrophic diseases.

What we did with those is we had a third party. We contracted out to those in the private sector who are experienced in crop insurance and have knowledge to do such a study. They went out. They talked to growers. They talked to experts in the field, and they presented us with a study.

We put that study out on our website in the middle of December. Their recommendation was that there are a lot of hurdles to go, to be very honest. Some of the exact problems they mentioned are things you alluded to as far as the relationship with the integrator and the farmer.

What we have allowed though is we posted on our website we wanted comments. We want to continue discussions with those producers, and where it stands today is I think our door is open. We are more than willing to visit with those producers and talk about

some of the hurdles in this study and perhaps talk about ways that those can be overcome.

The reality is we want the crop insurance program to be a safety net for as many producers as we can in rural America, and while the study pointed out some large hurdles, that does not mean that we are not open to conversations on ways that those hurdles could be overcome.

NEW, BEGINNING AND VETERANS FARMERS AND RANCHERS

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you.

Also, Ms. Taylor, you mentioned the FSA is requesting \$3.9 million for a new, beginning and veteran farmers' and ranchers' initiative. It looks like this would include a certification program to help veteran farmers prequalify for loans.

Can you tell me a little bit more about this request and how is it different from programs that you may already have in place?

Ms. TAYLOR. Thank you for that question, Congressman.

Some of this money would go to help develop outreach coordinators. One thing that we have done on the veteran side is recently sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Defense, and what they have, they have the Transition Assistance Program so that all of the people transitioning out of the military, all service men and women come in and learn about different types of educational or career opportunities out there.

Prior to just recently, agriculture was not part of that. USDA was not part of that. They have these Transition Assistance Programs all over the country, and we are now going to be partnering with them to develop an educational course on agriculture, on farming careers, and farming and ranching, and then the tools that we have at USDA to help many of those men and women coming back who want to go back to their rural communities and farm.

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Bishop.

PRICE LOSS COVERAGE

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much.

Let me welcome you, and before I start let me associate myself with remarks of other colleagues and our witnesses with regard to our colleague, Mr. Farr. He has really brought thoughtful, meaningful questions and ideas to this committee, and we are going to miss him very greatly, and I just want to add my voice to those who are saying adieu and indicating how much we really are going to miss your thoughtful dialogue here.

I have got a couple of questions. One, the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Program, there are a number of farmers who participate in the Price Loss Coverage Program who have recurring difficulties in the processing of payment requests, as well as issuing of the payments themselves.

In 2015, you enrolled 1.76 million farmers in the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and the Price Loss Coverage Programs by conducting unprecedented education campaigns. ARC and PLC are part of the farm safety net providing assistance only when there are year-to-year crop revenue and commodity downturns.

It is my understanding that the FSA IT staff determined that the issue was a defect that occurred in the payment software process which supports several of FSA's payment applications.

We first contacted the Department regarding this issue in December of last year, and we were assured in January that the software issues were being addressed and corrected. In fact, we were told that the software had been modified and was being tested for a late January release.

But just as recently as last week several farmers have contacted our offices to express concern that the problems still persist and have not yet been addressed.

Can you tell us exactly what the status is and what the plan is to get this issue resolved?

Mr. DOLCINI. I would be happy to do that, Mr. Bishop. I will work with your staff directly to get more details about the specific payment issues regarding PLC. I think across Georgia and really throughout most of the country, PLC as well as ARC have been very successful Title 1 programs, and the payments made to farmers in your district and farmers all over the Nation have gone out without any significant difficulty.

But I am happy to follow up with your staff to get to the bottom of it.

Mr. BISHOP. Please do because we continue to get recurring complaints from our constituents.

Mr. DOLCINI. Will do.

[The information follows:]

While there was a software related issue that delayed a small number of PLC payments earlier in the year, this issue was resolved in late January 2016. The Georgia FSA office reports that the only remaining unpaid payments that they are aware of are being held due to a contract dispute between producers on a farm. Payment is being withheld until the dispute is resolved. USDA's Office of the General Counsel has been consulted to provide guidance on this dispute.

COTTONSEED

Mr. BISHOP. Let me talk about cotton. Earlier this year I joined 99 members and colleagues requesting that you make cottonseed an eligible commodity under the new Price Loss Coverage and the Agriculture Risk Coverage Programs that were created under the 2014 Farm Bill.

Needless to say many of us were quite disappointed with your decision and the legal interpretation that the Farm Bill does not provide you the authority and that you do not otherwise have the authority to make that cottonseed designation.

However, as a result of some direct conversations and discussions with the Secretary, it appears that we may have an alternative temporary solution, which would center around the creation of a Cotton Gin Cost Sharing Program.

Can you update the subcommittee on any progress which has been made in this area or if there are any other developments with respect to cottonseed, and what administrative authority does USDA have that can be used to provide assistance to the cotton folks who are in dire need right now?

Ms. TAYLOR. I appreciate that question, Congressman Bishop. We, like the subcommittee, are quite committed to ensuring that cotton farmers have an adequate safety net, particularly as we are seeing farm income decline and commodity prices soften. Cotton is no exception to that.

I actually met with some cotton producers just yesterday who were in my office talking about the economics that they are seeing, but also what USDA may be able to do to try and help them.

The Secretary was up here a few weeks ago talking about this issue. I do not know on cottonseed specifically. I do not think I have anything more to add to that, but we are looking, as he alluded to, setting up a cotton ginning program. We are working through some of those specifics right now and what that might look like,

and some of the unanswered questions we still have in trying to work through that process.

We will certainly keep the subcommittee apprised as we make progress and work closely with you to ensure that it is within the administrative authority that we have today that we can structure a program that helps the maximum amount of cotton farmers possible.

But we are also willing to work with the subcommittee on some of the restrictions on USDA's programs and really what is preventing us from providing assistance directly to cotton farmers.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you.

I think my time has just about expired. So I will yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Valadao.

DAIRY AND TRANSPACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you, Chairman.

Thank you, Ms. Taylor and guests.

My first question has to do with dairy and Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). Canada continues to contemplate dairy measures that would move us backwards on market access and choke off hundreds of millions of dollars in dairy exports. As we prepare to consider deepening trade ties with Canada and TPP, what are we doing to make sure that they are not simply taking with one hand what they promised to give with another?

Ms. TAYLOR. I appreciate that question, Congressman.

So TPP itself, I think, has some protections in there. We got good market access, but as you alluded to, it's ensuring that then Canada lives up to that market access. We negotiated a side letter that covers a host of commodity issues, but really requires in consultation before any kind of these changes happen.

We continue though outside of TPP to work with our Canadian colleagues and press them on these issues as well. Secretary Vilsack recently met with his counterpart who is new and brought up some of these issues that I think you are alluding to.

I have personally written letters to my counterparts up in Canada, and so we would certainly see it as a priority and will continue as a whole of the U.S. Government to raise this issue with our Canadian counterparts.

CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM

Mr. VALADAO. I would also like to thank Mr. Willis for the time you have taken meeting with me personally on some issues on crop insurance.

But on this issue of crop insurance, do you agree that during the period of 2011 to 2013, specialty crop insurance agents in California and other states received substantial reduction in the agent commissions as a result of inequities built in the cap and factor formula in the 2011 Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA)?

Mr. WILLIS. What we saw in those years specifically was commodity prices for corn and soybeans, et cetera, rose dramatically. That reduction made it so all commissions were capped at a certain point.

What happened is in 2011 and 2012, you saw that hit agents in areas where they had specialty crops. California, for example, was hit quite hard. Since then as commodity prices have moderated, we

have kind of seen just the opposite, which they are actually doing better than their counterparts across the nation.

But for those two years, yes, due to commodity prices they were below. Today, I mean, just to give you one example, before the cap was set, agents in California, the Administrative and Operating expense subsidy (A&O) was \$41 million. Last year it was \$68 million.

Mr. VALADAO. I know we have spoken on this in the past. What I am hearing is from the agents that deal with the smallest of our farmers and the commission that they have been capped at, I know the numbers have increased overall, and when you spread it out and throw an average out there, you are including large with small.

But those who service the smallest farmers are the ones who seem to be hurting the most and the agents I am hearing from on a regular basis, and they have actually been in my office quite a bit.

So I appreciate the efforts you have made, and I hope to continue working with you on that.

Mr. WILLIS. Thank you.

COTTON

Mr. VALADAO. Then I also have a question on cotton, U.S. extra-long staple (ELS), I am more familiar with it as Pima. Given the current economic state of the U.S. cotton industry, including the ELS production concentrated in the Western United States, California, Arizona, and New Mexico and parts of Texas, we were asking for FSA officials to work with the U.S. cotton industry and specifically on the ELS or Pima industry to make the necessary changes to ELS cotton competitiveness program to ensure it operates, functions as intended.

This means the program will help keep U.S. ELS cotton competitive relative to ELS cotton produced in other countries by adding back the Egyptian ELS price quote that was previously removed.

It also is including the Chinese ELS price quote to reflect the significant production increases in that country.

If there are ongoing concerns by the FSA about the qualities of the cotton represented by these quotes, I encourage the FSA to work with the cotton industry to make the necessary price adjustments based on quality and any other adjustments based on location differentials.

Can you assure me that the FSA will work closely with our cotton industry to accomplish these important changes to make the ELS competitiveness program functional and effective once again?

Ms. TAYLOR. Congressman, I will commit to going back and talking to staff about this and taking a look at it and then following up with your staff.

Mr. VALADAO. I appreciate that, but obviously the industry, those who grow the crops here in our district or our country play a role in this as well. So I would appreciate it if you would take some time to meet with those who are on the ground level of this, too.

Ms. TAYLOR. Yes, absolutely, sir.

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Pingree.

NEW, BEGINNING AND VETERAN FARMERS AND RANCHERS

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Thank you very much to everyone on the panel. I am sorry to miss some of the earlier testimony, but I really appreciate the work that you do and how you help the farmers in my state. So thank you very much for that.

I think I missed some of the nice things that people were saying about our Ranking Member, but I will just join in and say that we are going to miss you very much, and I have really been grateful to learn so much on this committee from you and your wonderful stories. So I hope you will not go too far away. I know you are going to be missed in your district. I hear that from people all the time. So we will miss you, too.

I missed Mr. Palazzo's question, but I think he was asking a little bit about the new and beginning farmer outreach program. I think that the President's request has \$3.9 million for beginning farmer projects at FSA.

He might have focused a little bit on veteran's programs, which we are very interested in in our state and have some great work going on, but I know that part of the funds will support a pilot project that will help to mediate intergenerational transfers and leasing issues between one generation and the next.

In my state, land access is such a critical issue. This is really challenging. So I am interested in that project. Can you tell us a little more about it?

Mr. DOLCINI. I would be happy to do that, Ms. Pingree, and thank you.

The intergenerational transfer rule for dairies in particular was an important part of the Farm Bill, and I think that that is mostly implemented at this point.

Beyond that, you know, the work that FSA and agencies all across the Department are doing on beginning farmer and rancher issues, I think, are just as important in Maine as they are in California and every other state.

And just using the micro loans, for example, it is sort of the work horse of our farm loan portfolio around the nation. We have made 18,000 of these micro loans in three years. Seventy percent of them have gone to beginning farmers and ranchers. So that is 18,000 American dreams that we are helping fund in your State and in other States.

Ms. PINGREE. Right.

Mr. DOLCINI. And 50 percent of those micro loan recipients are first time customers for the Farm Service Agency. So these are people walking through our doors for the very first time.

We deal with farm storage facility loans, low cost crop insurance. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) does it with their conservation programs. Rural Development does it with its value added business grants. We are really trying to provide the soup to nuts approach to building up the economic wherewithal for beginning farmers and ranchers around the country.

INSURANCE FOR COVER CROP

Ms. PINGREE. Well, all of those are much appreciated and critically important, particularly in regions like mine where a lot of young people are wanting to get into farming but not having all of the assistance that they need. So thank you for that.

Just a little bit about cover crops. Thank you, Mr. Willis. I can tell you visited all of us. You have been everywhere to talk to people about crop insurance, and thank you all for some of the changes that we are going through.

It is about cover crop termination rules. So I understand farmers have to follow a complicated set of guidelines if they want to plant a cover crop and not have it impact a farmer's eligibility for crop insurance. Those guidelines vary around the country. They require a farmer to terminate their cover crop a certain number of days before planting a cash crop.

As I understand this, there is no other common farming practice that has such rules. Generally a farmer just has to follow what the RMA calls good farming practices to ensure they do not compromise their eligibility for crop insurance indemnity.

I know there are several groups that have recommended that cover crop termination rules should be decoupled from federal crop insurance eligibility, and instead cover crops should simply have the same good farming practice process that other widely used agricultural management processes are subject to.

So is RMA considering getting rid of these complicated cover crop termination rules and instead considering cover crops a good farming practice?

It seems to me like something that the RMA should prioritize so we do not dissuade folks from using sustainable practices like cover cropping. Particularly in sustainable and organic agriculture, cover crops are such a critical part of building up the soil, and with the tremendous amount of topsoil loss we are having in our country, I feel like we should be doing everything we can to get more of them in use.

Mr. WILLIS. Thank you for the question.

We do fully support cover crops at the Risk Management Agency. In fact, a few years ago one of the things that I think we are proud of is the fact that we sat down with NRCS, FSA and RMA, and we tried to simplify the guidance on cover crop and also tried to make all of the agencies consistent.

The guidelines you talked about are available on the website. They are greatly simplified. Having said that, we have had conversations with people who wish we would continue that, and we have had discussions. I think we want to continue those discussions.

The last thing anybody wants is to have any of the agencies be inconsistent, which we are on the same page right now, but we also want to support cover crops and the crop insurance program as well.

So we are happy to continue that dialogue. We are pretty proud though of what came out a few years ago with the new guidelines.

Ms. PINGREE. So I would be interested to follow up with you. I am not sure why it cannot be included under good farming prac-

tices. I can see that you have put a lot of time and thinking into this, but if we are hearing people raise concerns about it, it must be a stumbling block.

So at least if you could help us understand if there is a reason we cannot just take it one step further. Thank you for the work you have done, and thank you for your answer.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Dr. Harris.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (CCC) AUDIT

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you very much.

Let me first ask, Ms. Taylor, about the CCC and the financial statement issues. The USDA's financial statements were delayed for a second year in a row this year, due in part to issues between the CCC and the USAID.

Can you describe the specific issues with those financial statements and what those deficiencies were?

Ms. TAYLOR. Thank you for that question, Congressman.

So first I just want to say that obviously USDA, CCC and FSA take their financial responsibility quite seriously here. Some of what you are specifically alluding to is what the auditors call a parent-child relationship and how we are passing money to USAID but then not looking in and seeing exactly how they are spending it.

They have their own OIG and auditors on that side of the books, but there were some processes that we should be looking at from the best accounting practices and that we were not.

Dr. HARRIS. And is the intention to start looking more closely at the USAID books?

Ms. TAYLOR. So we received this audit and the findings in mid-February. We have 60 days to respond. So that puts us about mid-April. We are actively going through each of the findings and creating a roadmap and a way to address it.

I think there are short-term things we can do, and then there is a long-term strategy that we are going to have to develop here.

In the short term some things we are doing is FSA CCC recently contracted with some professional firms on audit readiness, and also all of USDA is really taking this quite seriously and helping. Our Chief Financial Officer recently detailed one of his senior executives, a seasoned professional, over to fill a vacant deputy FSA CFO role.

And so we are ensuring in the short term we have the resources we need to build that long-term plan.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD PROGRAMS MOU

Dr. HARRIS. And the fiscal year 2015 and 2016 Omnibus included directives to update the MOUs that lay out the framework for our USDA and USAID cooperating on international food programs.

Can you update me on the status of whether that MOU has been updated?

Ms. PALMIERI. I am going to take that question if it is okay.

Dr. HARRIS. Sure.

Ms. PALMIERI. I can update you on that, yes, we are having ongoing conversations currently with USAID. We are drafting a new

MOU agreement to define the roles and responsibilities. There are productive conversations currently.

We are hoping to have a report more fully reporting to you, this subcommittee.

Dr. HARRIS. Any time now?

Ms. PALMIERI. Yes, any time now. I had hoped it would be here ahead of me, but it is not. So, yes, we are expecting the report to come through.

FOOD FOR PEACE

Dr. HARRIS. OK. And just one final subject is to follow up, I think, on something the Chairman asked about, which is really the attempts, it appears, to circumvent the Food for Peace Act and the fact that it is supposed to be a way of using American commodities, not American cash, to help in foreign food programs.

So right now it seems that in the 2017 justification that was submitted, USDA includes a provision that would allow funds made available to programs at Department of State to meet the funding requirements of the safe box. Obviously those State Department funds would not be subject to the Food for Peace Act requirements of the food aid and take the form of U.S. commodities grown here and, of course, shipped on U.S. flag carriers.

Is that true? Can you tell me right now whether or not you are meeting the safe box levels using those funds, without using those funds from the State Department?

Ms. PALMIERI. I will need to talk with our colleagues at USAID and get you a precise answer. I do not want to answer that incorrectly today.

[The information follows:]

Public Law 480 is administered by USAID. Given the importance USAID places on development food assistance programs, which serve a key role in USAID's efforts to build the resilience of vulnerable communities experiencing chronic poverty and recurrent shocks, USAID has used Development Assistance (DA) funds to provide additional support for activities that further these same development objectives. The DA funds used for these purposes are referred to by USAID as Community Development Funds (CDF) and rely on independent authority in section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA). By taking this approach, USAID effectively ensures that all of its nonemergency programs are fully implemented while simultaneously maintaining its ability to address growing emergency needs. The CDF resources are additive to overall Title II resources and there is no displacement or reduction in purchase of U.S. commodities as a result of the use of CDF. In 2015, this meant that in addition to the \$1.466 billion appropriated for Title II, an additional \$80 million from DA funding was used to further development program objectives. Further, all Title II resources must be used in accordance with the authorities outlined in the Food for Peace Act.

CDF resources are provided to the same USAID partners who are implementing Title II funding to support their nonemergency food assistance programs, helping to support community-level development activities. These resources are targeted to vulnerable communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger, helping to bridge humanitarian and development objectives. Nonemergency programs often involve a commodity transfer as well as other non-commodity development interventions such as nutrition trainings, agricultural development activities, livelihood diversification assistance, or maternal and child health programs and the CDF resources are used to directly fund these types of development activities with cash-based assistance.

In FY 2016, USAID is currently assessing emergency needs around the world and how it can best respond to the increasing humanitarian demands as a result of El Nino, the ongoing crises in Syria and Iraq, among numerous other high-level emergencies. In the coming months, USAID will evaluate whether it can meet the safebox requirement using Title II resources. Regardless, USAID intends to achieve the objectives of our development programs consistent with the authorities in both the Food for Peace Act and in the FAA, and per the Congressional direction in section 103(f) of the FAA to link programming between Title II and CDF grants to assist developing countries enhance their national food security and help to ensure better integration and sustainability between all of USAID's food security efforts.

USAID does not currently use CDF to meet statutory obligations for the nonemergency program in Title II, though USAID has requested that Congress provide the express statutory authority to do so. In the FY 2017 President's Budget Request, USAID requests legislative language that would enable CDF to be used to help meet development food assistance program funding requirements. Were this provision to be enacted, in years in which USAID could not meet the non-emergency requirement, USAID could use CDF to meet any shortfall directly. If this provision were to be enacted, there would not be a decrease in commodities shipped but instead the commodities would be used to support emergency programs.

Dr. HARRIS. OK. I guess it is the Community Development Fund that is also over at, I guess, the State Department that is potentially another end run around, you know, the Food for Peace Act.

Look. I understand, you know, the importance of cash, and as the gentleman from California indicates, it is not a large part, but it is the philosophy that we are helping. I visited Kenya, and like Tanzania, I am at a food distribution center refugee camp and the corn is not American.

I asked, "Why is this not American corn?" Well, because they do not allow GMO corn.

So let me get it straight. I mean, we are actually donating food to these countries, but they do not want the food that we actually grow here and we eat?

So I have got to tell you, you could see how potentially a use of cash would be to buy some other country's corn instead of using our corn. That does not make sense to me. So I would just say that, you know, we have to think carefully about this because in the end, you know, our farmers are the most productive in the world, and when we donate food through Food for Peace, it ought to be Food for Peace grown by American farmers.

That is just my philosophy, and I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Yoder.

EXPORT MARKETS

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You know, when I talk to farmers back home or farmers that come here to Washington, D.C., they express a lot of concern related to the current state of the agriculture economy. I think we are all aware that yields are doing well in a lot of parts of the country, but the prices are down, and they may be down for a while, and farm incomes down over 50 percent, I think, on average across the country, and so that is going to have an impact on job opportunities, and economic opportunity for all of us.

I know, Ms. Taylor, I read you grew up on a farm in Iowa. I grew up on a farm in Kansas. It has been in my family for generations as well, and so we have an appreciation for how hard those folks are working, and we want them to be successful.

I offered the remark that I grew up in the 1980s when half of our neighbors went bankrupt. Those painful memories still stick with us. I do not think we are still in that same situation. We are not as leveraged as we were in the 1980s, but you know, we do not want to go back there.

So I want to ask a couple of questions about how we help what your agency does in particular and I want to maybe focus a little bit on opening up export markets. I know the Chairman brought that up in his comments as well already.

I saw Secretary Vilsack announced the removal of some trade barriers with Peru a couple of days ago, and that seemed like a very welcomed result, and so I thought maybe you could talk a little bit about the Peruvian trade barriers that were removed briefly and then more broadly talk about what other markets we are specifically working on to open up the same opportunities because if we can get countries buying our goods or if we are donating the

goods and they were taking American goods. I tend to agree with Dr. Harris on that.

What are we doing to eliminate those export barriers specifically?

And if you could also speak to our work in China, in particular. That seems to be the largest untapped market for meat and poultry.

Ms. TAYLOR. Thank you for that question, Congressman.

I think as we talk about what is going on in the farm economy, farm incomes are down over the past several years. Commodity prices have softened. I think tying that to the direct importance of trade is vital.

Twenty percent of farm income comes directly from agricultural exports. It is key to keeping our farmers and ranchers in business. We are highly efficient producers in this country of safe, quality, affordable product, but 95 percent of the customers in the world live outside our borders, and so we produce far more food than we are going to consume.

So having export opportunities is vital. As you mentioned, the announcement of the Secretary who is in Peru as we speak or this week he was, and Peru lifted some remaining Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) restrictions that they had on U.S. beef exports there. We continue to discuss this with markets all over the world. We have seen a lot of successes over the past several years in opening up markets that were restricting our beef because of BSE.

Some other big successes have been Japan, and Korea. Most recently it was South Africa, but you alluded to China, and we continue to have conversations there on a host of products that are being restricted currently. Beef is certainly one of them and at the top, but also poultry with highly pathogenic avian influenza.

We take issue with how for low path avian influenza they regionalize at a state level. For high path they ban the whole country. We think that is not consistent with international norms and standards and spend a lot of time trying to talk about the concept of regionalization and the strong biosafety protocols we have in the United States.

There is just one other point I would add, I would be remiss if I am talking about trade and not talk about TPP and really the importance that that could mean to the U.S. farm economy.

Forty percent of the world's economy is in the Trans-Pacific Partnership. You know, Japan is a very exciting market. You know, depending on the year, they are in our top four, top five export markets, number one for a host of products, number one for pork, top four for dairy, and so they are important in lowering tariffs there in the short term is going to be key, but then you can look at some other market opportunities, Vietnam, Malaysia, very exciting. There are young populations. About 43 and 45 percent of their population, respectively, is under 25 years old or younger.

What that means is we have an opportunity today as their middle class grows to get them a taste for American food products and really grow that market as their populations grow. Today there are hundreds of millions. You know, in a couple of years they are going to be measured in billions of people, and so there is a really big

market opportunity in the short term, but the long term is really hard to measure.

The Farm Bureau recently came out and I think they said that they expect a \$4.4 billion boost to net farm income based upon TPP, and so it is something we cannot afford to pass up in the short term.

Mr. YODER. I appreciate your attention to this. I know it is part of the philosophy, and as the population continues to grow in these developing countries, they are going to need more and more food products. We are the best, most efficient growers in the world. We want to sell them American grain and meat and poultry. That creates jobs at home, and so there ought to be bipartisan unity on breaking down these export barriers and making that a top priority for the agriculture community.

Thanks for your testimony.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Young.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Under Secretary Taylor, it is good to see you. Congratulations on your new role. As Mr. Yoder pointed out, you are an Iowan. Of course I like that.

Administrator Dolcini, I want to talk to you about, and Mr. Yoder also mentioned, what is going on in agriculture. In Iowa, incomes are down about a third. Yields are great though. Inputs are high. Commodity prices are low, and you look at the land prices, too, and how they are adjusting one way or another and more in ways down.

There are many farmers who are frustrated by the high CRP rate. I want to talk about that. They say they can get more money from rolling in CRP than to farm the ground. Some feel like they are competing with the government at times, that the government may be putting them out of business.

Livestock producers are concerned as well specifically because diluted due to CRP, some of the operations run into lack of grazing and pasture land. As you know, this seems to be a systemic issue.

We have seen the cycle before as commodity and land prices decline. NRCS adjusts their rental rates, as you know. It lags the land market and takes some time to catch up.

So a question for you. When FSA looks at rental rate annually, those rates are not always adjusted. Will you please share how often the FSA is reviewing or re-evaluating CRP rates and plans, and what causes you to act and when?

Mr. DOLCINI. Well, we look, sir, at rental rates based on statistical information that we receive from NASS, the National Agricultural Statistics Service, and so we typically make those changes every couple of years. Sometimes it varies a little bit, but that is about the timetable.

And I would be happy to come back and visit with you and your staff a little more specifically with regard to what we have done in Iowa.

Mr. YOUNG. What is the longest period of time you have waited until you have adjusted it?

Mr. DOLCINI. That is a good question. I do not know off the top of my head, sir. I will have to get back to you on that.

CRP though in general, I think, has been a very successful program. It has been an important economic tool for farmers to incorporate into their overall practices, and I think we have seen a lot of activity certainly in Iowa and throughout the country with regard to, you know, the various uses of CRP, whether it is continuous programs or general sign-up or some of the other things that we are working with it.

[The information follows:]

Since 2006, the longest time between systematic national updates has been 2 years. The 2014 Farm Bill replaced the requirement for an annual survey with flexibility to conduct surveys "not less frequently than once every year" (16 U.S.C. 3834(d)(5)).

Mr. YOUNG. In any way do you also have data detailing the economic impact that this program has on some of the communities?

Mr. DOLCINI. Perhaps the Economic Research Service (ERS) has done a study. I can certainly look into that and get back to you on that, sir.

DIRECT FARM LOANS

Mr. YOUNG. We will contact them. Thank you.

But jumping to another topic, Administrator, access to capital is one of the most significant barriers that beginning farmers face when they are looking to start a career in farming. FSA direct farm loans provide a crucial source of capital for beginning farmers. In light of the increasing age of farmers, we need new farmers to come in.

Tell me about the 17 percent increase for direct operating loans that is included in your budget request. Why do you need more money and tell me about the importance of this funding.

Mr. DOLCINI. Part of it is the issue that you described and that Mr. Yoder has referenced and other members of the subcommittee in terms of the overall demand on farm loans, both commercial loans as well as loans that are provided by the Farm Service Agency. We have seen a real demand in our direct program, and I think that the budget request reflects the demands that we are seeing in places like the Midwest and Texas and other parts of the nation.

The programs have a very low delinquency rate and a very low default rate. So it is a very good tool for us to use to make sure that folks are taking advantage of the credit safety net that the FSA offers.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you for that.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to yield, but before that I want to thank my Ranking Member for allowing me to be part of this.

Thank you for your kindness to me, this our last hearing, that you have shown me as a new Member. Thank you for your sage wisdom and advice and about how to put this all in perspective.

Thank you very much.

Mr. FARR. Thank you. I am not dead yet. [Laughter.]

Mr. YOUNG. We are not looking for you to go anywhere any time soon.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. ADERHOLT. Let me talk a little bit about the trade. Under Secretary, in your written testimony, you talk about the importance of U.S. exports to the agriculture sector, and this is one of the few sectors of our economy that has a consistent trade surplus.

In order to keep this momentum and continuation at record levels, the 2014 farm bill mandated the creation of an Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs at USDA. The new position provides a focal point at the Under Secretary level for the in-the-trenches issues like the agencies that serve in the Foreign Agricultural Service, and it would establish a USDA proprietary role in providing international food aid overseas.

In the fiscal year 2015 Agriculture Appropriations Bill, money was appropriated to assist an independent study of this new position and how potential reorganization would occur.

USDA was required to complete this initial study, this reorganization, within 180 days of enactment of the farm bill. This study should have been completed August of 2014. It has been almost a year and a half, and we have still not received it.

Can you tell me a little bit about the delay and why it has been held up and what progress that you have actually made on it?

Ms. TAYLOR. Thank you for that question, Mr. Chairman.

As you have alluded to and I think Ms. Palmieri mentioned, we have seen the strongest seven years in agricultural trade in the history of our country since we started recording it in the past seven, and so agricultural exports are obviously very vital to the U.S. farm economy.

I think this is a Department-wide question. It is not just an FFAS or FAS question. It is hard to see when you look across the 17 agencies or seven mission areas, many of them have some components to international activities. FAS is the coordinator.

But it is not just the international components. I think it is also the domestic components as well. You would be changing leadership structures, and so I think it is a more complicated question than many people anticipated in the beginning, and that is why I think it is taking the department a little while to wrap its arms around this and really look at this question.

As you mentioned, this subcommittee directed us to do a study. We have received that study and the Department is going through that study and building upon what they provided for that report that was directed in the farm bill, and we hope by the end of this year to have that to Congress.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, the 2016 Agriculture Appropriations law directed USDA to complete a study by June 16th of this year, and this is the second law that has been passed that required a completion of the study.

I guess my question to you: can you personally commit that you will deliver us a report no later than that date?

Ms. TAYLOR. As I said, Mr. Chairman, this is a much larger question for the whole Department. You are looking at a Departmental reorganization, and it is much larger than what I can control or what my mission area does.

What I can commit is I am certainly part of that conversation, and we have the study that the National Academy of Public administration (NAPA) did. We are working quite hard on this. We take it quite seriously. We take whatever laws Congress passes and directs us to do quite seriously, and we are certainly committed to working through the issues and the complexity of this in a pragmatic way and one that gives our employees certainty, but also gets Congress what they have requested.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, again, it has been over 2 years, and this is just a study. So what I will do is I would like to ask for your personal commitment that you will deliver that message and that you will do everything that you can when you get back to make sure that by June 16 that we have something.

Like I said, we understand the whole thing cannot be completed. We are just asking for that study to be turned into us by the 16th.

Ms. TAYLOR. I will certainly go back and deliver that message, Mr. Chairman, and work on the pieces that I can control.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

Mr. Farr.

FOOD FOR PEACE

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to make a comment about Food for Peace. I mean, my feeling here is that Secretary Vilsack said the other day that the privilege we all have to choose a profession is because we have people growing food for us, and we do not have to go out there and grow it. We do not have to produce our food every day in our house.

And it seems to me that in our Food for Peace, do we not want these poorest countries who are at risk for all kinds of national, international risk, security risks because of migration and starvation; should we not be teaching them how to fish so that they can, indeed, produce professionals?

It is interesting that on TPP you said was 40 percent of the world market. None of the countries we send the food to are part of that. I mean, these countries have gotten on their feet, and now they can participate in trade with us.

And it seems to me that we are going to have a strong world economy if we can work people out of poverty, and we cannot work them out of poverty unless they can at least start with growing their own food and having their own local markets.

PRESENCE IN CUBA

That is my comment. I just want to say that Mr. Yoder was talking about breaking down export barriers. I wish our former colleague Jo Ann Emerson were here today. She was a very active member of this committee, a Republican from Missouri, and she and I were involved in the first bipartisan Cuba Working Group, and I think she sat here trying to figure out how we could break down this political barrier that we have created in the United States so that farmers in Missouri and other States could do business with Cuba.

Now, there is some money in here to open up an office in Cuba. I am very excited about that. We sold \$367 million worth of goods to Cuba last year.

What will this office do in Cuba? How will it help the farmers now and in the future?

Ms. TAYLOR. Thank you for that question, Ranking Member Farr.

Obviously Cuba is an exciting market for U.S. agriculture. Our farmers and ranchers commodity groups are very excited by the possibility to be able to not just sell more product, but eventually when the embargo is lifted to be able to directly market to the Cuban people.

Cuba imports roughly 80 percent of its food, somewhere between \$1.8 to \$2 billion. In some years we have had a 50 percent market share of that. The past few years it has been declining. There is no reason when they are 90 miles off our coast that we should not have the majority of that.

Setting up a presence in Cuba is a priority for USDA. Certainly in the short term as more tourists from the United States will be going or more professionals for travel will be going to Cuba. That increases the risk of certain pests and diseases when they are coming back to the United States.

So having an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) component there is going to be very important.

It is also about rebuilding relationships. I had the ability to and the opportunity to travel with Secretary Vilsack in November on his first trip to Cuba, and it was the first time a U.S. Secretary had been there since the late 1950s and really rebuilding those relationships with our Cuban counterparts and finding areas of commonality.

One area of commonality that we discovered was citrus greening. We are doing a lot of work in Florida and research to combat citrus greening. Cuba has it as well and they are doing research as well, and we have looked at it from different perspectives.

There is a way to collaborate there and share what we have each learned and not kind of recreate the wheel. So I think there are a lot of different areas for us to work together in the short term, not just about selling more product, which our market development programs because of the embargo today are prohibited from being used there.

ORGANIC CROP INSURANCE

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much.

The last question I have is how is RMA going to expand access to crop insurance for diversified, sustainable and organic farms, and what more can we expect to see from RMA in the far future?

Mr. WILLIS. Well, the employees of the Risk Management Agency over the years have gone the extra mile to bring insurance to crops, to regions, to farming practices that have previously not had crop insurance. You know, in 2009 we did not offer crop insurance for organic crops. Recognizing the price today, we are at about 56 crops that have that. We added 30 last year.

We are creating new tools it seems like every few months to help these growers. We had a new program a year and a half ago called the Whole Farm Program that works well for diversified producers, but we did not just stop. We actually went out. We sent our team out to talk to farmers across the nation in the last year to find out

what worked and what did not work, and we went back to the drawing board and made some changes.

The other way that we are seeing crop insurance grow is through private submissions. We have a board process where farmers can bring new products to a committee.

Mr. FARR. So you will continue to expand that as time runs out and we have got to go.

Mr. WILLIS. I am very confident we are going to continue to expand and to serve farmers' needs very well.

Mr. FARR. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. All right. With that, you heard the bell. So we have got a vote on the floor, but we thank you for being here. We appreciate your service. We look forward to working with you, and we look forward to getting that report real soon.

Thank you.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES MISSION AREA QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD
 HOUSE AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING
 MARCH 17, 2016

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT B. ADERHOLT FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
 SERVICE (FAS)

Foreign National Separation Liability Trust Fund (FNSLTF)

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five-year funding history table.

FAS Response:

The Foreign National Separation Liability Trust Fund (FNSLTF) was authorized in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (P.L. 102-138). In FY 2013, FAS established the FNSLTF account and implemented procedures to fund and monitor its function. The unrecorded liabilities were funded from FAS' available prior year unliquidated balances. The information is provided for the record.

FY 2011 - \$2,000,000
 FY 2012 - \$1,752,000
 FY 2013 - \$8,219,000
 FY 2014 - \$0
 FY 2015 - \$1,000,000

Mr. Aderholt: Funding for the FNSLTF comes from FAS S&E appropriations. How much did FAS allocate in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 and does FAS plan to allocate in FY 2017 to this account?

FAS Response:

FAS plans to transfer \$1,000,000 for each year FY 2015 and FY 2016 to cover the agency's estimated liability to the FNSLTF account. The law requires that FAS makes an annual contribution to cover that year's liability. This contribution will be based the actual liability for each Foreign Service Nationals from the Department of State's data. FAS estimates liability will be approximately \$1 million for FY 2017.

USDA Foreign Service Officers

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of the number of Foreign Service Office positions at both APHIS and FAS by grade, rank, step, and level for both FY 2016 and an estimate for FY 2017. Please provide a description of each level.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

Senior Foreign Service (SFS) Positions: These are the most senior level positions overseas and are located in our most important posts in terms of total agricultural trade and FAS/USDA strategic interests. These posts also typically have the largest Foreign Service Officer (FSO) and Locally Engaged (LE) Staff configurations.

FO-01 Positions: These are senior level positions that may include Agricultural Counselors, Senior Agricultural Attachés or Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) Directors. Factors and criteria for ranking a position FO-01 include: managing 1-2 American FSO(s) and between 2-8 LE staff; the number of countries in the regional coverage portfolio; the number of LE-staffed satellite offices that are supervised. Senior Agriculture Attachés ranked FO-01 work with our highest ranking, largest and most strategic trading partners.

FO-02 Positions: These are Agricultural Attachés in medium to higher ranking posts who act as Deputy to the Head of Office. FO-02 positions may also be Agricultural Attachés and ATO Directors who are the head of office in medium or lower ranking posts overseas. They generally cover smaller regions and have smaller staffs than FO-01 positions.

FO-3/FO-4 Positions: These are Attaché and ATO Deputy Director positions in medium to higher ranking posts overseas. These are generally considered as first or second tour slots for FSOs, wherein the FSO can gain valuable overseas experience under the supervision of more seasoned FSOs.

[The information follows:]

FAS FSO Position by Offices in FY 2016								
REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	Total#	SFS	FO-01	FO-02	FO-03	FO-04
Africa and Middle East	Algeria	Algiers OAA	1			1		
	Egypt	Cairo OAA	3	1		1	1	
	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa OAA	1		1			
	Ghana	Accra OAA	2		1		1	
	Kenya	Nairobi OAA	1		1			
	Morocco	Rabat OAA	1			1		
	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh OAA	1			1		
	Senegal	Dakar OAA	2		1		1	
	South Africa	Pretoria OAA	3	1		1	1	
	United Arab Emirates	Dubai OAA	2	1			1	
		Total Region	17	3	4	5	5	
Europe	Belgium	Brussels - USEU	4	1	1		2	
	France	Paris OAA	1		1			
	Germany	Berlin OAA	2			1	1	
	Italy	Rome OAA	1			1		
	Italy	Rome USUN	1		1			
	Netherlands	The Hague OAA	1			1		
	Poland	Warsaw OAA	1			1		
		Total Region	17	3	4	5	5	
	Russia	Moscow ATO	1		1			
	Russia	Moscow OAA	3	1		1	1	
	Spain	Madrid OAA	1			1		
	Switzerland	Geneva - USTR Mission	3	1		1		1
	Turkey	Ankara OAA	2		1		1	
	Ukraine	Kyiv OAA	1			1		
	United Kingdom	London OAA	1		1			
		Total Region	23	3	6	8	5	1
North Asia	China	Beijing ATO	2		1		1	
	China	Beijing OAA	6	1	1	1	2	1
	China	Chengdu ATO	1			1		
	China	Guangzhou ATO	2		1		1	
	China	Shanghai ATO	2		1		1	

FAS FSO Position by Offices in FY 2016								
REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	Total#	SFS	FO-01	FO-02	FO-03	FO-04
	China	Shenyang ATO	1			1		
	Hong Kong	Hong Kong ATO	1		1			
	Japan	Tokyo ATO	1		1			
	Japan	Tokyo OAA	4	1		1	2	
	Korea	Seoul ATO	1		1			
	Korea	Seoul OAA	3	1		1	1	
	Taiwan	Taipei ATO	1			1		
	Taiwan	Taipei OAA	2		1		1	
		Total Region	27	3	8	6	9	1
South Asia	Australia	Canberra OAA	1		1			
	Burma	Rangoon OAA	1			1		
	India	Mumbai OAA	1			1		
	India	New Delhi OAA	3	1		1	1	
	Indonesia	Jakarta OAA	2		1		1	
	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur OAA	1			1		
	Pakistan	Islamabad OAA	1		1			
	Philippines	Manila OAA	2		1		1	
	Thailand	Bangkok OAA	2		1		1	
	Vietnam	Hanoi OAA	2	1			1	
	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City OAA	2			1	1	
		Total Region	18	2	5	5	6	
Western Hemisphere	Argentina	Buenos Aires OAA	2		1		1	
	Brazil	Brasilia OAA	3	1			2	
	Brazil	Sao Paulo ATO	1			1		
	Canada	Ottawa OAA	2	1			1	
	Caribbean Basin	Miami	1			1		
	Chile	Santiago OAA	1			1		
	Colombia	Bogota OAA	2		1		1	
	Costa Rica	San Jose OAA	2		1		1	
	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo OAA	1			1		
	Guatemala	Guatemala City OAA	2		1		1	

FAS FSO Position by Offices in FY 2016								
REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	Total#	SFS	FO-01	FO-02	FO-03	FO-04
	Mexico	Mexico City ATO	2		1		1	
	Mexico	Mexico City OAA	4	1		1	2	
	Mexico	Monterrey ATO	1			1		
	Peru	Lima OAA	2		1		1	
	Venezuela	Caracas OAA	1			1		
		Total Region	27	3	6	7	11	
		Total Overseas	112	14	29	31	36	2
Headquarters	Washington, D.C.		36	6	10	11	8	1
		Overall Total	148	20	39	42	44	3
ATO/Agricultural Trade Office								
OAA/Office of Agricultural Affairs								

Proposed New FAS FSO Positions by Offices in FY 2017								
REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	New FSO	SFS	FO-1	FO-02	FO-03	FO-04
South Asia	Bangladesh	Dhaka OAA	Attaché			1		
Western Hemisphere	Cuba	Havana OAA	Attaché		1			
Africa and Middle East	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa OAA	Attaché				1	
	Kenya	Nairobi OAA	Attaché				1	

APHIS OFFICES

Authorized APHIS FSO Positions by Office in FY 2016								
REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	TOTAL#	SFS	FO-1	FO-02	FO-03	FO-04
Africa and Middle East	Egypt	Cairo	1			1		
	Senegal	Dakar	1		1			
	South Africa	Pretoria	1			1		
		Total Region	3		1	2		
Europe	Belgium	Brussels USEU	2	1		1		
	Italy	Rome	2			2		
		Total Region	4	1		3		
North Asia	China	Beijing	4	1		2	1	
	Taiwan	Taipei	1		1			
	Korea	Seoul	1			1		
	Japan	Tokyo	1		1			
		Total Region	7	1	2	3	1	
South Asia	Thailand	Bangkok	1		1			
	Philippines	Manila	1			1		
	India	New Delhi	1			1		
		Total Region	3		1	2		
WHA	Colombia	Bogota	1	1				
	Brazil	Brasilia	1		1			
	Guatemala	Guatemala City	6		1	3	2	
	Peru	Lima	1			1		
	Mexico	Mexico City	4	1	1	1	1	
	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	1		1			
	Costa Rica	San Jose	1			1		
	Haiti	Port au Prince	1			1		
	Panama	Panama City & Pacora	6		1	3	2	
		Total Region	22	2	5	10	5	
		Total Overseas	39	4	9	20	6	
Headquarters	Washington, DC		6	1	3	1	1	
		Overall Total	45	5	12	21	7	

Authorized APHIS FSO Positions by Office in FY 2017								
REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	TOTAL#	SFS	FO-1	FO-02	FO-03	FO-04
Africa and Middle East	Egypt	Cairo	1			1		
	Senegal	Dakar	1		1			
	South Africa	Pretoria	1			1		
		Total Region	3		1	2		
Europe	Belgium	Brussels USEU	2	1		1		
	Italy	Rome	2			2		
		Total Region	4	1		3		
North Asia	China	Beijing	4	1		2	1	
	Taiwan	Taipei	1		1			
	Korea	Seoul	1			1		
	Japan	Tokyo	1		1			
		Total Region	7	1	2	3	1	
South Asia	Thailand	Bangkok	1		1			
	Philippines	Manila	1			1		
	India	New Delhi	1			1		
		Total Region	3		1	2		
WHA	Colombia	Bogota	1	1				
	Cuba	Havana	1		1			
	Brazil	Brasilia	1		1			
	Guatemala	Guatemala City	6		1	3	2	
	Peru	Lima	1			1		
	Mexico	Mexico City	4	1	1	1	1	
	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	1		1			
	Costa Rica	San Jose	1			1		
	Haiti	Port au Prince	1			1		
	Panama	Panama City & Pacora	6		1	3	2	
		Total Region	23	2	6	10	5	
		Total Overseas	40	4	10	20	6	
Headquarters	Washington, DC		6	1	3	1	1	
		Overall Total	46	5	13	21	7	

Official Representation and Reception Allowance (ORRA)

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the amounts, by office, that will be allotted to each office for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 and estimated for FY 2017 for the ORRA.

Response: [The information follows:]

FAS ORRA Allotments by Post					
REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	FY 2015	Estimated FY 2016	Forecasted FY 2017
Africa and Middle East	Algeria	Algiers OAA	\$0	\$0	\$1,500
	Angola	Luanda	\$0	\$0	\$500
	Egypt	Cairo OAA	\$1,100	\$600	\$3,500
	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa OAA	\$500	\$500	\$500
	Ghana	Accra OAA	\$0	\$2,500	\$3,500
	Israel	Tel Aviv	\$0	\$0	\$500
	Jordan	Amman OAA	\$1,000	\$100	\$100
	Kenya	Nairobi OAA	\$1,520	\$1,520	\$3,000
	Morocco	Rabat OAA	\$934	\$2,000	\$3,000
	Mozambique	Maputo	\$0	\$0	\$500
	Nigeria	Lagos OAA	\$0	\$1,000	\$2,000
	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh OAA	\$1,302	\$2,000	\$3,000
	Senegal	Dakar OAA	\$0	\$0	\$3,000
	South Africa	Pretoria OAA	\$1,600	\$2,500	\$3,500
	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam OAA	\$0	\$0	\$500
	Tunisia	Tunis	\$0	\$0	\$200
	United Arab Emirates	Dubai OAA	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$3,500
Europe	Austria	Vienna OAA	\$970	\$300	\$300
	Belgium	Brussels - USEU	\$10,268	\$2,000	\$5,000
	Bosnia/ Herzegovina	Sarajevo	\$0	\$0	\$200
	Bulgaria	Sofia OAA	\$1,500	\$200	\$1,500
	Croatia	Zagreb	\$0	\$1,500	\$250
	Czech Republic	Prague OAA	\$1,500	\$150	\$250
	France	Paris OAA	\$1,757	\$5,381	\$4,000
	Germany	Berlin OAA	\$855	\$855	\$2,500
	Hungary	Budapest OAA	\$490	\$200	\$200
	Italy	Rome OAA	\$3,404	\$3,000	\$3,500
	Italy	Rome USUN	\$1,466	\$0	\$1,500
	Netherlands	The Hague OAA	\$455	\$500	\$2,500
	Poland	Warsaw OAA	\$1,750	\$3,050	\$3,000
	Romania	Bucharest OAA	\$822	\$100	\$500
	Russia	Moscow ATO	\$2,659	\$1,500	\$2,000
	Russia	Moscow OAA	\$2,043	\$2,500	\$3,000

FAS ORRA Allotments by Post					
REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	FY 2015	Estimated FY 2016	Forecasted FY 2017
	Russia	St Petersburg ATO	\$144	\$150	\$300
	Russia	Vladivostok ATO	\$940	\$500	\$500
	Serbia	Belgrade OAA	\$0	\$100	\$500
	Spain	Madrid OAA	\$1,600	\$1,900	\$3,000
	Switzerland	Geneva -USTR Mission	\$1,800	\$3,300	\$3,500
	Turkey	Ankara OAA	\$2,655	\$1,250	\$3,000
	Turkey	Istanbul OAA	\$1,830	\$0	\$500
	Ukraine	Kyiv OAA	\$3,500	\$1,750	\$3,500
	United kingdom	London OAA	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$3,000
North Asia	China	Beijing ATO	\$0	\$192	\$1,500
	China	Beijing OAA	\$5,760	\$8,760	\$5,500
	China	Chengdu ATO	\$3,800	\$2,500	\$1,500
	China	Guangzhou ATO	\$2,661	\$3,500	\$1,500
	China	Shanghai ATO	\$4,000	\$2,100	\$1,500
	China	Shenyang ATO	\$0	\$0	\$1,500
	Hong Kong	Hong Kong ATO	\$3,532	\$2,000	\$3,500
	Japan	Osaka ATO	\$0	\$0	\$500
	Japan	Tokyo ATO	\$3,305	\$5,500	\$1,500
	Japan	Tokyo OAA	\$7,980	\$8,500	\$3,500
	Korea	Seoul ATO	\$2,659	\$7,700	\$1,500
	Korea	Seoul OAA	\$7,300	\$3,000	\$3,500
	Taiwan	Taipei ATO	\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500
	Taiwan	Taipei OAA	\$0	\$600	\$600
South Asia	Australia	Canberra OAA	\$5,130	\$1,500	\$2,500
	Bangladesh	Dhaka OAA	\$0	\$0	\$500
	Burma	Rangoon OAA	\$200	\$200	\$2,000
	India	Mumbai OAA	\$4,155	\$2,500	\$2,500
	India	New Delhi OAA	\$3,999	\$6,000	\$5,000
	Indonesia	Jakarta OAA	\$1,212	\$1,212	\$2,500
	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur OAA	\$2,875	\$1,750	\$2,500
	New Zealand	Wellington OAA	\$156	\$250	\$250
	Pakistan	Islamabad OAA	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
	Philippines	Manila OAA	\$2,492	\$2,200	\$2,500
	Singapore	Singapore OAA	\$0	\$0	\$500
	Thailand	Bangkok OAA	\$2,350	\$2,350	\$2,500
	Vietnam	Hanoi OAA	\$972	\$1,432	\$3,500
	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City OAA	\$938	\$7,438	\$3,500
Western Hemisphere	Argentina	Buenos Aires OAA	\$6,942	\$2,500	\$3,000
	Brazil	Brasilia OAA	\$2,641	\$1,500	\$3,000

FAS ORRA Allotments by Post					
REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	FY 2015	Estimated FY 2016	Forecasted FY 2017
	Brazil	Sao Paulo ATO	\$4,436	\$3,000	\$3,000
	Canada	Ottawa OAA	\$4,122	\$2,500	\$3,000
	Canada	Toronto OAA	\$0	\$200	\$200
	Caribbean Basin	Miami	\$250	\$250	\$500
	Chile	Santiago OAA	\$1,900	\$8,080	\$3,000
	Colombia	Bogota OAA	\$7,108	\$2,500	\$2,500
	Costa Rica	San Jose OAA	\$5,638	\$1,750	\$3,000
	Cuba	Havana OAA	\$0	\$900	\$1,000
	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo OAA	\$2,181	\$5,000	\$2,500
	Ecuador	Quito OAA	\$200	\$200	\$200
	El Salvador	San Salvador OAA	\$148	\$750	\$2000
	Guatemala	Guatemala City OAA	\$1,318	\$3,000	\$2,500
	Honduras	Tegucigalpa OAA	\$0	\$0	\$300
	Jamaica	Kingston	\$0	\$0	\$300
	Mexico	Mexico City ATO	\$1,530	\$1,550	\$1,500
	Mexico	Mexico City OAA	\$997	\$12,000	\$2,000
	Mexico	Monterrey ATO	\$400	\$250	\$500
	Nicaragua	Managua	\$0	\$0	\$300
	Panama	Panama City	\$0	\$0	\$300
	Peru	Lima OAA	\$3,000	\$14,090	\$3,000
	Venezuela	Caracas OAA	\$1,000	\$750	\$2,000
TOTAL			\$161,651	\$181,360	\$181,750

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year funding history for ICASS charges to FAS to include estimates for fiscal year 2017. Please include the percentage and difference in year over year changes.

Response: [The information follows:]

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)						
ICASS Customers #s	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
1235 - Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA)	\$11,039,839	\$10,706,650	\$10,688,163	\$9,723,554	\$10,851,486	\$12,110,259
1235.2 - RSFME (OAA)*	\$2,480,706	\$3,857,486	\$2,332,328	\$9,771		
1286 - Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)	\$2,098,902	\$2,342,493	\$2,298,712	\$2,365,584	\$2,639,992	\$2,946,231
1240 - US Mission to the United Nations	\$229,446	\$149,449	\$162,648	\$142,540	\$159,075	\$177,527
1236 - US Mission to European Union	\$560,071	\$581,571	\$606,539	\$650,009	\$725,410	\$809,558
1270- Office of Capacity Building (OCBD)		\$290,937	\$228,737	\$255,270	\$284,882	\$317,928
US Agency for International Development	\$68,847	\$6,428	\$8,032	\$3,578	\$3,993	\$4,456
Partial Year Invoice				\$3,837		
TOTAL	\$16,477,811	\$17,935,014	\$16,325,159	\$13,154,143	\$14,664,838	\$16,365,959

* Office in Kabul and Baghdad (closed end FY 14)

Change in Value					
ICASS Customers #s	FY 12 to FY 13	FY 13 to FY 14	FY 14 to FY 15	FY 15 to FY 16	FY16 to FY17
1235 - Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA)	-\$333,189	-\$18,487	-\$964,609	\$1,127,932	\$1,258,772
1235.2 - RSPME (OAA)*	\$1,376,780	-\$1,525,158	-\$2,322,557	-\$9,771	
1286 - Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)	\$243,591	-\$43,781	\$66,872	\$274,408	\$306,239
1240 - US Mission to the United Nations	-\$79,997	\$13,199	-\$20,108	\$16,535	\$18,453
1236 - US Mission to European Union	\$21,500	\$24,968	\$43,470	\$75,401	\$84,148
1270- Office of Capacity Building (OCBD)	\$290,937	-\$62,200	\$26,533	\$29,612	\$33,046
1235.2 - U.S. Agency for International Development	-\$62,419	\$1,604	-\$4,454	\$415	\$463
Partial Year Invoice			\$3,837	-\$3,837	
TOTAL	\$1,457,203	-\$1,609,855	-\$3,171,016	\$1,510,695	\$1,701,121
* Office in Kabul and Baghdad (closed end FY 14)					

Percent Change					
ICASS Customers #s	FY 12 to FY 13	FY 13 to FY 14	FY 14 to FY 15	FY 15 to FY 16	FY16 to FY17
1235 - Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA)	-3%	0%	-9%	12%	12%
1235.2 - RSPME (OAA)*	55%	-40%	99%	-100%	0%
1286 - Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)	12%	-2%	3%	12%	12%
1240 - US Mission to the United Nations	-35%	9%	-12%	12%	12%
1236 - US Mission to European Union	4%	4%	7%	12%	12%
1270- Office of Capacity Building (OCBD)		-21%	12%	12%	12%
U.S. Agency for International Development	-91%	25%	-55%	12%	12%
Partial Year Invoice	0%	0%	100%	-100%	0%
TOTAL	9%	-9%	-19%	11%	12%
* Office in Kabul and Baghdad (closed end FY 14)					

Section 632(a) and (b) Transfers

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five-year funding history of amounts received from each Section 632(a) and 632(b) transfers.

Response:

Funding Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Totals
Funding/Agency						
USAID 632(B)	\$52,630,548	\$53,985,246	\$83,365,015	\$65,233,938	\$34,591,746	\$289,806,493
DOS 632(B)	\$6,055,228	\$5,836,914	\$3,029,085	\$2,708,757	-	\$17,629,984
632 (A)	\$23,065,000	\$9,400,000	\$3,770,000	\$2,128,000	\$50,448,000	\$88,811,000
Grand Totals	\$81,750,776	\$69,222,160	\$90,164,100	\$70,070,695	\$85,039,746	\$396,247,477

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of awardees or grantees that have received such funding under each program through FAS and a description, amount, and location of each grant or award.

Response: The data below includes lists of domestic and international agreements from FY 2015 and FY 2016 only. In FY 2015 FAS moved to the Department's new grants and agreements system Grantor, now called EzPedsGrants. Prior year information is not available.

Domestic Agreements Funded by 632(a) and 632(b) Agreements for FY 2015					
Project Description	Name of Institution	State	Program Type	FAAD/FFATA Federal Amount	Performance Location
Honduras Disease Management	CORNELL UNIVERSITY, INC	NY	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$15,225.38	Honduras
Natural Resource Management Portal	UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	AZ	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$33,000.00	USA
Bangladesh Agricultural Marketing Information System	TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM	TX	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$53,187.00	Bangladesh
Animal Health Technical Assistance	UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	GA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$25,993.00	East Africa
Grain Storage Capacity-Building Program	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	KY	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$93,742.81	Nigeria
Global Food Security Response	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$894,656.41	Africa
Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	FL	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$53,212.31	Kenya
Feed The Future Policy Impact Study	RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NJ	NJ	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$1,996,366.20	FTF Countries
Bangladesh Food Safety Training Initiative	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	MD	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$123,347.40	Bangladesh
Improving Laboratory Diagnostics of Plant Diseases	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, THE	OH	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$8,910.00	Guatemala
Foreign Disaster Assistance activities	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	MD	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$947,252.42	OFDA Countries
US GB New Alliance for Nutrition and Food Security program	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	MD	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$593,949.46	Ghana
Scientific Exchange Scholars Program	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$41,136.38	Egypt
Scientific Exchange Scholars Program	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$41,136.38	Egypt
Scientific Exchange Scholars Program	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$41,136.38	Egypt

Domestic Agreements Funded by 632(a) and 632(b) Agreements for FY 2015					
Project Description	Name of Institution	State	Program Type	FAAD/FFATA Federal Amount	Performance Location
Tanzania Feed the Future Programming	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$119,421.90	Tanzania
Foreign Disaster Assistance Activities	UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	AZ	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$553,195.06	OFDA Countries
Scientific Exchange Scholars Program	PURDUE UNIVERSITY	IN	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$39,992.00	Egypt
Improving Laboratory Diagnostics for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza	TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE RESEARCH	TX	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$106,093.99	Bangladesh
Developing GIS Capacity for Decision Support	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$120,582.00	Zambia
Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$49,586.46	Africa
Food Safety Laboratory Assessment	TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE RESEARCH	TX	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$13,750.00	Panama
Scoping Mission for Rural Electrification and Off-Grid Renewables	NRECA INTERNATIONAL, LTD.	VA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$122,480.61	Benin
Cashew Market Assessment	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, THE	OH	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$27,738.70	Tanzania
Economic Growth Workshops	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$44,352.00	Zambia
Evaluation of Water to Market Farmer Training	KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	KS	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$107,552.50	Armenia
Grain Storage Capacity Building Program	OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	OK	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$67,463.60	Nigeria
Grain Storage Capacity Building Program	PURDUE UNIVERSITY	IN	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$180,009.12	Nigeria
Potato Integrated Pest Management	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$12,668.31	Honduras
Power Africa & Trade Africa Initiative	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$74,705.74	Sub-Saharan Africa
Program Management Training	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$28,297.50	Ghana
Animal Health Technical Assistance	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	CO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$36,804.00	Indonesia
Dairy Herd Management Training	MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY	MS	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$89,951.00	Pakistan
Garlic Integrated Pest Management Training	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$18,410.70	Guatemala
Aquaculture Production and Training Project	AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$445,000.00	Pakistan
Scientific Exchange Scholars Program	TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE RESEARCH	TX	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$37,197.35	Bangladesh
Integrated Food and Nutrition Project	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$120,048.25	Ethiopia
Future Leaders Forum on International Agriculture and Rural Development	AIARD	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$15,000.00	DC
Scientific Exchange Scholars Program	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	MI	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$126,643.00	Pakistan
Feed The Future Maximizing Ag Revenue	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$324,598.22	Nigeria
One Health Systems Mapping and Analysis Resources On-line Toolkit	REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNES	MN	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$7,700.00	Indonesia
Global Pesticides Residue Data Generation Project	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	MI	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$158,824.60	Global
Animal Health Enhancement Program	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	CO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$103,703.60	Georgia
Training on Import and Export of High Risk Commodities	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$45,188.80	Ghana
Data Transportability for Confined Field Trials	ILSI RESEARCH FOUNDATION	DC	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$34,000.00	Global
Creation of Policy Analysis Matrix Model	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	KY	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$157,592.00	Haiti
Creation of Policy Analysis Matrix Model	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	IL	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$52,473.00	Haiti

Domestic Agreements Funded by 632(a) and 632(b) Agreements for FY 2015					
Project Description	Name of Institution	State	Program Type	FAAD/FFATA Federal Amount	Performance Location
High School Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Curriculum Development	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, THE	PA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$31,380.80	Guatemala
Training on International Agricultural and Commercial Research	TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM	TX	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$100,000.00	Central America
International Pesticide Research	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$50,000.00	Global
Cotton Scoping Mission	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$49,999.99	West Africa
Economic Growth Activities	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	WA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$2,488,512.00	Tanzania
Phytosanitary Risk Management Training	KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	KS	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$42,390.70	Pakistan
Evaluation of the Nicaragua Rural Business Development Program	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	CA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$47,123.00	Nicaragua
International Pesticide Research	RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NE	NJ	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$500,000.00	Global
Biotechnology Promotion and Acceptance	International Service for the Acquisition for Agr-Biotech Applications	NY	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$30,000.00	Global
Research Agricultural Trade Policy	REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNES	MN	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$140,000.00	Global
Aflatoxin Control in Central America	UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	AZ	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$470,000.00	Central America
Codex Partnership Program	TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE RESEARCH	TX	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$294,259.50	Global
FY 2015 Total				\$12,646,931.53	

Domestic Agreements Funded by 632(a) and 632(b) Agreements for FY 2016					
Project Description	Name of Institution	State	Program Type	FAAD/FFATA Federal Amount	Performance Location
Training in Good Documentation Practices to support Food Safety Management Programs	TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM	TX	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$70,125.00	Central America
Improving the Capacity of Port and Quarantine Operations	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$27,803.16	Haiti
FTF Poverty Reduction	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	MD	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$262,313.00	FTF Countries
Bureau of Food Security Alliance, Market and Partnership Activities	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	MD	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$245,170.80	BFS Countries
Natural Resource Management Portal	UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	AZ	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$148,500.00	Global
Chemical Security Risk Analysis	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$30,711.45	Global
Phytosanitary Assistance	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM	MO	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$17,706.15	Southern Africa
Scientific Exchange Scholars Program	TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE RESEARCH	TX	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$32,741.50	Egypt
Africa Food Safety Law and Reg Review	MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY	MS	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$80,000.00	Africa
SESP Egypt, Mississippi St Fellow #2 Ezz	MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY	MS	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$37,722.00	Egypt
Haiti Vocational Agricultural Education	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	CA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$196,633.24	Haiti
E Afr Food Safety Lab GAP's Assessment	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, THE	PA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$122,441.01	East Africa
SMPAH Syndromic Surveillance Enhancement	UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	GA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$24,963.00	East Africa
OH-SMART Training of Trainers Stage II	REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNES	MN	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$204,429.00	Indonesia
Collaborative Field Trials for Minor Use	RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NE	NJ	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$18,930.00	Global

Domestic Agreements Funded by 632(a) and 632(b) Agreements for FY 2015					
Project Description	Name of Institution	State	Program Type	FAAD/FFATA Federal Amount	Performance Location
EC LEDS II Vietnam	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	CA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$39,419.60	Vietnam
FY 2016 Total				\$1,559,608.91	

Grand Total \$14,206,540.44

*Changes from previous submission reflect truing of funding levels, removal of cancelled agreements, and removal agreements funded with general appropriation.

**Fiscal Year 2016 data based on actual obligations as of 24 May 2016.

Project Description	State/ Country	Recipient Name	Program Type	FAAD/FFATA Amount	Performance Location
All Grants and Agreements with International Organizations Funded by 632(a) and 632(b) Agreements, FY 2015					
Post-Harvest Management Course on Green Beans and Snow Peas	Guatemala	Universidad del Valle Guatemala	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$6,510	Guatemala
Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania	Tanzania	SAGCOT CENTRE LIMITED	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$717,014	Tanzania
Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania	Tanzania	SAGCOT CENTRE LIMITED	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$293,506	Tanzania
Central America Integrated Pest Management	Guatemala	AgroExpertos	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$19,029	Guatemala
Central America Integrated Pest Management	Guatemala	AgroExpertos	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$5,202	Guatemala
Supporting the Armenian Agricultural Census	Armenia	Intern'l. Center for Agribusiness Research & Education (ICARE)	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$86,197	Armenia
Support for the African Codex SPS Workshop and Enhancing Africa's Participation in Codex	Kenya	AFRICAN AG TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION AATF	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$424,807	Kenya
Support for Codex Outreach in Latin America and the Caribbean	Costa Rica	IICA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$373,476	Costa Rica
Pakistan Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards Planning and Training Programme	Italy	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UN	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$202,352	Pakistan
Supporting Georgian Students to Study at the ATC Master of Agribusiness Program.	Armenia	Intern'l. Center for Agribusiness Research & Education (ICARE)	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$30,437	Armenia
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development(MARNDR) Vocational Agriculture Education Project	Haiti	DFPEA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$216,455	Haiti
Vocational Agriculture Education Project	Haiti	DFPEA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$211,896	Haiti
2015 Annual Agricultural Sample Survey	Tanzania	Natl Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$35,488	Tanzania
2015 Annual Agricultural Sample Survey	Tanzania	Natl Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$187,287	Tanzania

Project Description	State/ Country	Recipient Name	Program Type	FAAD/FFTA Amount	Performance Location
All Grants and Agreements with International Organizations Funded by 632(a) and 632(b) Agreements, FY 2015					
2015 Annual Agricultural Sample Survey	Tanzania	Natl Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$694,422	Tanzania
CGIAR Scientific Exchange Program	Colombia	International Center for Trop. Ag. (CIAT)	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$200,000	Colombia
In-Country Logistical and Technical Support for the Specimen Collection, Sampling, and Diagnosis in the Field Workshop	Indonesia	INDONESIA VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$89,263	Indonesia
2015 China NBT Workshop	China	CropLife International A.I.S.B.L.	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$17,600	China
Support for the African Codex SPS Workshop and Enhancing Africa's Participation in Codex	Kenya	AFRICAN AG TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION AATF	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$108,000	Kenya
Yemen Veterinary Institution Development (Stage 2)	Yemen	TQM Consulting	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$43,511	Yemen
Goat Herd Improvement	Malawi	Bunda College	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$25,933	Malawi
Animal Health Activity in Indonesia	Indonesia	INDONESIA VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$34,482	Indonesia
Investigation of Wild to Domestic Bird Avian Influenza Transmission: Multi-year Monitoring and Surveillance Program	Bangladesh	IUCN- INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$69,299	Bangladesh
Investigation of Wild to Domestic Bird Avian Influenza Transmission: Multi-year Monitoring and Surveillance Program	Bangladesh	IUCN- INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$99,280	Bangladesh
Cooperation on-site Assessment of the USDA Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory in Plum Island	Italy	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UN	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$33,529	Italy
UVAS Training and Research Demonstration Farm Program	Pakistan	UNIV. OF VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$1,111,223	Pakistan
Collaboration to Support the Biotechnology Activities of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Working Group	France	THE ORGANISATION FOR ECON. CO- OPER. DEVE	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$90,674	France
Grant to The Standards and Trade Development Facility	Switzerland	WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$100,000	Switzerland
Grant to The Standards and Trade Development Facility	Switzerland	WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$150,000	Switzerland
BEP-USDA Scholarship Program: Mali	Senegal	Interstate Schol of Vet Scien & Med.Daka	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$2,549	Senegal
Support for the Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard Setting Organizations (PAN SPSO) project	Kenya	AU-IBAR	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$220,000	Kenya
Opening and linking to data on Invasive Alien Species with the Invasive Species Compendium	Pakistan	CABI	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$115,000	Pakistan
FY 2015 Total				\$5,994,421	

Project Description	State/ Country	Recipient Name	Program Type	FAAD/FFTA Amount	Performance Location
All Grants and Agreements with International Organizations Funded by 632(a) and 632(b) Agreements, FY 2015					
All Grants and Agreements with International Organizations Funded by 632(a) and 632(b) Agreements, FY2016					
Northern Sector Agricultural Investment Coordination Unit	Ghana	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$280,665	Ghana
Regulatory and Technical Assistance to Mitigate Aflatoxin	Kenya	AFRICAN AG TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION AATF	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$165,714	Kenya
Nigeria Capacity Building Project to Reduce Post Harvest Losses	Nigeria	Nigerian Stored Products Research Inst.	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$74,601	Nigeria
Nigeria Capacity Building Project to Reduce Post Harvest Losses	Nigeria	University of Ibadan	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$80,276	Nigeria
Nigeria Capacity Building Project to Reduce Post Harvest Losses	Nigeria	INTERNAL INSTL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$502,800	Nigeria
Pakistan Water Dialogue – Diffusion and adoption through partnerships and action of the best watershed rehabilitation and irrigation practices and technologies to help rural farmers	Syria	ICARDA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$1,219,263	Pakistan
Tanzania Aflatoxins	Nigeria	INTERNAL INSTL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$100,000	Nigeria
Bortaug Fellows 2016 Workshop in Ghana	Ghana	Kwame Nkrumah Univ. Science & Technology	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$3,584	Ghana
Collaboration on Horticultural Regulatory and Technical Capacity in Tanzania	Tanzania	Tanzania Horticultural Association	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$85,415	Tanzania
Small- to Medium-Sized Poultry Farm Biosecurity Resources Development and Training in Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Universite de Montreal	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$64,745	Bangladesh
University of Alexandria Agreement for Risk Analysis and Food Defense	Egypt	Alexandria Bibliotheque	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$120,000	Egypt
AATF Technical Activity	Kenya	AFRICAN AG TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION AATF	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$83,365	Kenya
IICA Agreement for CAC 2016 for improved Codex participation by Latin America and Caribbean countries	Costa Rica	IICA	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$57,810	Costa Rica
Post-Harvest Management Course on French Beans and Snow Peas	Guatemala	Universidad del Valle Guatemala	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$13,750	Guatemala
Global Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project: Egypt Guava	Egypt	Egyptian Agricultura Pesticide Committee	Technical Agr. Assist.	\$14,000	Egypt
FY2016 Total at time of reporting				\$2,865,988	
				\$8,860,409	

Monitoring and Evaluation

Please list all grants or awards provided in FY 2016 and planned for FY 2017 awarded for the purposes under 7 U.S.C 1722 (f) (6), 7 U.S.C 1722 (e) (1)(d), 7 U.S.C 1722 (h)(1), and 7U.S.C. 1726a(f) including a list of the recipients, the amount of funding, and a description of the award or grant.

Response:

7 U.S.C. 1722. Provision of agricultural commodities

(e) Support for eligible organizations

(1) In general of the funds made available in each fiscal year under this subchapter to the Administrator, not less than 7.5 percent nor more than 20 percent of the funds shall be made available in each fiscal year to eligible organizations described in subsection (d), to assist the organizations in-

(D) improving and implementing methodologies for food aid programs, including needs assessments (upon the request of the Administrator), monitoring, and evaluation.

(f) Effective use of commodities

To ensure that agricultural commodities made available under this subchapter are used effectively and in the areas of greatest need, organizations or cooperatives through which such commodities are distributed shall-

(6) periodically evaluate the effectiveness of projects undertaken under this subchapter.

(h) Food aid quality

(1) In general

The Administrator shall use funds made available for fiscal year 2014 and subsequent fiscal years to carry out this subchapter-

- (A) to assess the types and quality of agricultural commodities and products donated for food aid;
- (B) to adjust products and formulations, including potential introduction of new fortificants and products, as necessary to cost-effectively meet nutrient needs of target populations;
- (C) to test prototypes;
- (D) to adopt new specifications or improve existing specifications for micronutrient fortified food aid products, based on the latest developments in food and nutrition science, and in coordination with other international partners
- (E) to develop new program guidance to facilitate improved matching of products to purposes having nutritional intent, in coordination with other international partners;
- F) to develop improved guidance for implementing partners on how to address nutritional deficiencies that emerge among recipients for whom food assistance is the sole source of diet in emergency programs that extend beyond 1 year, in coordination with other international partners; and
- (G) to evaluate, in appropriate settings and as necessary, the performance and cost-effectiveness of new or modified specialized food products and program approaches designed to meet the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and lactating mothers, and children under the age of 5.

7 U.S.C. 1726 a. Administration

(f) Program oversight, monitoring, and evaluation

(1) Duties of Administrator

The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish systems and carry out activities—

- (A) to determine the need for assistance provided under this subchapter; and
- (B) to improve, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the assistance provided under this subchapter to maximize the impact of the assistance.

(2) Requirements of systems and activities

The systems and activities described in paragraph (1) shall include—

- (A) program monitors in countries that receive assistance under this subchapter;
- (B) country and regional food aid impact evaluations;
- (C) the identification and implementation of best practices for food aid programs;
- (D) the evaluation of monetization programs;
- (E) early warning assessments and systems to help prevent famines; and
- (F) maintenance of information technology systems.

(3) Contract authority

(A) In general

Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), in carrying out administrative and management activities relating to each activity carried out by the Administrator under paragraph (1), the Administrator may enter into contracts with 1 or more individuals for personal service to be performed in recipient countries or neighboring countries.

(B) Prohibition

An individual who enters into a contract with the Administrator under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered to be an employee of the Federal Government for the purpose of any law (including regulations) administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

(C) Personal service

Subparagraph (A) does not limit the ability of the Administrator to enter into a contract with any individual for personal service under section 1722(a) of this title.

(4) Funding

(A) In general

Subject to section 1722(h)(3) of this title, in addition to other funds made available to the Administrator to carry out the monitoring of emergency food assistance, the Administrator may implement this subsection using up to \$17,000,000 of the funds made available under this subchapter for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, except for paragraph (2)(F), for which not more than \$500,000 shall be made available for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

(B) Limitations

(i) In general

Subject to clause (ii), of the funds made available under subparagraph (A), for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2018, not more than \$8,000,000 may be used by the Administrator to carry out paragraph (2)(E).

(ii) Condition

No funds shall be made available under subparagraph (A), in accordance with clause (i), unless not less than \$8,000,000 is made available under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) for such purposes for such fiscal year.

Answer: Each section below addresses the grants or awards provided in FY 2016 for the purposes authorized by the specified subsections of Title II of the Food for Peace Act, 7 U.S.C. 1722 et seq. While some multi-year awards include planned activities in FY 2017, they remain subject to the availability of funding, and thus USAID is unable to share specific award details at this time. USAID is happy to provide this information when it becomes available.

7 U.S.C. 1722 (f) (6) and 7 U.S.C. 1722 (e) (1) (d)

USAID and its partners have a variety of checks and balances in place to monitor food assistance programs and continue to improve these methodologies. At the pre-distribution phase, USAID identifies beneficiaries using vulnerability criteria, ensures the safety and quality of U.S. in-kind, regionally and locally purchased commodities, and conducts internal and external market analyses to ensure food assistance does not disrupt local markets. During food distributions or transfers, USAID uses several tools to ensure targeted beneficiaries receive assistance; these include biometrics such as ID cards, finger prints, or iris scans; electronic distribution of transfers; distinct marking of paper vouchers; and regular in-person and unannounced visits to beneficiary households, distribution sites, or vendor shops. USAID also periodically re-verifies program beneficiaries to make sure that they are still in need of food assistance. Post distribution, USAID tracks food purchased through vouchers or cash transfers; monitors usage of vouchers through banks' electronic systems; provides hotline numbers for beneficiaries to report problems; conducts randomized follow up phone calls or visits; and supports third party monitoring in countries where it is difficult for USAID staff to monitor safely.

USAID also continues to evaluate the effectiveness of its projects and support ongoing research on food aid quality and sustainability. Starting in FY 2017, all Title II development programs will be required to externally contract final impact evaluations to ensure comparability with USAID's Office of Food for Peace contracted baseline data. Building on the recommendations of the first and second phases of the Food Aid Quality Review (2009 - 2015), USAID is now in its third phase (2016 - 2019) and is continuing to work on several activities. These include advancing the evidence base through production and testing of improved food products, packaging and delivery methods, comparative studies of products' nutritional effectiveness and cost-effectiveness, implementation research and pilot projects, and facilitation of interagency and multi-sectoral coordination to improve food aid products, programming and processes. USAID also continues to strengthen its food safety and quality monitoring system, in partnership with USDA, to ensure high quality delivery of commodities. This includes launching a preventive food safety and quality auditing scheme in summer of 2016, with applicability not only for in-kind commodities originating in U.S., but also for local, regional and international procurement.

7 U.S.C. 1722 (h) (1)

- (A) As part of Food Aid Quality Review Phase II, USAID finalized a field study in Malawi which assessed whether recommending a larger quantity of oil (as per the Food Aid Quality Review 2011 recommendations) with Corn-soy blend (CSB) than had been previously recommended would improve nutritional outcomes. The final report was shared in FY 2016 and data suggests that it is possible to achieve changes in beneficiaries' behavior that improves consumption of the nutrition-dense foods for children under two by providing additional oil. Additional consultation is taking place with partners to further assess the feasibility of programming corn-soy blend separately with oil, compared to other all-in-one commodities, such as Super Cereal Plus, which has a lower quantity of oil as source of energy already incorporated in the blend.

In 2014 USAID initiated two multi-year field trials, one in Burkina Faso and one in Sierra Leone, to assess the cost-effectiveness of four new or upgraded specialized products for treatment and prevention of moderate malnutrition (CSB Plus and oil, Supercereal Plus, Ready to Use Supplementary Food and Corn-soy blend with whey) to determine the cost-effectiveness of these products. The latter of the two products were recommended in the Food Aid Quality Review. The trial in Burkina Faso had enrolled all 6,000 participants by June 2015 and is following the children for 18 months. The trial in Sierra Leone was stopped in July 2014 due to the Ebola Virus Epidemic. The study will restart in Sierra Leone in the first half of 2016. Both studies are scheduled to conclude by 2018 with recommendations in late 2018 or early 2019.

- (B) During 2015 and 2016, USAID worked together with USDA to launch the introduction of fortified rice as part of Agency's portfolio of specialized foods. USDA has now completed its first procurement of fortified rice and is currently programming an additional 10,000 metric tons through its McGovern Dole food aid program. USAID has also procured its first 1,000 metric tons and committed to maintain 1,000 metric tons in preposition warehouses on a rolling basis. In addition, USAID, along with the World Food Programme (WFP), continues to support accelerated shelf-life studies of the new products to assess their ability to withstand storage conditions in the field, including fortified rice. In 2016, a protocol was developed to assess two fortified rice technologies, extrusion and coating, to determine the ability of these two forms of fortified rice to withstand storage and distribution conditions.

- (C) Corn-soy blend (CSB) 14, made up of fortified, blended flour and whey protein concentrate, and Ready-to-Use-Supplementary Food (RUSF), both among the products recommended in the Food Aid Quality Review, are being tested in field trials for treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in children younger than five years of age and further stunting beyond six months of age.

- (D) The work to develop the specifications for fortified rice was completed in 2015 and continues to be revised as new evidence is gathered. Particularly, microbiological criteria, packaging and shelf life are being revised. In addition, USAID developed specifications for High Energy Biscuits in 2014 and the first 300 metric tons were procured at the end of 2015. A major improvement of specifications for lipid nutritional spreads was posted both on the USDA and USAID website in

early 2016¹. This is a result of USAID partnering with WFP and UNICEF, as well as with commodity suppliers, supported by Tufts University and the Quality Review project, to harmonize micronutrient premix specifications of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition; Ready-to-Use-Supplementary Food, for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; and Medium Quantity Lipid Nutritional Spread (LNS) for the prevention of acute malnutrition. This effort has brought together WFP, UNICEF, USAID and USDA into a working group that started out looking at how efficiencies in the products could be improved and has now developed into programming guidance. One result of the collaboration has been the introduction of a CODEX guideline, or an international standard for food products, for RUTF that is now under review by the Codex Nutrition Committee (an international panel of nutrition experts convened by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization). The process of updating specifications is ongoing and updated specifications for wheat-soy blend will be introduced in FY 2016.

- (E) USAID continues to improve product fact sheets explaining both the purposes and programming of the products and their nutritional content. These fact sheets are continuously being updated as new evidence is available. In FY 2016, USAID intends to carry out a landscape analysis both internally and with its partners to identify what programming needs should be addressed in harmonized guidance. An important emphasis in the third phase of the Food Aid Quality Review is how to institutionalize an evidence-based process for updating nutrition guidance on products, programming and process. In FY 2016, the Food Aid Quality Review team continued to work on a product rollout report that will be shared as part of the development of program guidance. The report analyzes the experience of USAID during the period of Food Aid Quality Phase II (2012-2015) and will make recommendations for future product rollouts.
- (F) One of the purposes of USAID's field studies is to provide evidence-based guidance to partners for addressing the risk of nutritional deficiencies. These recommendations will be completed at the end of the field trials. At the same time, there is an ongoing review of literature looking at all research focused on prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. This continuing literature review will be incorporated into guidance for partners as well.
- (G) USAID set up a series of field trials beginning in 2014 to test the cost-effectiveness of the new and modified specialized food products and program approaches in treating and preventing moderate acute malnutrition in children under five and prevention of further stunting in children between six and 24 months. Looking at cost-effectiveness rather than efficacy is a relatively new approach and a new tool is under development to be able to more accurately evaluate cost-effectiveness. Work on this tool began in 2014 and a draft of the tool is under review as an FAQR II deliverable even as it continues to be tested in the field.

7 U.S.C. 1726a(f)

In an effort to improve USAID's monitoring of food security programs and to be able to predict vulnerability among food insecure populations USAID

¹ Specifications can be found at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/Comm-Operations/pdf/ruf.pdf> and <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/Comm-Operations/pdf/highenergybiscuit.pdf>

executes Section 207 (f) contracts under the Food for Peace act, including:

1. USAID contracts with the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET), a leading provider of early warning and analysis on food insecurity.
2. USAID contracts with third-party firms to conduct evaluation-related activities for development food assistance projects. Most recently in FY 2016, USAID conducted three baseline studies of new projects in Bangladesh, Nepal and Mali, as well as an impact evaluation in Haiti and final evaluations in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia.
3. USAID supports the Food for Peace Management Information System to effectively track programs, proposals and financial operations.
4. USAID provides support staff to Missions, including field-based Monitoring & Evaluation Officers and Food for Peace Officers focused on development projects.
5. USAID ensures that Washington-based staff can monitor food assistance programs in-person throughout the year.
6. USAID contracts with the Agency-wide Global Environmental Management Support (GEMS), which provides technical and administrative support for environmental compliance screening and review systems.

Foreign Agricultural Service

Mr. Aderholt: For all FAS overseas offices, please provide a table organized by region and country that provides the following information: the type of office, the number of American and locally employed staff located at the office, and the annual cost to operate the office for fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

Response: Below is a table of FAS overseas offices organized by region (Africa/Middle East, Western Hemisphere, South and Southeast Asia, Europe and North Asia). The information provided includes location, type of office, number of American and foreign national staff, the FY15 and FY16 estimated annual cost to operate each office, and the number of years FAS has operated that office. FAS is following the Department of State practice of replacing Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) with Locally Employed Staff (LES). FSNs are considered direct hire employees while LES are contract employees hired under Personal Service Agreements. As FSNs leave/retire, they are replaced with LES, which provides some cost savings for FAS. The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2015

REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	OAA/ATO 1/	AM/ STAFF 2/	FSN/ LES STAFF	ANNUAL COST 3/	YEARS
Africa and Middle East	Algeria	Algiers	OAA	1	2	\$436,587	30
Africa and Middle East	Angola	Luanda	OAA	0	1	\$136,568	2
Africa and Middle East	Egypt	Cairo	OAA	3	6	\$817,225	59
Africa and Middle East	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	OAA	1	2	\$300,552	4

REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	OAA/ATO 1/	AM/ STAFF 2/	FSN/ LES STAFF	ANNUAL COST 3/	YEARS
Africa and Middle East	Ghana	Accra	OAA	2	3	\$486,730	4
Africa and Middle East	Israel	Tel Aviv	OAA	0	3	\$453,245	55
Africa and Middle East	Jordan	Amman	OAA	0	1	\$116,377	26
Africa and Middle East	Kenya	Nairobi	OAA	1	4	\$448,373	58
Africa and Middle East	Mozambique	Maputo	OAA	0	1	\$138,002	6
Africa and Middle East	Nigeria	Lagos	OAA	0	3	\$530,993	54
Africa and Middle East	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	OAA	1	2	\$529,836	24
Africa and Middle East	Senegal	Dakar	OAA	1	3	\$392,576	10
Africa and Middle East	South Africa	Pretoria	OAA	3	5	\$1,068,397	59
Africa and Middle East	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	OAA	0	1	\$37,213	1
Africa and Middle East	Tunisia	Tunis	OAA	0	2	\$142,595	33
Africa and Middle East	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	OAA	1	4	\$733,577	21
Africa and Middle East	Morocco	Rabat	OAA	1	3	\$452,744	57
Europe	Austria	Vienna	OAA	0	2	\$564,931	60
Europe	Belgium	Brussels USEU	OAA	4	7	\$2,303,127	54
Europe	Bosnia/ Herzegovina	Sarajevo	OAA	0	1	\$102,044	15
Europe	Bulgaria	Sofia	OAA	0	2	\$182,580	23
Europe	Croatia	Zagreb	OAA	0	1	\$139,803	12
Europe	Czech Republic	Prague	OAA	0	1	\$176,674	20
Europe	France	Paris	OAA	1	4	\$900,873	59
Europe	Germany	Berlin	OAA	1	4	\$794,693	24
Europe	Hungary	Budapest	OAA	0	1	\$103,978	59
Europe	Italy	Rome (USUN)	OAA	1	2	\$437,952	36
Europe	Italy	Rome	OAA	1	4	\$759,933	61
Europe	Kazakhstan	Astana	OAA	0	1	\$81,287	6
Europe	Netherlands	The Hague	OAA	1	3	\$834,301	61
Europe	Poland	Warsaw	OAA	1	4	\$728,397	55

REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	OAA/ATO 1/	AM/ STAFF 2/	FSN/ LES STAFF	ANNUAL COST 3/	YEARS
Europe	Romania	Bucharest	OAA	0	2	\$130,597	35
Europe	Russia	Moscow	OAA	3	8	\$1,457,084	59
Europe	Russia	Moscow	ATO	1	3	\$456,694	19
Europe	Russia	St. Petersburg	ATO	0	1	\$113,338	20
Europe	Russia	Vladivostok	ATO	0	1	\$105,620	19
Europe	Serbia/ Montenegro	Belgrade	OAA	0	2	\$199,182	16
Europe	Spain	Madrid	OAA	1	3	\$634,140	59
Europe	Switzerland	Geneva (USTR)	OAA	3	0	\$346,482	52
Europe	Turkey	Ankara	OAA	2	4	\$731,688	59
Europe	Turkey	Istanbul	OAA	0	2	\$248,116	29
Europe	Ukraine	Kyiv	OAA	1	3	\$403,599	16
Europe	United Kingdom	London	OAA	1	4	\$1,004,164	60
North Asia	China	Beijing	OAA	6	10	\$2,093,133	38
North Asia	China	Beijing	ATO	1	7	\$793,565	35
North Asia	China	Chengdu	ATO	1	5	\$538,614	7
North Asia	China	Guangzhou	ATO	1	9	\$817,672	29
North Asia	China	Shanghai	ATO	2	9	\$1,368,321	19
North Asia	China	Shenyang	ATO	1	4	\$739,380	6
North Asia	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	ATO	1	6	\$1,214,617	55
North Asia	Japan	Osaka	ATO	0	3	\$548,384	22
North Asia	Japan	Tokyo	OAA	4	7	\$1,991,190	59
North Asia	Japan	Tokyo	ATO	1	5	\$1,123,822	28
North Asia	Korea	Seoul	OAA	3	7	\$1,019,933	34
North Asia	Korea	Seoul	ATO	1	6	\$1,058,102	58
North Asia	Taiwan	Taipei	OAA	2	4	\$452,054	47
North Asia	Taiwan	Taipei	ATO	1	4	\$1,132,387	22
South Asia	Australia	Canberra	OAA	1	3	\$659,577	59
South Asia	Bangladesh	Dhaka	OAA	0	2	\$169,719	40
South Asia	Burma	Rangoon	OAA	0	2	\$97,056	60
South Asia	India	New Delhi	OAA	3	8	\$917,076	59
South Asia	India	Mumbai	OAA	1	3	\$403,190	5
South Asia	Indonesia	Jakarta	OAA	2	8	\$834,406	59
South Asia	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	OAA	1	4	\$509,555	59
South Asia	New Zealand	Wellington	OAA	0	2	\$244,172	59
South Asia	Pakistan	Islamabad	OAA	1	5	\$585,131	47

REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	OAA/ATO 1/	AM/ STAFF 2/	FSN/ LES STAFF	ANNUAL COST 3/	YEARS
South Asia	Philippines	Manila	OAA	2	6	\$669,645	53
South Asia	Singapore	Singapore	OAA	0	2	\$350,433	35
South Asia	Thailand	Bangkok	OAA	2	6	\$730,654	58
South Asia	Vietnam	Hanoi	OAA	2	5	\$565,216	18
South Asia	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	OAA	1	5	\$560,775	14
Western Hemisphere	Argentina	Buenos Aires	OAA	2	5	\$1,003,551	60
Western Hemisphere	Brazil	Brasilia	OAA	3	3	\$1,053,302	42
Western Hemisphere	Brazil	Sao Paulo	ATO	1	5	\$1,078,303	60
Western Hemisphere	Canada	Ottawa	OAA	2	5	\$815,312	60
Western Hemisphere	Canada	Toronto	OAA	0	1	\$311,871	10
Western Hemisphere	Caribbean Basin	Miami	ATO	4	0	\$95,035	16
Western Hemisphere	Chile	Santiago	OAA	1	4	\$661,890	60
Western Hemisphere	Colombia	Bogota	OAA	2	7	\$947,278	59
Western Hemisphere	Costa Rica	San Jose	OAA	2	5	\$713,636	59
Western Hemisphere	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	OAA	1	5	\$580,865	57
Western Hemisphere	Ecuador	Quito	OAA	0	2	\$253,875	59
Western Hemisphere	El Salvador	San Salvador	OAA	0	2	\$220,242	59
Western Hemisphere	Guatemala	Guatemala City	OAA	2	4	\$570,280	58
Western Hemisphere	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	OAA	0	2	\$169,404	15
Western Hemisphere	Jamaica	Kingston	OAA	0	1	\$668,767	17
Western Hemisphere	Mexico	Mexico City	ATO	2	4	\$635,816	22
Western Hemisphere	Mexico	Mexico City	OAA	4	7	\$1,163,567	59
Western Hemisphere	Mexico	Monterrey	ATO	1	4	\$466,141	13
Western Hemisphere	Nicaragua	Managua	OAA	0	2	\$127,690	16

REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	OAA/ATO 1/	AM/ STAFF 2/	FSN/ LES STAFF	ANNUAL COST 3/	YEARS
Western Hemisphere	Panama	Panama City	OAA	0	2	\$178,772	23
Western Hemisphere	Peru	Lima	OAA	2	5	\$972,156	59
Western Hemisphere	Venezuela	Caracas	OAA	1	6	\$739,304	58
1/Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) and Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)							
2/American (AM) including 3 Civil Service Employees in Miami, FL Office							
3/Annual operating costs includes LE Staff salary and benefits; operating expenses; ICASS and Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS).							

FY 2016

REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	OAA/ATO 1/	AM/ STAFF 2/	FSN/ LES STAFF	ANNUAL COST 3/	YEARS
Africa and Middle East	Algeria	Algiers	OAA	1	2	\$327,794	31
Africa and Middle East	Angola	Luanda	OAA	0	1	\$137,924	3
Africa and Middle East	Egypt	Cairo	OAA	3	6	\$645,473	60
Africa and Middle East	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	OAA	1	2	\$329,058	5
Africa and Middle East	Ghana	Accra	OAA	2	4	\$667,356	5
Africa and Middle East	Israel	Tel Aviv	OAA	0	3	\$481,507	56
Africa and Middle East	Jordan	Amman	OAA	0	1	\$103,841	27
Africa and Middle East	Kenya	Nairobi	OAA	1	5	\$454,104	59
Africa and Middle East	Mozambique	Maputo	OAA	0	1	\$129,755	7
Africa and Middle East	Nigeria	Lagos	OAA	0	3	\$642,421	55
Africa and Middle East	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	OAA	1	2	\$577,142	25
Africa and Middle East	Senegal	Dakar	OAA	2	3	\$421,988	11
Africa and Middle East	South Africa	Pretoria	OAA	3	6	\$1,026,964	60
Africa and Middle East	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	OAA	0	1	\$59,981	2

REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	OAA/ATO 1/	AM/ STAFF 2/	FSN/ LES STAFF	ANNUAL COST 3/	YEARS
Africa and Middle East	Tunisia	Tunis	OAA	0	2	\$135,951	34
Africa and Middle East	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	OAA	2	4	\$714,307	22
Africa and Middle East	Morocco	Rabat	OAA	1	3	\$253,927	58
Europe	Austria	Vienna	OAA	0	1	\$417,215	61
Europe	Belgium	Brussels USEU	OAA	4	7	\$1,749,165	55
Europe	Bosnia/ Herzegovina	Sarajevo	OAA	0	1	\$96,972	16
Europe	Bulgaria	Sofia	OAA	0	2	\$174,769	24
Europe	Croatia	Zagreb	OAA	0	1	\$130,570	13
Europe	Czech Republic	Prague	OAA	0	2	\$177,772	21
Europe	France	Paris	OAA	1	4	\$831,207	60
Europe	Germany	Berlin	OAA	2	5	\$875,865	25
Europe	Hungary	Budapest	OAA	0	1	\$95,625	60
Europe	Italy	Rome (USUN)	OAA	1	2	\$396,625	37
Europe	Italy	Rome	OAA	1	4	\$664,859	62
Europe	Kazakhstan	Astana	OAA	0	1	\$79,105	7
Europe	Netherlands	The Hague	OAA	1	3	\$626,566	62
Europe	Poland	Warsaw	OAA	1	4	\$563,644	56
Europe	Romania	Bucharest	OAA	0	2	\$156,329	36
Europe	Russia	Moscow	OAA	3	8	\$1,064,464	60
Europe	Russia	Moscow	ATO	1	4	\$495,854	20
Europe	Russia	St. Petersburg	ATO	0	1	\$83,474	21
Europe	Russia	Vladivostok	ATO	0	1	\$84,435	20
Europe	Serbia/ Montenegro	Belgrade	OAA	0	2	\$194,827	17
Europe	Spain	Madrid	OAA	1	3	\$540,390	60
Europe	Switzerland	Geneva (USTR)	OAA	3	0	\$600,790	53
Europe	Turkey	Ankara	OAA	2	4	\$550,321	60
Europe	Turkey	Istanbul	OAA	0	2	\$194,837	30
Europe	Ukraine	Kyiv	OAA	1	3	\$371,778	17
Europe	United Kingdom	London	OAA	1	4	\$937,324	61
North Asia	China	Beijing	OAA	6	10	\$1,716,841	39
North Asia	China	Beijing	ATO	1	7	\$1,068,335	36

REGION	COUNTRY	CITY	OAA/ATO 1/	AM/ STAFF 2/	FSN/ LES STAFF	ANNUAL COST 3/	YEARS
North Asia	China	Chengdu	ATO	1	5	\$528,750	8
North Asia	China	Guangzhou	ATO	2	8	\$952,872	30
North Asia	China	Shanghai	ATO	2	9	\$1,150,166	20
North Asia	China	Shenyang	ATO	1	4	\$605,456	7
North Asia	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	ATO	1	6	\$884,153	56
North Asia	Japan	Osaka	ATO	0	3	\$477,273	23
North Asia	Japan	Tokyo	OAA	4	7	\$1,395,340	60
North Asia	Japan	Tokyo	ATO	1	5	\$837,233	29
North Asia	Korea	Seoul	OAA	3	7	\$1,049,090	35
North Asia	Korea	Seoul	ATO	1	6	\$879,811	59
North Asia	Taiwan	Taipei	OAA	2	4	\$163,955	48
North Asia	Taiwan	Taipei	ATO	1	4	\$709,384	23
South Asia	Australia	Canberra	OAA	1	3	\$602,459	60
South Asia	Bangladesh	Dhaka	OAA	0	2	\$154,861	41
South Asia	Burma	Rangoon	OAA	1	2	\$157,136	61
South Asia	India	New Delhi	OAA	3	8	\$961,155	60
South Asia	India	Mumbai	OAA	1	3	\$399,927	6
South Asia	Indonesia	Jakarta	OAA	2	8	\$728,643	60
South Asia	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	OAA	1	4	\$448,872	60
South Asia	New Zealand	Wellington	OAA	0	2	\$240,644	60
South Asia	Pakistan	Islamabad	OAA	1	5	\$481,404	48
South Asia	Philippines	Manila	OAA	2	6	\$595,472	54
South Asia	Singapore	Singapore	OAA	0	2	\$238,257	36
South Asia	Thailand	Bangkok	OAA	2	6	\$703,003	59
South Asia	Vietnam	Hanoi	OAA	2	5	\$579,575	19
South Asia	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	OAA	1	5	\$587,324	15
Western Hemisphere	Argentina	Buenos Aires	OAA	2	5	\$829,343	61
Western Hemisphere	Brazil	Brasilia	OAA	3	3	\$863,752	43
Western Hemisphere	Brazil	Sao Paulo	ATO	1	5	\$657,780	61
Western Hemisphere	Canada	Ottawa	OAA	2	4	\$761,381	61
Western Hemisphere	Canada	Toronto	OAA	0	1	\$123,611	11
Western Hemisphere	Caribbean Basin	Miami	ATO	4	0	\$240,019	17
Western Hemisphere	Chile	Santiago	OAA	1	4	\$494,926	61

Ethanol Promotion Abroad

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the total amount of funds and a breakdown by recipient organization, funding source, and amount for each project for any activities related to the promotion of ethanol abroad for each fiscal years 2011 thru 2016.

Response: Information on the total amount of funds and a breakdown are provided:

Recipient Organization	Funding Source	Fiscal Year	Activity Title	Funding Approved
Growth Energy	Emerging Markets Program	2013	U. S. Ethanol Expansion Study Mexico	\$83,500
Soil & Water Conservation Society	Emerging Markets Program	2014	The 4th Sino-U.S. Advanced Biofuels Forum	\$70,734
U.S. Grains Council	Market Access Program	2014	Explore opportunities to expand U.S. ethanol exports	\$120,000
U.S. Grains Council	Market Access Program	2015	U.S. Ethanol Export Promotion in Selected Countries	\$420,000
			TOTAL:	\$694,234

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the annual amount of U.S. produced ethanol exported in 2011-2016 and a breakdown by recipient country.

Response:

U.S. Exports of Non-Beverage Ethanol*

Quantity (GALLONS)						
Destination	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Jan - Mar 2016
World Total	1,193,140,402	731,524,192	616,631,102	834,546,224	835,619,452	249,378,145
Canada	297,190,265	310,263,344	323,182,312	335,400,322	249,172,080	44,401,394
Brazil	386,746,279	81,227,435	45,518,732	111,127,169	116,361,862	49,920,923
Philippines	12,650,527	4,225,365	52,193,724	67,663,933	71,528,570	8,362,405
China	238,849	61,932	3,603,870	3,407,505	70,539,794	75,233,577
Korea, South	5,041,841	10,247,825	4,691,311	35,981,775	59,571,458	14,365,107
India	10,144,673	243,060	21,253,646	40,171,414	46,966,719	12,562,409
Netherlands	130,101,138	61,354,054	11,669,421	24,022,401	33,993,976	3,565,464
Mexico	29,868,749	34,159,452	29,493,195	28,760,055	33,706,811	7,088,167
Oman	10,333,115	24,476,457	5,562		32,803,142	1,259,931
Peru	12,562,821	30,317,830	29,846,293	15,091,767	27,504,807	7,072,281
United Arab Emirates	64,783,288	26,598,992	37,645,796	68,346,601	25,922,651	10,927,712
Tunisia	0	0	3,931,712	23,996,613	25,878,887	0
Jamaica	16,526,078	15,606,185	10,478,500	21,088,143	12,936,616	5,995,266
Singapore	10,005,935	738,224	2,493,853	9,002,215	9,016,894	130,920
Nigeria	24,016,071	14,645,183	3,458,998	16,905,645	6,748,731	3,566,247
Switzerland	78,978	52,396	14,052	15,607	3,468,416	0
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	1,764,290	2,498,300	107,660	63,454	2,651,560	7,134
Colombia	96,267	101,222	4,040,712	2,147,153	2,183,694	1,024,172
Norway	0	794,165	13,782,585	9,064	1,132,557	1,252,931
Chile	738,964	195,685	427,951	794,195	897,445	127,653
Taiwan	151,516	48,223	30,300	260,943	480,137	122,555
Saudi Arabia	75,065	151,955	177,284	197,006	250,279	6,367
Dominican Republic	61,896	119,435	61,902	313,476	223,920	38,789
Panama	9,868	5,379	27,707	2,198,711	153,372	0
United Kingdom	119,461,275	66,350,080	5,636,050	195,612	145,285	331,411
Ireland	120,351	1,345,427	243,931	70,502	136,209	28,564
Germany(*)	421,148	424,830	432,173	716,241	132,264	34,159
Bahamas, The	71,364	48,668	21,083	25,014	111,800	148,342
Egypt	77,274	116,327	200,118	67,017	110,354	21,810
Argentina	159,437	162,480	133,188	167,161	78,702	4,611
Turkey	51,650	73,519	54,124	50,374	71,859	2,799
Japan	1,993,017	358,896	30,758	95,117	68,229	28,948

U.S. Exports of Non-Beverage Ethanol*

Quantity (GALLONS)

Destination	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Jan - Mar 2016
Australia	10,834,752	140,626	46,232	78,918	57,104	8,612
Haiti	198,576	26,602	31,150	38,504	48,782	3,271
Israel	1,244,604	905,342	153,482	414,313	47,014	29,358
Lebanon	30,771	78,697	20,625	74,124	41,675	28,483
Guatemala	385	0	220	4,658	41,330	0
Kuwait	1,225	14,458	29,791	55,916	40,258	0
Costa Rica	59,622	56,484	31,023	19,518	28,743	16,693
Cyprus	0	0	0	7,917	25,603	1,585
Lithuania	0	12,667	0	0	24,704	0
Yemen	24,062	0	35,631	80,785	24,704	0
Hong Kong	371,281	49,772	335,441	25,716	23,471	6,425
Jordan	25,416	10,550	0	0	22,875	0
Ghana	0	1,093,624	1,066	4,396	21,988	0
Nicaragua	0	11,777	0	0	21,677	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	146,078	113,971	1,083,858	19,680	20,380	5,516
Ecuador	1,225	4,256	2,433	0	18,853	2,833
Malta	0	0	0	19,570	18,572	0
New Zealand	0	52,629	21,979	60,379	15,177	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	12,956	0
South Africa	376,967	35,478	21,974	42,722	11,821	0
Indonesia	4,514	0	0	4,737	10,169	3,306
Qatar	1,937	0	0	0	9,352	0
Finland	43,958,149	37,162,277	5,178,866	6,343,939	8,273	0
Honduras	8,708	2,750	2,918	1,505	7,782	0
Italy	16,778	0	117,017	76,497	7,305	1,171
Pakistan	0	3,813	8,883	0	6,562	0
France	17,508	8,950	80,374	6,808	5,756	6,783
Micronesia	7,816	37,504	21,833	30,903	5,683	0
El Salvador	5,207	0	4,379	6,502	5,603	0
Leeward- Windward Islands(*)	7,322	24,328	28,239	5,790	4,968	661
Liberia	0	0	0	0	4,091	0
Suriname	16,191	17,795	24,804	6,179	4,052	0
Guyana	3,375	8,209	10,224	10,689	3,512	0
Albania	0	0	839,494	1,225	2,712	0
Kenya	0	3,550	2,984	0	2,425	0
Trinidad and Tobago	57,541	12,210	4,919	16,508	2,373	17,164

U.S. Exports of Non-Beverage Ethanol*

Quantity (GALLONS)

Destination	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Jan - Mar 2016
Belize	520	6,868	996	2,718	2,160	713
Bermuda	0	0	0	4,735	2,119	0
Venezuela	0	129,637	6,724	33,431	1,767	0
French Pacific Islands(*)	0	0	0	1,414	1,617	0
Cayman Islands	0	732	0	1,318	1,464	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	3,393	10,269	2,657	11,486	1,150	439
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	1,139	0
Barbados	4,326	0	0	1,045	378	0
Malaysia	13,898	0	0	0	270	0
Angola	2,131	0	11,458	2,447	0	0
Bahrain	3,720	2,545	2,545	3,902	0	2,435
Burma	0	0	0	1,610	0	300
Benin	0	0	0	2,903	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	2,035	0	0	0
Cambodia	1,242	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	0	3,040	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	9,673	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	4,288	0	0
Estonia	0	0	17,463	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	3,420	0	0	0	0
Georgia	8,311	0	6,509	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	9,785	31,933	0	19,161
Guinea	0	9,389	0	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0	2,325	0	0	0	0
Iraq	45,248	0	2,142	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	27,958	0	0	0
Nepal	2,900	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	54,958	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	13,864	28,578	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	3,858	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	8,922	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	14,944	14,481	17,638	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	8,494
Russia	3,055	0	42,628	18,567	0	0

U.S. Exports of Non-Beverage Ethanol*

Quantity (GALLONS)

Destination	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Jan - Mar 2016
Senegal	0	0	2,781	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	3,809	0	0
Spain	1,225	0	5,529	18,576,731	0	0
Sweden	0	4,414,157	3,392,357	0	0	1,582,692
Thailand	0	10,870	0	4,519	0	0
Togo	4,269	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	25,346	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	1,667	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	1,490	14,792	0	0	0
French West Indies (*)	0	0	0	2,210	0	0
World Total	1,193,140,402	731,524,192	616,631,102	834,546,224	835,619,452	249,378,145
EU-28**	295,861,862	173,588,025	26,921,240	50,135,891	37,149,508	5,586,619

* Non-beverage ethanol includes fuel and industrial ethanol (220710.60.10, 220710.60.90, 220720).

** EU-28 broken out as regional trading block. Sum of 22 EU-28 countries importing during the period.

Premium Travel Report

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Premium Class Travel Report required to be submitted to GSA for fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016 to date.

Response: [The information follows:]

FAS Premium Class Travel										
Fiscal Year	Federal Agency	Traveler Name	Origin	Destination	Travel Date	Exception Code	Prem. Travel Type	Purpose Code	Premium Fare	Coach Fare
2015	USDA	Bryce Quick	Washington, DC	San Jose, Costa Rica	10/28/2014	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$1,160	\$324
2015	USDA	Michael Scuse	Washington, DC	Beijing, China	11/5/2014	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$5,393	\$1,478
2015	USDA	Michael Scuse	Beijing, China	Washington, DC	11/8/2014	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$5,393	\$1,478
2015	USDA	Philip Karsting	Newark, NJ	Hong Kong, Vietnam	4/18/2015	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$1,142	\$305
2015	USDA	Michael Scuse	Philadelphia, PA	Santo Domingo	5/31/2015	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$3,856	\$850
2015	USDA	Benjamin Muskowitz	Washington, DC	Amman, Jordan	8/12/2015	B8	Bus Class	MSN	\$5,134	\$1,374
				Senegal, Gabon, Afghanistan,						
2015	USDA	Alexis Taylor	Washington, DC	Kazakhstan	8/23/2015	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$12,332	\$0
2015	USDA	Andrei Barannik	Washington, DC	Vietnam, Bangladesh	9/23/2015	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$19,641	\$6,207
				San Francisco, Taipei,						
2015	USDA	Philip Karsting	Washington, DC	Taiwan	9/28/2015	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$6,968	\$1,516
2015	USDA	Alphonse Birgrimana	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Washington, DC	9/28/2015	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$11,713	\$5,327
2016	USDA	Ellen O'Flaherty	Washington, DC	Rome, Italy	10/10/2015	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$10,462	\$1,502
2016	USDA	Michael Scuse	Washington, DC	Delhi, India	11/11/2015	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$16,939	\$7,173
2016	USDA	Alexis Taylor	Washington, DC	Hanoi, Vietnam	1/22/2016	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$17,694	\$3,272
2016	USDA	Jeffrey Humber	Washington, DC	Islamabad, Pakistan	2/19/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$5,459	\$1,329
2016	USDA	Alexis Taylor	Washington, DC	Islamabad, Pakistan	2/20/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$5,459	\$1,329
2016	USDA	Alexis Taylor	Islamabad, Pakistan	Washington, DC	2/27/2016	B1	Bus Class	MSN	\$5,459	\$1,329
2016	USDA	Thomas Vilsack	Washington, DC	Berlin, Germany	4/3/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$8,105	\$807
2016	USDA	Thomas Vilsack	Berlin, Germany	Paris, France	4/6/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$743	\$426
2016	USDA	Thomas Vilsack	Paris, France	Washington, DC	4/8/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$7,573	\$643
2016	USDA	John Lee	Los Angeles, CA	Bangkok, Thailand	4/21/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$2,749	\$801
2016	USDA	John Lee	Bangkok, Thailand	Jakarta, Indonesia	4/30/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$744	\$283
2016	USDA	John Lee	Jakarta, Indonesia	Tokyo, Japan	5/5/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$2,825	\$1,504
2016	USDA	Michael Scuse	Dallas, TX	Mexico city, MX	5/23/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$428	\$217
2016	USDA	Michael Scuse	Mexico city, MX	Dallas, TX	5/26/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$428	\$217
2016	USDA	Jason Hefemeister	Washington, DC	Beijing, China	5/30/2016	B6	Bus Class	MSN	\$8,624	\$1,434

Food for Progress

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year funding history table for Food for Progress (FFPr). Please provide separate columns for each: funds provided by CCC, PL 480, the amount credited to 7 U.S.C. 1736o(f)(3), the amount of commodities purchased, amount of monetized proceeds given to PVOs, and the rate of monetization.

Response: [The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Commodities	Quantity (MTs)	Apportionments			Obligated Commodity	Obligated Transportation	Obligated ADMIN Costs	Obligated Development Activities Cost
			Commodity	Freight	ADMIN Costs				
2015	Crude Soybean Oil, Wheat, Soybean Meal, Tallow, Vegetable Oil, Corn, Milled Rice	341,820	152,028,000	47,163,406	13,905,000	143,075,010	46,618,750	7,395,022	43,753,497
2014	Crude Soybean Oil, Wheat, Soybean Meal, Dehydrated Potato Flakes	195,000	164,256,000	45,120,000	13,920,000	79,670,000	39,757,200	8,051,365	47,511,248
2013	Crude Soybean Oil, Milled Rice, Wheat, Vegetable Oil, Soybean Meal, Dehydrated Potato Flakes	161,220	190,000,000	50,000,000	15,000,000	92,876,500	45,566,600	10,901,396	63,037,743
2012	Soybeans, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Soybean Meal, Milled Rice, Crude Soybean Oil	269,190	125,000,000	50,000,000	15,000,000	179,998,500	48,344,530	10,025,229	87,609,078
2011	Wheat, Crude Soybean Oil, Milled Rice, Vegetable Oil,	283,715	133,000,000	50,000,000	15,000,000	111,949,850	62,301,760	10,820,879	97,403,381

Mr. Aderholt: What was the total amount of proposals USDA received and actually awarded from PVOs for each fiscal year 2012 through 2016?

Response: [The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Proposals	53	54	39	16	31
Number of Awards	13	9	7	6	7

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an estimate of total program outlays, commodity purchases, and total dollar awards to PVOs if the shipping limitation under 7 U.S.C. 1736o(f)(3) was amended to: a) \$50 million, b) \$60 million, and c) \$70 million. Please provide data for each separate scenario under a), b), and c).

Response: [The information follows:]

Estimated Food for Progress Outlays											
Shipping Limitation Scenarios											
\$50 million Shipping Limitation				\$60 million Shipping Limitation				\$70 million Shipping Limitation			
Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Freight Value	Estimated Program Outlays	Total Award Value	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Freight Value	Estimated Program Outlays	Total Award Value	Estimated Commodity Value	Estimated Freight Value	Estimated Program Outlays	Total Award Value
\$119,145,010	\$50,000,000	\$7,395,022	\$176,540,032	\$156,802,121	\$60,000,000	\$8,874,026	\$225,676,147	\$184,956,793	\$70,000,000	\$10,116,391	\$265,073,184

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the amount, commodity type, tonnage, and brief description of each intergovernmental program for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 for FFPr.

Response: [The information follows:]

Country	Organization	Commodity	Quantity (MT)	Commodity Cost	Freight Cost	Administrative Costs	Total Cost	Description
Mali	Government of Mali	Hard Red Winter Wheat	15,000	\$ 3,200,000.00	\$ 2,175,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,375,000.00	The Government of Mali, through its implementing collaborators, will train small and medium sized producers and agribusinesses in both the processing and storage of mango, sesame, and Shea through this program.
Jordan	Government of Jordan	Hard Red Winter Wheat	100,000	\$25,100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$25,100,000.00	Agreement focusing on the key themes of increasing agricultural production and expanding agricultural markets and trade
Honduras	Government of Honduras	Soybean Meal, Yellow Corn	48,000	\$13,600,000.00	\$3,600,000.00	\$ -	\$17,400,000.00	Program in Honduras which focuses on the key themes of rural development, agricultural education, training, and extension, the Government of Honduras will use proceeds to support development of new agriculture production technologies, improved technologies in agricultural practices and organizing producers and production systems
Total			169,700	\$42,100,000.00	\$5,775,000.00	\$ -	\$47,875,000.00	

FAS/USAID Food Aid MOUs and Explanatory Statement Directives

Mr. Aderholt: Please brief the Committee on the status of the MOU that is to be updated per the FY 2016 and 2015 Explanatory Statement directives. Please submit the most recent draft copy of this MOU.

Response: As directed in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113), the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service and Farm Service Agency and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) are drafting a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

This MOU seeks to delineate each agency's functional responsibilities pertaining to commodity procurement and freight services in carrying out Title II of the Food for Peace Act. The MOU will address, but is not necessarily limited to, the topics listed below.

- ☐ Facilitating introduction of new food assistance products and commodities;
- ☐ Coordinating post-procurement and contract compliance issues;
- ☐ Exchanging market information and recommendations related to issuance of solicitations;
- ☐ Assisting on Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) claims and surveys;
- ☐ Tracking and monitoring Title II budgets and funds availability;
- ☐ Reporting on USAID pre-positioned inventory;
- ☐ Handling PVO discharge surveys;
- ☐ Coordinating implementation of commodity packaging, labeling, and marking requirements; and
- ☐ Responding to requests for new commodities to be added to the approved list.

In addition, the agencies intend to continue to discuss the need for modifications to USDA's Web-based procurement commodity management system to ensure that the U.S. Government receives the lowest landed cost and that

emergency response is best served; however, until these modifications are made, USAID will procure bulk commodities outside of this system.

USDA and USAID intend to complete the MOU by September 30, 2016. Below is a copy of the draft MOU:

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SERVICE AGENCY, AND
THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT VIA THE OFFICE OF FOOD
FOR PEACE FOR
INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is between the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The objectives of this MOU are to describe the responsibilities of each Agency, facilitate and maintain a coordinated working relationship between the Agencies, improve financial accountability, and assure the continued successful operation of international food aid programs, as authorized by the following:

- Title II of the Food for Peace Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1721 et seq.;
- The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT), 7 U.S.C. § 1736f-1; and
- The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Charter Act, 15 U.S.C. § 714 et seq.

Part I - Definitions

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this MOU only.

1. Farm Service Agency (FSA): USDA agency responsible for the procurement of U.S. commodities for U.S. Government (USG) international food assistance programs.
2. United States Agency for International Development (USAID): The U.S. government agency responsible for administering Title II of the Food for Peace Act, via its Office of Food for Peace (FFP).
3. Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC): a wholly owned Government Corporation, with U.S. Treasury borrowing authority, within USDA. CCC does not have any employees.
4. Private Voluntary Organization (PVO): An organization registered with USAID pursuant to 22 CFR Part 203 and eligible to administer food aid commodity and monetization programs in foreign countries.
5. Fiscal Year (FY): The period beginning October 1 each year and ending September 30 the following year.
6. Food Aid Commodities: Products acquired by FSA in the United States with funds apportioned to USAID through a CCC apportionment. These include, but are not limited to, processed, packaged and/or whole grain bulk commodities of the following: grain, rice, dry beans, peas, lentils, blended corn products, Ready-to-Use Foods, and vegetable oil.
7. Web Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM) System: A shared, internet

based system used by FSA, the Foreign Agricultural Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service at USDA, and FFP and OAA/T, where feasible, to place orders, procure food aid commodities and freight, make payments, manage entitlements, manage inventory and account for funds.

Part II -FFP and FSA intend to:

1. Work together toward the improvement and use of the WBCSM system, where feasible, for all supply chain management aspects of Title II international food assistance programs involving food aid commodities.
2. Coordinate and collaborate on USG procurement, operational and policy issues related to international food assistance programs.
3. Conduct regularly scheduled meetings, no more than a year apart, to review the status of WBSCM and the progress made in making the system work for USAID.
4. Renegotiate the memorandum of understanding (MOU) titled, Memorandum of Understanding Between the United States Agency for International Development and the Commodity Credit Corporation Regarding the Financial Responsibilities and reporting Requirements of the Public Law 480 Title II and III Grant Programs, signed September 30, 2011 by the then Controller, Commodity Credit Corporation and Chief Financial Officer, USAID. The renegotiation should consider the accounting and reporting of fund balances by USAID and included in CCC's financial statements and be negotiated to allow for implementation of the renegotiated MOU in FY17. Once renegotiated, the MOU should be reviewed and updated by an interagency group on a semi-annual basis at the beginning of each fiscal year and the beginning of the third quarter of each fiscal year.

Part III - FFP intends to:

1. Exercise sole discretion in making determinations of food aid needs for programs funded under Title II and the BEHT. This authority includes making determinations about the countries to receive assistance, the appropriate mix and quantity of food aid commodities to be procured, program duration and monitoring and evaluation requirements. USAID also expects to continue to exercise sole discretion in making determinations regarding food aid commodity prepositioning (PREPO) requirements, warehouse locations, and inventory control.
2. Ensure that funding is appropriately allocated within WBSCM for FSA to carry out its obligations under this MOU.
3. Provide comments relating to the handling, transportation, storage, development, quality and disposition of food aid commodities and related matters to FSA.
4. Use WBSCM, where feasible, as the primary system for entering food aid commodity requests, performing commodity bid evaluations and

managing commodity purchases for programs funded under Title II and the BEHT.

5. Provide quarterly PREPO inventory reports to USDA

Part IV - FSA intends to:

1. Estimate the cost for: contracting for commodities and transportation of USAID's food aid; contracting for sampling and testing of commodities as requested by USAID; contracting for Vessel Loading Observation; contracting for discharge surveys; determining liability for losses and filing debts/claims against ocean carriers; developing new commodities; and updating current requirements for any additional warehousing, fumigation, and storage related costs FSA may incur in the performance of assigned duties. Review, approve and license facilities handling export food aid commodities in the United States as well as conduct inspections and examinations at these facilities.
2. Submit estimated costs and justification for CCC Charter Act Section 11 fund apportionment for the activities each fiscal year. To the extent possible, requests for fund apportionments should be submitted in a timely manner to ensure necessary apportionments are obtained from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before each September 30.
3. Arrange for domestic transportation services as requested by USAID.
4. Return surplus funds to respective agency accounts as determined by the final reconciliation for the fiscal year.
5. Maintain the Vendor Master File and the Material Master File under WBSCM.
6. Establish and pursue collection of debts/claims for transportation services and, where feasible, identify the fund account to be credited with amounts collected.
7. Sign and certify invoices for payment generated in WBSCM.
8. Reimburse private voluntary organizations for expenses incurred in accordance with 22 CFR, Part 211.9, such as survey fees, reconstitution expenses, destruction expenses, laboratory analysis expense, etc.

This MOU is intended to come into operation upon signature of the authorized individuals from the respective Agencies, and is intended to remain in effect until terminated by either Agency. Either Agency, with written notification of at least one full fiscal quarter to the other, may initiate termination. This MOU may be revised by the mutual agreement of authorized individuals from the respective Agencies following an exchange of proposed revisions in writing.

Administrator, Farm Service Agency

Date

And Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation

Director, Office of Food for Peace
U.S. Agency for International Development

Date

Food Aid Data

(For the following questions, please provide separate and complete data for each of the following programs- the Food for Peace Title II program, the Food for Progress Program, and the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program)

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing: a) the amount of total commodities by Metric Ton, b) the total cost of commodities purchased by commodity type, c) the cost of each commodity by recipient country broken down by cost, metric tonnage, and commodity type, d) the aggregate total for each country by cost, metric ton, and total U.S. commodities across all programs, and e) the cost of each commodity by recipient PVO broken down by cost, metric tonnage, and commodity type for each Fiscal Year 2012 through 2016. For the Food for Peace Title II program, please break down the data by emergency and non-emergency costs.

USAID Response: The following tables provide information on commodities, countries, and recipient organizations.

Food for Peace Title II: Amount of Total Commodities for Emergency and Non-emergency Uses by Metric Ton for each fiscal year 2012 - 2016

NOTE: For 17 b-e, total costs and metric tons may differ from those listed in the International Food Assistance Reports (IFAR), as commodities may be purchased in fiscal years different than awards. In addition, USDA tracking of individual commodity purchases does not differentiate between emergency and development programs.

Fiscal Year 2012				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
Wheat/Wheat Products	Bulgur	5,860	3,080	8,940
	S.F. Bulgur	11,290	7,720	19,010
	High Energy Biscuits	0	0	
	Wheat Flour	1,900	39,630	41,530
	Wheat Flour Bread	3,530	11,030	14,560
	Wheat Seed			
	Wheat Soya Blend	1,210	660	1,870
	Wheat Soya Milk			
	Wheat, Bagged			
	Wheat, Bulk	0	0	
	Wheat, Bulk Bnt	0		
	Wheat Hard Durum Bag			
	Wheat Hard Red Spr Bulk			
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bag			
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bnt	121,530	215,570	337,100
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bulk	125,600		125,600
	Wheat Hard White Bnt			
	Wheat North Spr Bulk		0	
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bnt		0	
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bulk		0	
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bag			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bnt			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bulk			
	Wheat Soft White Bag			
	Wheat Soft White Bnt	7,590	63,460	71,050
	Wheat Soft White Bulk	61,550		
	Subtotal	340,060	63,460	403,520
Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products	Corn Soya Blend	17,540	43,230	60,770
	Corn Soya Blend Plus	80	1,000	1,080
	Corn Soya Milk	0		
	Commeal	4,510	27,120	31,630
	Corn, Bagged			
	Corn, Bulk			
	Corn Bulk w/bnt		12,420	12,420
	Sorghum, Bagged	3,410	17,560	20,970
	Sorghum, Bulk	0	27,350	27,350
	Sorghum, Bulk bnt		247,000	247,000
	Sorghum, White Bagged			
	S.F. Commeal	1,080		1,080
	S.F. Sorghum Grits			
	Subtotal	26,620	375,680	402,300

Pulses	Beans	2,970	10,140	13,110
	Peas	10,170	86,770	96,940
	Lentils	7,730	24,900	32,630
	Subtotal	20,870	121,810	142,680
Vegetable Oil	4 Liter	9,640	55,960	65,600
	4 Liter Plastic	70		70
	20 Liter	1,000		1,000
	208 Liter	150		450
	Bulk		0	0
	Crude De-Gummed	7,850	0	7,850
	Subtotal	18,710	55,960	74,670
Other	Nonfat Dried Milk	0	0	
	Potatoes (Flakes)			
	Rice, Bagged	18,490	29,530	48,020
	Rice, Bagged (Par-Boiled)	13,610		13,610
	Rice, Bulk bnt	0	63,040	63,040
	RUTF		990	990
	Defatted Soy Flour			
	Soybean Meal		0	
	Soybeans, Bulk	0		
	Soybeans, Bagged			
	Subtotal	32,100	93,560	125,660
Total		438,360	710,470	1,148,830

Fiscal Year 2013				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
Wheat/Wheat Products	Bulgur	4,360	6,000	10,360
	S.F. Bulgur	4,760	9,210	13,970
	High Energy Biscuits			
	Wheat Flour		24,980	24,980
	Wheat Flour Bread			
	Wheat Seed			
	Wheat Soya Blend	1,080	3,190	4,270
	Wheat Soya Milk			
	Wheat, Bagged			
	Wheat, Bulk			
	Wheat, Bulk Bnt			
	Wheat Hard Durum Bag			
	Wheat Hard Red Spr Bulk		24,320	24,320
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bag	6,510		6,510
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bnt			
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bulk	115,370	144,120	259,490

Fiscal Year 2013				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
	Wheat Hard White Bnt			
	Wheat North Spr Bulk			
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bnt			
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bulk			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bag			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bnt			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bulk			
	Wheat Soft White Bag	2,270		2,270
	Wheat Soft White Bnt			
	Wheat Soft White Bulk	56,690	55,690	112,380
	Subtotal	191,040	267,510	458,550
Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products	Corn Soya Blend	5,980	6,920	12,900
	Corn Soya Blend Plus	9,800	22,900	32,700
	Corn Soya Milk			
	Cornmeal	2,400	29,840	32,240
	Corn, Bagged		6,860	6,860
	Corn, Bulk		9,060	9,060
	Corn Bulk w/bnt			
	Sorghum, Bagged	5,500	30,320	35,820
	Sorghum, Bulk		262,090	262,090
	Sorghum, Bulk bnt			
	Sorghum, White Bagged			
	S.F. Cornmeal	770		770
	S.F. Sorghum Grits			
	Subtotal	24,450	367,990	392,440
Pulses	Beans	2,570	8,760	11,330
	Peas	13,360	72,350	85,710
	Lentils	1,320	16,370	17,690
	Subtotal	17,250	97,480	114,730
Vegetable Oil	4 Liter	8,450	48,040	56,490
	4 Liter Plastic			
	20 Liter	390	150	540
	208 Liter	460		460
	Bulk			
	Crude De-Gummed	5,720		5,720
	Subtotal	15,020	48,190	63,210

Fiscal Year 2013				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
Other	Nonfat Dried Milk	0	0	
	Potatoes (Flakes)			
	Rice, Bagged	3,370	31,610	34,980
	Rice, Bagged (Par-Boiled)		2,180	2,180
	Rice, Bulk		38,150	38,150
	RUTF		3,700	3,700
	Defatted Soy Flour			
	Soybean Meal		0	
	Soybeans, Bulk	0		
	Soybeans, Bagged			
	Subtotal	3,370	75,640	79,010
Total		251,130	856,810	1,107,940

Fiscal Year 2014				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
Wheat/Wheat Products	Bulgur	3,016		3016
	S.F. Bulgur	1,590	2,830	4420
	High Energy Biscuits			0
	Wheat Flour		19,360	19360
	Wheat Flour Bread			0
	Wheat Soya Blend		1,720	1720
	Wheat Soya Milk			0
	Wheat Hard Durum Bag			0
	Wheat Hard Red Spr Bulk			0
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bag	1,700		1700
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bnt			0
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bulk	75,410	72,090	147500
	Wheat Hard White Bnt			
	Wheat North Spr Bulk			
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bnt			
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bulk			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bag			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bnt			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bulk			
	Wheat Soft White Bag	880		880
	Wheat Soft White Bnt			

Fiscal Year 2014				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
	Wheat Soft White Bulk	58,050	52,640	110690
	Subtotal	140,646	148,640	289,286
Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products	Corn Soya Blend	4,540	1,120	5660
	Corn Soya Blend Plus	10,108	31,380	41488
	Corn Soya Milk			
	Cornmeal	6,372	30,950	37322
	Corn, Bagged		600	600
	Corn, Bulk			
	Corn Bulk w/bnt			
	Sorghum, Bagged		17,060	17060
	Sorghum, Bulk	9,920	369,160	379080
	Sorghum, Bulk bnt			
	Sorghum, White Bagged			
	S.F. Cornmeal	500		500
	S.F. Sorghum Grits			
	Subtotal	31,440	450,270	481710
Pulses	Beans	1,290	4,740	6030
	Peas	11,040	60,600	71640
	Lentils	2,035	17,450	19485
	Subtotal	14,365	82,790	97155
Vegetable Oil	4 Liter	6,890	40,780	47670
	4 Liter Plastic			
	20 Liter	260		260
	208 Liter	210		210
	Bulk			
	Crude De-Gummed			
	Subtotal	7,360	40,780	48140
Other	A20 Paste Pouch	0	30	30
	A28 Rice Bar		10	10
	A29 Wheat Bar		20	20
	Nonfat Dried Milk			

Fiscal Year 2014				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
	Potatoes (Flakes)			
	Rice, Bagged	1,810	33,385	35195
	Rice, Bagged (Par-Boiled)			
	Rice, Bulk		29,930	29930
	RUSF		1,110	1110
	RUTF		4,630	4630
	Soybean Meal		0	
	Soybeans, Bulk	0		
	Soybeans, Bagged			
	Subtotal	1,810	69,115	70925
Total		195,621	341,325	987,216

Fiscal Year 2015				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
Wheat/Wheat Products	Bulgur	1,830		1,830
	S.F. Bulgur	930		930
	High Energy Biscuits			
	Wheat Flour		18,190	18,190
	Wheat Flour Bread			
	Wheat Soya Blend		130	130
	Wheat Soya Milk			
	Wheat Hard Durum Bag			
	Wheat Hard Red Spr Bulk			
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bag			
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bnt			
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bulk	98,050	75,820	173,870
	Wheat Hard White Bnt			
	Wheat North Spr Bulk			
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bnt			
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bulk			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bag			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bnt			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bulk			
	Wheat Soft White Bag		2,040	2,040
	Wheat Soft White Bnt			
	Wheat Soft White Bulk	75,090	75,370	150,460
	AP Flour		3,890	

Fiscal Year 2014				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
	Subtotal	175,900	171,550	347,450
Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products	Corn Soya Blend			
	Corn Soya Blend Plus	46,970	9,570	56,540
	Corn Soya Milk		4,500	4,500
	Cornmeal	4,600	4,050	8,650
	Corn, Bagged			
	Corn, Bulk		5,330	5,330
	Corn Bulk w/bnt			
	Sorghum, Bagged	2,860	7,430	10,290
	Sorghum, Bulk	16,230	353,440	369,670
	Sorghum, Bulk bnt			
	Sorghum, White Bagged			
	S.F. Cornmeal		13,030	13,030
	S.F. Sorghum Grits			
	Subtotal	70,660	397,350	468,010
Pulses	Beans	2,500	230	2,730
	Peas	67,360	37,190	104,550
	Lentils	1,700	19,340	21,040
	Subtotal	71,560	56,760	128,320
Vegetable Oil	4 Liter	25,950	30,900	56,850
	4 Liter Plastic			
	20 Liter	680	90	770
	208 Liter			
	Bulk			
	Crude De-Gummed			
	Subtotal	26,630	30,990	57,620
Other	A20 Paste Pouch			
	A28 Rice Bar			
	A29 Wheat Bar			
	Nonfat Dried Milk			
	Potatoes (Flakes)			
	Rice, Bagged	5,070	33,200	38,270
	Rice, Bagged (Par-Boiled)			
	Rice, Bulk			

Fiscal Year 2014				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
	RUSF		3,310	3,310
	RUTF		4,080	4,080
	Soybean Meal			
	Soybeans, Bulk			
	Soybeans, Bagged			
	Subtotal	5,070	40,590	45,660
Total		349,820	697,240	1,047,060

Fiscal Year 2016 To Date				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
Wheat/Wheat Products	Bulgur			
	S.F. Bulgur	380		380
	High Energy Biscuits			
	Wheat Flour			
	Wheat Flour Bread			
	Wheat Soya Blend		1,150	1,150
	Wheat Soya Milk			
	Wheat Hard Durum Bag			
	Wheat Hard Red Spr Bulk			
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bag			
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bnt			
	Wheat Hard Red Win Bulk		413,570	413,570
	Wheat Hard White Bnt			
	Wheat North Spr Bulk			
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bnt			
	Wheat North Spr Dk Bulk			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bag			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bnt			
	Wheat Soft Red Win Bulk		20,000	20,000
	Wheat Soft White Bag	3,140		3,140
	Wheat Soft White Bnt			
	Wheat Soft White Bulk	15,650		15,650
	AP Flour		6,700	6,700
	Wheat Substitutable Bulk		23,000	23,000
	Subtotal	19,170	464,420	483,590

Fiscal Year 2014				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
Grains and Fortified/Blended Food Products	Corn Soya Blend			
	Corn Soya Blend Plus		29,610	29,610
	Corn Soya Milk			
	Cornmeal		23,050	23,050
	Corn, Bagged		1,970	1,970
	Corn, Bulk			
	Corn Bulk w/bnt			
	Sorghum, Bagged		28,440	28,440
	Sorghum, Bulk		346,770	346,770
	Sorghum, Bulk bnt			
	Sorghum, White Bagged			
	S.F. Cornmeal			
	S.F. Sorghum Grits			
	CSB+ Super Cereal		7,270	7,270
	Subtotal	0	437,110	437,110
Pulses	Beans	860	4,840	5,700
	Peas	990	38,570	39,560
	Lentils		9,400	9,400
	Subtotal	1,850	52,810	54,660
Vegetable Oil	4 Liter	900	49,310	50,210
	4 Liter Plastic	610	4,310	4,920
	20 Liter	60	100	160
	208 Liter			
	Bulk			
	Crude De-Gummed			
	Subtotal	1,570	53,720	55,290
Other	A20 Paste Pouch			
	A28 Rice Bar			
	A29 Wheat Bar			
	Nonfat Dried Milk			
	Potatoes (Flakes)			
	Rice, Bagged	1,220	37,280	38,500
	Rice, Bagged (Par-Boiled)			
	Rice, Bulk			
	RUSF		320	320
	RUTF			

Fiscal Year 2014				
Group	Commodity	Development	Emergency	Total
	Soybean Meal			
	Soybeans, Bulk			
	Soybeans, Bagged			
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,220</i>	<i>37,600</i>	<i>38,820</i>
<i>Total</i>				
		<i>23,810</i>	<i>1,045,660</i>	<i>1,069,470</i>

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI BAG-50 KG	1,050	\$ 1,216,212
ALGERIA	380	\$ 361,222
WEST BANK GAZA	670	\$ 854,990
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG	600	\$ 704,225
ALGERIA	380	\$ 440,010
YEMEN	220	\$ 264,216
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	2,900	\$ 3,877,882
YEMEN	2,900	\$ 3,877,882
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	6,800	\$ 7,157,121
GUATEMALA	1,700	\$ 1,672,128
MALAWI	3,210	\$ 3,284,745
YEMEN	1,890	\$ 2,200,247
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	8,940	\$ 3,636,026
ETHIOPIA	2,750	\$ 1,280,785
LIBERIA	460	\$ 190,233
MALI	1,800	\$ 706,692
MAURITANIA	610	\$ 252,266
SIERRA LEONE	1,160	\$ 451,087
ZIMBABWE	2,160	\$ 754,963
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	19,070	\$ 8,742,022
	1,500	\$ 651,755
BURKINA FASO	1,480	\$ 686,964
CHAD	1,000	\$ 463,290
FOREIGN-PREP	3,500	\$ 1,671,420
HAITI	6,640	\$ 3,135,078
MALI	650	\$ 293,137
NIGER	4,300	\$ 1,840,379
CORN, YELLOW BULK	12,420	\$ 3,734,663
SOMALIA	12,420	\$ 3,734,663
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	31,630	\$ 14,744,489
BURUNDI	3,240	\$ 1,429,662
C. AFRICAN REP.	1,990	\$ 1,153,879
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	12,610	\$ 5,629,979
KENYA	2,440	\$ 1,293,136
RWANDA	970	\$ 408,631
TANZANIA	4,040	\$ 1,874,328
UGANDA	6,340	\$ 2,954,874
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	1,080	\$ 665,986

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
GUATEMALA	1,560	\$ 1,255,514
HAITI	270	\$ 197,324
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	52,090	\$ 37,522,881
	19,000	\$ 14,046,970
BURKINA FASO	960	\$ 720,477
BURUNDI	4,300	\$ 2,982,755
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	2,180	\$ 1,502,151
ETHIOPIA	7,860	\$ 5,603,860
FOREIGN-PREP	10,590	\$ 7,294,270
LIBERIA	330	\$ 248,513
MADAGASCAR	1,040	\$ 777,942
MALAWI	2,280	\$ 1,693,474
MALI	320	\$ 227,312
MAURITANIA	300	\$ 225,921
NIGER	690	\$ 511,428
SIERRA LEONE	1,300	\$ 954,808
UGANDA	940	\$ 733,000
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	1,080	\$ 884,563
FOREIGN-PREP	1,000	\$ 819,040
HAITI	80	\$ 65,523
EMERGENCY FD, A20 PASTE POUCH-18-9/50 G	110	\$ 615,594
	110	\$ 615,594
EMERGENCY FD, A28 RICE BAR-24-9/55 G	110	\$ 652,632
	110	\$ 652,632
EMERGENCY FD, A29 WHEAT BAR-24-9/55 G	110	\$ 629,663
	110	\$ 629,663
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	500	\$ 1,992,766
	500	\$ 1,992,766
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	42,150	\$ 19,380,472
ALGERIA	6,100	\$ 2,811,386
DJIBOUTI	790	\$ 331,452
ECUADOR	270	\$ 122,610
KENYA	27,270	\$ 12,637,672
LIBERIA	1,900	\$ 826,961
YEMEN	5,820	\$ 2,650,392
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG	14,560	\$ 7,017,066
CHAD	3,530	\$ 1,739,536
WEST BANK GAZA	11,030	\$ 5,277,530

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
	2,250	\$ 1,179,266
ALGERIA	520	\$ 247,486
BANGLADESH	610	\$ 291,269
BURKINA FASO	340	\$ 171,772
CHAD	2,440	\$ 1,299,893
ETHIOPIA	8,150	\$ 5,054,806
FOREIGN-PREP	10,470	\$ 5,940,039
HAITI	450	\$ 243,238
LIBERIA	240	\$ 119,822
MAURITANIA	310	\$ 154,688
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	1,800	\$ 1,182,012
SIERRA LEONE	530	\$ 254,127
SUDAN	4,220	\$ 2,654,334
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	7,850	\$ 9,384,180
GUATEMALA	5,500	\$ 6,432,580
MADAGASCAR	2,350	\$ 2,951,600
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	470	\$ 732,934
UGANDA	470	\$ 732,934
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	2,040	\$ 3,225,738
HAITI	120	\$ 195,446
PAKISTAN	1,920	\$ 3,030,292
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	2,210	\$ 3,443,009
AFGHANISTAN	1,800	\$ 2,807,991
HAITI	410	\$ 635,018
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	49,441	\$ 82,182,786
	8,000	\$ 14,304,789
ALGERIA	530	\$ 898,074
BANGLADESH	260	\$ 413,369
BURKINA FASO	260	\$ 421,784
BURUNDI	500	\$ 813,467
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	210	\$ 341,621
ETHIOPIA	3,430	\$ 5,609,740
FOREIGN-PREP	22,550	\$ 37,282,612
GUATEMALA	190	\$ 331,704
KENYA	1,350	\$ 2,104,792

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
LIBERIA	190	\$ 304,154
MALAWI	830	\$ 1,385,608
MALI	70	\$ 118,807
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	7,410	\$ 11,895,350
SIERRA LEONE	480	\$ 783,557
SUDAN	2,000	\$ 3,265,385
Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
YEMEN	1,140	\$ 1,848,389
Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
GUATEMALA	150	\$ 227,045
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	1,000	\$ 1,705,042
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	70	\$ 119,880
GUATEMALA	200	\$ 355,828
LIBERIA	200	\$ 318,008
MADAGASCAR	380	\$ 659,746
MAURITANIA	150	\$ 251,580
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	6,720	\$ 4,054,023
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	180	\$ 101,250
FOREIGN-PREP	1,840	\$ 1,071,046
KENYA	3,240	\$ 1,988,070
MALI	500	\$ 307,105
UGANDA	960	\$ 586,552
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	1,760	\$ 961,109
COLOMBIA	530	\$ 291,857
HAITI	320	\$ 159,401
TANZANIA	910	\$ 509,850
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	69,830	\$ 45,074,770
	8,710	\$ 5,817,608
BANGLADESH	1,200	\$ 827,510
C. AFRICAN REP.	430	\$ 241,479
CHAD	1,540	\$ 886,233
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	790	\$ 554,075
ETHIOPIA	10,880	\$ 6,744,483
FOREIGN-PREP	21,350	\$ 13,698,249
KENYA	3,730	\$ 2,258,285
LIBERIA	700	\$ 393,106
PAKISTAN	9,400	\$ 6,623,025
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	7,510	\$ 4,700,920
SOMALIA	3,590	\$ 2,329,798
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	7,650	\$ 3,777,102

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	1,980	\$ 973,860
ETHIOPIA	940	\$ 457,702
FOREIGN-PREP	1,500	\$ 812,298
HAITI	200	\$ 96,018
ZIMBABWE	3,030	\$ 1,437,225
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	7,780	\$ 5,171,288
LIBERIA	7,780	\$ 5,171,288
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	9,330	\$ 4,970,121
NIGER	9,330	\$ 4,970,121
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	40,780	\$ 21,668,203
	1,000	\$ 528,790
ALGERIA	620	\$ 345,366
C. AFRICAN REP.	1,320	\$ 721,857
COLOMBIA	2,700	\$ 1,508,355
ETHIOPIA	130	\$ 77,653
FOREIGN-PREP	7,900	\$ 3,871,400
GUATEMALA	1,570	\$ 916,729
IVORY COAST	9,660	\$ 5,310,800
LIBERIA	4,630	\$ 2,556,408
MADAGASCAR	4,100	\$ 2,294,178
NEPAL	3,550	\$ 1,869,177
PAKISTAN	1,420	\$ 691,896
SIERRA LEONE	2,180	\$ 975,594
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	5,830	\$ 3,428,163
BURKINA FASO	5,830	\$ 3,428,163
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,180	\$ 620,645
MADAGASCAR	1,180	\$ 620,645
RICE, MILLED BULK	63,040	\$ 32,055,018
GHANA	9,210	\$ 4,553,148
MALI	6,000	\$ 2,966,220
MAURITANIA	3,270	\$ 1,616,590
PAKISTAN	44,560	\$ 22,919,060
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	20,970	\$ 7,316,265
	13,000	\$ 4,448,980
DJIBOUTI	790	\$ 255,368
MADAGASCAR	1,130	\$ 393,100
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	6,050	\$ 2,218,818
SORGHUM BULK	287,010	\$ 85,106,944
CHAD	21,420	\$ 6,203,715
FOREIGN-PREP	83,700	\$ 23,984,495

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
KENYA	8,670	\$ 2,737,553
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	35,000	\$ 10,926,825
SUDAN	135,990	\$ 40,618,583
UGANDA	2,230	\$ 635,773
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	462,700	\$ 145,158,463
BANGLADESH	7,150	\$ 1,847,540
BURUNDI	3,780	\$ 1,174,937
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	47,460	\$ 14,726,838
ETHIOPIA	307,830	\$ 98,085,908
MADAGASCAR	10,000	\$ 2,926,600
MALAWI	19,240	\$ 5,549,586
MOZAMBIQUE	39,120	\$ 11,417,172
SIERRA LEONE	6,000	\$ 1,787,760
UGANDA	5,120	\$ 1,369,293
YEMEN	17,000	\$ 6,272,830
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	132,600	\$ 33,707,119
	6,000	\$ 1,586,940
AFGHANISTAN	28,080	\$ 7,110,153
BANGLADESH	63,140	\$ 16,241,439
PAKISTAN	11,480	\$ 2,678,628
YEMEN	23,900	\$ 6,089,959
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,700	\$ 1,343,874
	490	\$ 381,666
HAITI	1,210	\$ 962,208
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	170	\$ 128,323
YEMEN	170	\$ 128,323
Grand Total	1,411,571	\$ 628,862,016

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	230	\$ 213,231
GUATEMALA	230	\$ 213,231
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	820	\$ 1,056,148
GUATEMALA	460	\$ 603,846
NICARAGUA	360	\$ 452,302
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	2,820	\$ 2,897,555
CAMEROON	300	\$ 270,077
CONGO-REPUB. OF	790	\$ 753,199
GUINEA-BISSAU	1,420	\$ 1,530,241

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
HAITI	90	\$ 99,374
TANZANIA	220	\$ 244,663
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	50	\$ 66,489
CAMBODIA	50	\$ 66,489
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	9,100	\$ 3,533,945
KENYA	4,850	\$ 1,847,171
LIBERIA	3,340	\$ 1,306,147
SENEGAL	610	\$ 243,455
SIERRA LEONE	300	\$ 137,172
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,060	\$ 564,300
BURKINA FASO	1,060	\$ 564,300
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	4,460	\$ 2,222,574
UGANDA	4,460	\$ 2,222,574
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	5,530	\$ 4,435,843
CAMBODIA	500	\$ 366,875
GUATEMALA	320	\$ 252,523
LAOS	1,170	\$ 987,995
NEPAL	3,540	\$ 2,828,450
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	17,200	\$13,154,886
ANGOLA	1,800	\$ 1,457,043
BURKINA FASO	350	\$ 270,321
KENYA	290	\$ 200,181
MALAWI	5,590	\$ 4,278,195
MOZAMBIQUE	7,650	\$ 5,863,980
SIERRA LEONE	280	\$ 229,218
UGANDA	1,240	\$ 855,947
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	580	\$ 286,378
GUATEMALA	300	\$ 156,487
LIBERIA	280	\$ 129,891
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	440	\$ 234,680
BURKINA FASO	200	\$ 105,126
SENEGAL	160	\$ 82,098
SIERRA LEONE	80	\$ 47,456
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	100	\$ 249,379
TANZANIA	100	\$ 249,379
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,980	\$ 3,074,009
BURKINA FASO	100	\$ 151,027
GUATEMALA	410	\$ 649,950
MALI	460	\$ 729,914
NEPAL	340	\$ 513,400
NICARAGUA	70	\$ 111,089
PAKISTAN	350	\$ 520,462
SIERRA LEONE	80	\$ 126,934
UGANDA	170	\$ 271,232

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	2,060	\$ 3,305,998
AFGHANISTAN	380	\$ 636,204
HAITI	460	\$ 757,177
LAOS	250	\$ 399,780
MALI	280	\$ 447,839
PAKISTAN	590	\$ 900,370
SENEGAL	100	\$ 164,629
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	570	\$ 907,344
BURKINA FASO	270	\$ 431,798
GUATEMALA	40	\$ 67,692
MALI	180	\$ 275,931
NEPAL	10	\$ 15,447
NICARAGUA	70	\$ 116,476
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	760	\$ 1,243,354
CAMBODIA	130	\$ 206,385
KENYA	370	\$ 613,332
LIBERIA	190	\$ 314,961
NICARAGUA	70	\$ 108,676
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	1,800	\$ 2,941,631
CAMEROON	100	\$ 162,572
CONGO-REPUBLIC OF	750	\$ 1,250,560
GUINEA-BISSAU	950	\$ 1,528,499
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	420	\$ 291,144
MALI	420	\$ 291,144
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	3,480	\$ 2,049,842
CAMBODIA	150	\$ 105,615
KENYA	2,740	\$ 1,595,208
LIBERIA	590	\$ 349,019
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	760	\$ 381,307
UGANDA	760	\$ 381,307
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	850	\$ 762,961
AFGHANISTAN	850	\$ 762,961
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	1,050	\$ 1,993,248
CONGO-REPUBLIC OF	570	\$ 1,027,366
GUINEA-BISSAU	480	\$ 965,882
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	240	\$ 481,921
CAMEROON	240	\$ 481,921
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,050	\$ 2,432,052
CAMEROON	1,650	\$ 1,008,203
CONGO-REPUBLIC OF	940	\$ 578,782
GUATEMALA	570	\$ 346,253
HAITI	380	\$ 213,632
NICARAGUA	510	\$ 285,182

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	850	\$ 625,881
AFGHANISTAN	850	\$ 625,881
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	830	\$ 536,632
TANZANIA	830	\$ 536,632
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,310	\$ 1,941,138
HAITI	4,310	\$ 1,941,138
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,770	\$ 1,483,390
CAMBODIA	2,770	\$ 1,483,390
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	740	\$ 260,167
TANZANIA	740	\$ 260,167
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50 LB	70	\$ 42,988
LIBERIA	70	\$ 42,988
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE BAG-20 KG	70	\$ 345,006
CONGO-REPUBLIC OF	70	\$ 345,006
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	3,980	\$ 2,455,660
GUATEMALA	3,980	\$ 2,455,660
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	10,440	\$ 2,975,296
BANGLADESH	10,440	\$ 2,975,296
Grand Total	84,470	\$59,446,378

Food for Progress: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	13,740	\$ 16,537,909
BANGLADESH	2,520	\$ 2,963,848
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,820	\$ 2,181,525
MOZAMBIQUE	4,500	\$ 5,629,500
UGANDA	4,900	\$ 5,763,037
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,640	\$ 2,622,450
AFGHANISTAN	1,640	\$ 2,622,450
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	200	\$ 318,339
BENIN	200	\$ 318,339
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	6,600	\$ 3,294,984
BENIN	6,600	\$ 3,294,984
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	11,000	\$ 6,993,603
LIBERIA	11,000	\$ 6,993,603
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	42,410	\$ 17,998,216
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	22,410	\$ 10,164,616
PHILIPPINES	20,000	\$ 7,833,600
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,447,740
AFGHANISTAN	2,000	\$ 1,447,740

Food for Progress: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2012

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING BULK	20,620	\$ 8,472,552
HONDURAS	20,620	\$ 8,472,552
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	10,000	\$ 3,869,000
MOZAMBIQUE	10,000	\$ 3,869,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	123,340	\$ 40,368,082
BANGLADESH	35,000	\$ 9,643,550
KENYA	22,000	\$ 6,678,870
MOZAMBIQUE	10,000	\$ 3,650,000
TANZANIA	6,340	\$ 1,970,662
JORDAN	50,000	\$ 18,425,000
Grand Total	231,550	\$ 101,922,874

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	820	\$ 884,213
HAITI	820	\$ 884,213
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG	1,740	\$ 2,035,715
ALGERIA	740	\$ 872,997
NIGER	1,000	\$ 1,162,718
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 305,588
YEMEN	210	\$ 305,588
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	8,560	\$ 7,674,280
BURUNDI	810	\$ 705,407
C. AFRICAN REP.	220	\$ 214,570
COLOMBIA	1,060	\$ 936,879
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	4,320	\$ 3,763,990
GUATEMALA	1,960	\$ 1,889,335
MALAWI	190	\$ 164,099
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	15,660	\$ 6,915,348
	80	\$ 32,834
ETHIOPIA	2,020	\$ 816,999
FOREIGN-PREP	6,000	\$ 2,848,613
HAITI	1,510	\$ 608,933
NIGER	5,300	\$ 2,303,652
SIERRA LEONE	750	\$ 304,317
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	11,560	\$ 5,841,720
	2,970	\$ 1,472,734

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
BURKINA FASO	890	\$ 423,746
CHAD	1,000	\$ 540,150
HAITI	5,020	\$ 2,548,500
NIGER	1,680	\$ 856,589
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	6,860	\$ 2,252,344
SOMALIA	6,860	\$ 2,252,344
CORN, YELLOW BULK	9,060	\$ 2,946,221
SOMALIA	9,060	\$ 2,946,221
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	32,240	\$ 17,556,478
BURUNDI	3,100	\$ 1,698,625
C. AFRICAN REP.	620	\$ 335,206
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	22,590	\$ 12,371,748
TANZANIA	3,310	\$ 1,778,987
UGANDA	2,620	\$ 1,371,911
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	770	\$ 522,948
BURKINA FASO	770	\$ 522,948
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	790	\$ 622,106
GUATEMALA	790	\$ 622,106
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	12,460	\$ 9,520,920
BURUNDI	2,000	\$ 1,500,038
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	2,120	\$ 1,634,590
ETHIOPIA	5,340	\$ 4,040,117
GUATEMALA	450	\$ 346,665
MADAGASCAR	620	\$ 471,181
MALAWI	830	\$ 661,203
UGANDA	1,100	\$ 867,126
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	52,570	\$ 44,390,072
	3,550	\$ 3,023,749
BURKINA FASO	880	\$ 780,711
BURUNDI	690	\$ 644,179
CHAD	3,000	\$ 2,754,335
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	550	\$ 470,943
ETHIOPIA	4,680	\$ 4,206,173
FOREIGN-PREP	25,470	\$ 20,876,037
GUATEMALA	900	\$ 673,812
HAITI	3,100	\$ 2,613,783
IVORY COAST	640	\$ 546,804
LIBERIA	280	\$ 215,554
MALAWI	1,730	\$ 1,452,045
MALI	150	\$ 140,553

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
NIGER	3,500	\$ 2,905,543
SIERRA LEONE	580	\$ 479,167
SOMALIA	2,550	\$ 2,306,839
TANZANIA	320	\$ 299,846
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-135/100 G	200	\$ 688,014
	200	\$ 688,014
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	2,880	\$ 10,564,133
	1,600	\$ 5,842,661
FOREIGN-PREP	1,280	\$ 4,721,472
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	24,980	\$ 12,869,863
DJIBOUTI	1,660	\$ 756,205
KENYA	23,320	\$ 12,113,659
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	26,250	\$ 15,517,930
	3,990	\$ 2,583,796
ALGERIA	1,480	\$ 824,941
BANGLADESH	200	\$ 124,980
BURKINA FASO	180	\$ 107,246
ETHIOPIA	3,800	\$ 2,205,240
FOREIGN-PREP	8,540	\$ 5,008,620
HAITI	560	\$ 303,832
NIGER	190	\$ 112,229
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	7,250	\$ 4,207,987
SIERRA LEONE	60	\$ 39,060
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	5,720	\$ 6,523,250
GUATEMALA	3,000	\$ 3,472,770
MADAGASCAR	2,720	\$ 3,050,480
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	3,230	\$ 4,615,411
GUATEMALA	160	\$ 225,613
HAITI	1,490	\$ 2,177,037
NIGER	30	\$ 45,303
PAKISTAN	1,550	\$ 2,167,457
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	5,390	\$ 8,047,600
AFGHANISTAN	4,610	\$ 6,888,669
BANGLADESH	740	\$ 1,101,030
PAKISTAN	40	\$ 57,901
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	3,310	\$ 4,725,522
AFGHANISTAN	40	\$ 57,901
ALGERIA	1,030	\$ 1,446,245
BANGLADESH	910	\$ 1,302,508

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	140	\$ 196,586
HAITI	100	\$ 144,922
PAKISTAN	1,090	\$ 1,577,360
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	62,941	\$ 94,322,342
	3,330	\$ 5,355,273
BURKINA FASO	590	\$ 907,577
BURUNDI	770	\$ 1,152,356
CHAD	2,050	\$ 3,159,728
COLOMBIA	890	\$ 1,412,511
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	300	\$ 450,953
ETHIOPIA	6,830	\$ 10,140,686
FOREIGN-PREP	33,770	\$ 50,279,815
IVORY COAST	1,000	\$ 1,641,267
KENYA	1,550	\$ 2,242,207
MALAWI	310	\$ 497,019
MALI	200	\$ 298,479
MAURITANIA	250	\$ 373,091
NEPAL	60	\$ 89,282
NIGER	1,100	\$ 1,624,896
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	3,870	\$ 5,690,170
RWANDA	690	\$ 1,041,174
SIERRA LEONE	570	\$ 890,139
SOMALIA	2,350	\$ 3,514,579
SUDAN	1,950	\$ 2,755,230
TANZANIA	110	\$ 162,865
UGANDA	400	\$ 643,046
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	460	\$ 700,853
GUATEMALA	460	\$ 700,853
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	540	\$ 853,044
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	80	\$ 130,811
GUATEMALA	200	\$ 295,930
LIBERIA	150	\$ 247,678
MADAGASCAR	110	\$ 178,626
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,890	\$ 1,676,963
KENYA	1,810	\$ 1,613,533
NIGER	80	\$ 63,430
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	770	\$ 556,823
TANZANIA	770	\$ 556,823
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	90,980	\$ 55,005,520
	3,630	\$ 2,280,603

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
AFGHANISTAN	2,690	\$ 1,473,981
BANGLADESH	1,220	\$ 788,004
BURKINA FASO	960	\$ 615,866
CHAD	2,130	\$ 1,355,182
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	2,250	\$ 1,361,890
DJIBOUTI	170	\$ 107,335
ETHIOPIA	21,950	\$ 13,420,497
FOREIGN-PREP	30,760	\$ 18,164,531
IVORY COAST	1,200	\$ 835,184
KENYA	6,270	\$ 3,846,305
LIBERIA	470	\$ 327,305
MALI	650	\$ 380,712
MAURITANIA	400	\$ 234,284
NEPAL	210	\$ 120,809
NIGER	530	\$ 320,176
PAKISTAN	3,230	\$ 1,944,672
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	530	\$ 322,406
RWANDA	640	\$ 369,735
SOMALIA	4,030	\$ 2,480,388
SRI LANKA	250	\$ 138,595
SUDAN	6,440	\$ 3,886,738
YEMEN	370	\$ 230,324
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	9,120	\$ 4,668,296
AFGHANISTAN	2,610	\$ 1,472,140
ALGERIA	750	\$ 370,386
HAITI	500	\$ 274,550
SOMALIA	2,000	\$ 1,066,654
UGANDA	1,160	\$ 594,466
ZIMBABWE	2,100	\$ 890,100
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	2,270	\$ 1,595,691
LIBERIA	2,270	\$ 1,595,691
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	33,180	\$ 19,007,615
	3,000	\$ 1,775,340
ALGERIA	1,110	\$ 639,305
BURKINA FASO	670	\$ 361,793
BURUNDI	980	\$ 540,686
COLOMBIA	1,390	\$ 792,592
ETHIOPIA	130	\$ 78,134
FOREIGN-PREP	1,020	\$ 608,787
GUATEMALA	2,620	\$ 1,464,563

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
IVORY COAST	5,300	\$ 3,313,664
MADAGASCAR	620	\$ 372,552
MALI	2,500	\$ 1,352,806
MAURITANIA	2,000	\$ 1,059,980
NEPAL	1,290	\$ 744,636
NIGER	6,800	\$ 3,701,769
RWANDA	2,650	\$ 1,520,890
SRI LANKA	1,100	\$ 680,119
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	2,180	\$ 1,289,797
C. AFRICAN REP.	2,180	\$ 1,289,797
RICE, MILLED BULK	38,150	\$ 23,586,715
PAKISTAN	38,150	\$ 23,586,715
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	32,660	\$ 11,025,860
	6,850	\$ 2,008,486
CHAD	16,460	\$ 5,984,445
DJIBOUTI	1,300	\$ 415,766
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	5,340	\$ 1,621,401
UGANDA	2,710	\$ 995,762
SORGHUM BULK	268,110	\$ 71,841,149
	1,200	\$ 267,516
FOREIGN-PREP	34,320	\$ 8,965,407
KENYA	37,700	\$ 11,237,576
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	57,160	\$ 14,355,012
SOMALIA	6,070	\$ 1,879,940
SUDAN	127,260	\$ 34,068,743
ZIMBABWE	4,400	\$ 1,066,956
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	6,510	\$ 2,405,068
BANGLADESH	6,510	\$ 2,405,068
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	305,630	\$100,864,389
BURUNDI	4,330	\$ 1,528,923
ETHIOPIA	223,530	\$ 74,650,103
MALAWI	15,000	\$ 4,881,000
SYRIA	47,380	\$ 15,109,181
YEMEN	15,390	\$ 4,695,181
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG	2,270	\$ 826,280
BANGLADESH	2,270	\$ 826,280
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	112,380	\$ 38,048,175
	31,500	\$ 9,907,380
AFGHANISTAN	19,280	\$ 8,017,253
BANGLADESH	25,190	\$ 7,897,450

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
YEMEN	36,410	\$ 12,226,092
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,350	\$ 1,168,300
HAITI	1,350	\$ 1,168,300
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,540	\$ 2,233,296
DJIBOUTI	170	\$ 142,746
PAKISTAN	2,370	\$ 2,090,550
Grand Total	1,199,192	\$596,695,850

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	1,730	\$ 1,526,375
HAITI	1,730	\$ 1,526,375
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	170	\$ 261,818
NICARAGUA	170	\$ 261,818
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,870	\$ 1,930,812
GUATEMALA	140	\$ 149,293
GUINEA-BISSAU	1,420	\$ 1,455,978
HAITI	80	\$ 71,553
NICARAGUA	80	\$ 86,640
TANZANIA	150	\$ 167,348
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	520	\$ 534,706
GUATEMALA	290	\$ 299,110
NICARAGUA	230	\$ 235,596
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	3,150	\$ 1,269,545
LIBERIA	2,080	\$ 849,992
SENEGAL	630	\$ 245,703
SIERRA LEONE	440	\$ 173,850
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,100	\$ 508,427
BURKINA FASO	1,100	\$ 508,427
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	840	\$ 490,835
UGANDA	840	\$ 490,835
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	2,210	\$ 1,670,361
CAMBODIA	570	\$ 415,000
HONDURAS	1,640	\$ 1,255,361
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	11,970	\$ 8,873,777
ANGOLA	2,500	\$ 1,894,801
BURKINA FASO	250	\$ 185,600
ETHIOPIA	3,550	\$ 2,636,895
GUATEMALA	230	\$ 189,566
HONDURAS	1,640	\$ 1,049,300
LAOS	1,910	\$ 1,485,369

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
MOZAMBIQUE	1,450	\$ 1,105,592
SIERRA LEONE	440	\$ 326,656
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	10,050	\$ 7,403,494
ETHIOPIA	4,000	\$ 2,799,124
MALAWI	2,690	\$ 1,911,148
NEPAL	2,650	\$ 2,142,568
NICARAGUA	710	\$ 550,654
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 198,796
KYRGYZSTAN	360	\$ 198,796
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	740	\$ 422,617
BURKINA FASO	190	\$ 106,879
CAMBODIA	70	\$ 41,621
LAOS	150	\$ 82,521
SENEGAL	170	\$ 95,294
SIERRA LEONE	160	\$ 96,302
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	60	\$ 115,800
TANZANIA	60	\$ 115,800
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	200	\$ 395,844
KYRGYZSTAN	50	\$ 104,937
LAOS	150	\$ 290,907
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	720	\$ 1,076,630
CAMBODIA	260	\$ 363,769
HAITI	220	\$ 351,843
NICARAGUA	140	\$ 219,987
SIERRA LEONE	100	\$ 141,032
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	380	\$ 612,693
GUATEMALA	310	\$ 513,968
SENEGAL	70	\$ 98,725
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	500	\$ 727,055
AFGHANISTAN	200	\$ 303,992
BURKINA FASO	130	\$ 183,338
NEPAL	170	\$ 239,726
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	3,040	\$ 4,383,746
CAMBODIA	70	\$ 98,818
ETHIOPIA	1,610	\$ 2,329,093
HONDURAS	880	\$ 1,257,558
KENYA	170	\$ 231,501
LAOS	110	\$ 176,842
LIBERIA	200	\$ 289,935
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	950	\$ 1,446,171
GUINEA-BISSAU	950	\$ 1,446,171

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 136,373
LAOS	150	\$ 136,373
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,100	\$ 1,093,320
CAMBODIA	210	\$ 102,140
KENYA	1,200	\$ 619,227
KYRGYZSTAN	80	\$ 48,202
LIBERIA	610	\$ 323,751
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	40	\$ 24,168
UGANDA	40	\$ 24,168
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	830	\$ 768,106
AFGHANISTAN	830	\$ 768,106
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	1,010	\$ 1,515,361
GUINEA-BISSAU	480	\$ 726,331
NICARAGUA	530	\$ 789,030
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	240	\$ 481,136
CAMEROON	240	\$ 481,136
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	7,910	\$ 4,773,360
CAMEROON	130	\$ 76,493
CONGO-REPUB. OF	320	\$ 188,291
GUATEMALA	690	\$ 421,169
GUINEA-BISSAU	1,900	\$ 1,093,053
HAITI	370	\$ 217,712
HONDURAS	560	\$ 338,486
KYRGYZSTAN	180	\$ 109,559
LAOS	990	\$ 647,252
MALI	2,100	\$ 1,272,502
NICARAGUA	670	\$ 408,843
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	890	\$ 814,766
AFGHANISTAN	890	\$ 814,766
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PREL BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 246,431
TANZANIA	360	\$ 246,431
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	5,970	\$ 3,417,584
CAMBODIA	2,600	\$ 1,503,424
HAITI	3,370	\$ 1,914,160
SALMON, KETA CAN-24/14.75 OZ	90	\$ 339,860
CAMBODIA	90	\$ 339,860
SALMON, PINK CAN-24/14.75 OZ	10	\$ 55,768
CAMBODIA	10	\$ 55,768
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 95,978
TANZANIA	320	\$ 95,978
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	12,710	\$ 4,032,248
BANGLADESH	12,710	\$ 4,032,248
Grand Total	73,190	\$ 51,643,960

Food for Progress: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2013

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	21,550	\$ 22,349,269
MOZAMBIQUE	13,870	\$ 14,729,156
NICARAGUA	3,500	\$ 3,660,650
SENEGAL	4,180	\$ 3,959,463
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	4,260	\$ 6,618,355
MALI	4,260	\$ 6,618,355
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	51,600	\$ 28,073,437
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	16,990	\$ 9,420,955
GUATEMALA	12,000	\$ 6,150,600
HONDURAS	7,510	\$ 4,164,295
NICARAGUA	6,000	\$ 3,263,700
SENEGAL	9,100	\$ 5,073,887
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	50,530	\$ 16,719,527
BURKINA FASO	10,000	\$ 3,375,900
KENYA	10,530	\$ 3,701,927
TANZANIA	30,000	\$ 9,641,700
Grand Total	127,940	\$ 73,760,588

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	4,190	\$ 4,411,135
MALI	4,190	\$ 4,411,135
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 145,285
WEST BANK GAZA	210	\$ 145,285
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 69,666
MADAGASCAR	70	\$ 69,666
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	4,510	\$ 3,326,191
BURUNDI	720	\$ 650,951
GUATEMALA	2,930	\$ 2,116,159
MALAWI	860	\$ 559,081
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	4,920	\$ 1,812,502
ETHIOPIA	1,920	\$ 703,646
HAITI	2,000	\$ 709,243
LIBERIA	420	\$ 164,585
SIERRA LEONE	580	\$ 235,028
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	2,380	\$ 995,354
BURKINA FASO	110	\$ 53,768
BURUNDI	220	\$ 88,888
NIGER	2,050	\$ 852,698

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
CORN, YELLOW BULK	5,330	\$ 1,059,444
SOMALIA	5,330	\$ 1,059,444
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	33,790	\$ 13,555,800
BURUNDI	3,890	\$ 1,600,660
C. AFRICAN REP.	4,560	\$ 1,873,864
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	16,700	\$ 6,840,808
TANZANIA	2,770	\$ 1,177,257
UGANDA	5,870	\$ 2,063,212
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	13,530	\$ 7,247,686
BURKINA FASO	500	\$ 276,590
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	13,030	\$ 6,971,096
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	5,130	\$ 3,135,612
BURUNDI	300	\$ 194,949
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	4,500	\$ 2,735,186
GUATEMALA	330	\$ 205,478
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	80,490	\$ 47,786,057
BURKINA FASO	620	\$ 411,107
BURUNDI	4,080	\$ 2,068,783
CAMEROON	240	\$ 137,909
CHAD	660	\$ 392,080
ETHIOPIA	9,480	\$ 5,483,082
FOREIGN-PREP	22,900	\$ 14,037,473
GUATEMALA	2,190	\$ 1,356,555
HAITI	2,720	\$ 1,534,794
IVORY COAST	310	\$ 212,601
LIBERIA	200	\$ 144,496
MADAGASCAR	3,080	\$ 1,617,121
MALAWI	1,670	\$ 882,958
MALI	2,400	\$ 1,771,950
MAURITANIA	500	\$ 233,920
NIGER	12,620	\$ 7,193,320
SIERRA LEONE	250	\$ 161,978
SOMALIA	3,260	\$ 2,063,705
UGANDA	2,730	\$ 1,658,194
ZIMBABWE	4,580	\$ 2,658,044
(blank)	6,000	\$ 3,765,989
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG	4,500	\$ 9,170,805
(blank)	4,500	\$ 9,170,805
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G	4,880	\$ 15,096,462
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	180	\$ 448,838

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
(blank)	4,700	\$ 14,647,625
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92		
G	9,160	\$ 30,613,464
AFGHANISTAN	300	\$ 1,022,141
BURUNDI	50	\$ 168,488
KENYA	80	\$ 269,562
PAKISTAN	530	\$ 1,766,511
SUDAN	250	\$ 835,279
(blank)	7,950	\$ 26,551,484
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	23,250	\$ 11,071,004
DJIBOUTI	800	\$ 388,648
KENYA	22,450	\$ 10,682,356
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG	6,400	\$ 2,992,355
KENYA	1,870	\$ 854,129
WEST BANK GAZA	4,530	\$ 2,138,225
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	34,170	\$ 23,704,036
AFGHANISTAN	632	\$ 473,893
ALGERIA	990	\$ 534,700
BANGLADESH	130	\$ 68,431
BURKINA FASO	70	\$ 37,800
FOREIGN-PREP	13,000	\$ 8,097,103
HAITI	610	\$ 390,777
MAURITANIA	120	\$ 61,756
NIGER	150	\$ 91,065
SIERRA LEONE	120	\$ 60,800
SUDAN	13,950	\$ 11,314,663
UGANDA	1,430	\$ 901,834
(blank)	2,968	\$ 1,671,216
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L		
670-719	5,190	\$ 6,184,721
AFGHANISTAN	3,080	\$ 3,869,741
BURUNDI	260	\$ 262,361
GUATEMALA	160	\$ 182,403
HAITI	410	\$ 447,514
MADAGASCAR	470	\$ 516,163
NIGER	380	\$ 413,890
UGANDA	430	\$ 492,650
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L		
720-799	1,470	\$ 1,958,589
AFGHANISTAN	1,470	\$ 1,958,589
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L		
800-899	570	\$ 759,474

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
BANGLADESH	570	\$ 759,474
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	85,032	\$ 112,740,763
AFGHANISTAN	2,350	\$ 2,790,376
BURKINA FASO	910	\$ 1,208,192
BURUNDI	130	\$ 160,394
C. AFRICAN REP.	250	\$ 309,593
CAMEROON	490	\$ 586,369
CHAD	1,650	\$ 2,006,583
COLOMBIA	200	\$ 246,844
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	1,970	\$ 2,693,038
ETHIOPIA	8,040	\$ 10,074,180
FOREIGN-PREP	45,000	\$ 60,921,573
GUATEMALA	340	\$ 429,538
HAITI	270	\$ 380,526
KENYA	880	\$ 1,025,445
LIBERIA	740	\$ 956,397
MALAWI	1,070	\$ 1,272,424
MALI	2,240	\$ 2,988,275
MAURITANIA	160	\$ 194,057
NIGER	890	\$ 1,094,300
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	840	\$ 1,080,820
SIERRA LEONE	270	\$ 374,216
SOMALIA	2,190	\$ 2,798,067
SUDAN	1,040	\$ 1,211,775
UGANDA	600	\$ 802,290
ZIMBABWE	1,270	\$ 1,699,076
(blank)	11,240	\$ 15,436,416
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	940	\$ 1,369,538
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	110	\$ 181,910
GUATEMALA	450	\$ 668,481
MADAGASCAR	190	\$ 255,398
ZIMBABWE	190	\$ 263,749
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	910	\$ 585,699
ALGERIA	560	\$ 428,777
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	350	\$ 156,922
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	146,980	\$ 75,317,426
AFGHANISTAN	370	\$ 217,004
BANGLADESH	570	\$ 313,819
BURKINA FASO	2,130	\$ 1,187,542
BURUNDI	50	\$ 27,573

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
C. AFRICAN REP.	610	\$ 335,274
CAMEROON	1,420	\$ 758,085
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	2,920	\$ 1,552,771
ETHIOPIA	59,090	\$ 30,021,826
FOREIGN-PREP	47,900	\$ 24,919,065
KENYA	9,630	\$ 4,740,622
LIBERIA	530	\$ 286,847
MADAGASCAR	450	\$ 225,633
MALAWI	850	\$ 447,358
MALI	2,300	\$ 1,193,945
NIGER	750	\$ 401,937
PAKISTAN	4,330	\$ 2,147,024
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	1,400	\$ 694,647
SOMALIA	2,500	\$ 1,307,052
SUDAN	1,890	\$ 826,728
YEMEN	1,040	\$ 513,562
(blank)	6,250	\$ 3,199,111
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	2,510	\$ 973,166
UGANDA	910	\$ 350,820
ZIMBABWE	1,600	\$ 622,346
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	10,060	\$ 6,367,508
CAMEROON	9,800	\$ 6,218,762
ETHIOPIA	260	\$ 148,746
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	35,880	\$ 18,844,168
BURKINA FASO	790	\$ 447,399
C. AFRICAN REP.	4,840	\$ 2,444,971
FOREIGN-PREP	8,500	\$ 4,765,217
GUATEMALA	3,790	\$ 1,918,547
IVORY COAST	3,160	\$ 1,780,214
LIBERIA	5,060	\$ 2,583,352
MADAGASCAR	2,130	\$ 1,001,548
NIGER	4,470	\$ 2,090,316
SENEGAL	1,140	\$ 639,369
(blank)	2,000	\$ 1,173,235
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	6,460	\$ 3,429,539
BURKINA FASO	1,100	\$ 636,528
COLOMBIA	1,000	\$ 584,699
MADAGASCAR	700	\$ 353,611
MAURITANIA	1,600	\$ 710,224
NIGER	2,060	\$ 1,144,477

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Cost
RICE, MILLED BULK	12,780	\$ 7,168,120
PAKISTAN	12,780	\$ 7,168,120
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	9,460	\$ 2,584,483
CHAD	1,070	\$ 252,156
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	1,500	\$ 353,490
KENYA	1,730	\$ 512,080
SOMALIA	2,850	\$ 834,309
ZIMBABWE	2,310	\$ 632,448
SORGHUM BULK	574,830	\$ 134,724,122
CHAD	7,960	\$ 1,977,344
DJIBOUTI	2,030	\$ 449,138
ETHIOPIA	135,630	\$ 31,411,037
FOREIGN-PREP	100,000	\$ 24,070,200
KENYA	62,210	\$ 15,253,938
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	51,060	\$ 12,116,370
SOMALIA	28,210	\$ 6,999,999
SUDAN	178,990	\$ 40,423,230
UGANDA	4,760	\$ 1,159,964
ZIMBABWE	3,980	\$ 862,904
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	1,700	\$ 691,866
BANGLADESH	1,700	\$ 691,866
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	305,870	\$ 76,174,114
ETHIOPIA	275,770	\$ 68,603,012
WEST BANK GAZA	9,720	\$ 3,280,500
(blank)	20,380	\$ 4,290,601
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG	2,920	\$ 1,139,720
BANGLADESH	880	\$ 395,120
MAURITANIA	2,040	\$ 744,600
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	237,700	\$ 58,416,514
AFGHANISTAN	46,080	\$ 11,821,723
BANGLADESH	58,050	\$ 17,251,796
YEMEN	58,480	\$ 13,693,177
(blank)	75,090	\$ 15,649,818
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	450	\$ 350,801
DJIBOUTI	260	\$ 198,879
PAKISTAN	190	\$ 151,922
Grand Total	1,678,623	\$ 685,973,188

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 275,377
GUATEMALA	290	\$ 275,377
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,220	\$ 1,052,500
CAMEROON	270	\$ 262,252
CONGO-REPUB. OF	340	\$ 268,221
GUATEMALA	420	\$ 372,129
TANZANIA	190	\$ 149,898
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 304,401
NICARAGUA	290	\$ 304,401
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	14,170	\$ 5,948,544
KENYA	11,520	\$ 4,749,925
LIBERIA	2,070	\$ 949,509
SIERRA LEONE	580	\$ 249,110
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	700	\$ 219,450
GUATEMALA	700	\$ 219,450
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	3,630	\$ 2,308,857
CAMBODIA	710	\$ 459,742
GUATEMALA	480	\$ 297,345
HONDURAS	70	\$ 46,691
MOZAMBIQUE	1,500	\$ 940,964
NICARAGUA	560	\$ 356,233
SIERRA LEONE	310	\$ 207,883
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	8,360	\$ 5,217,080
GUATEMALA	180	\$ 112,729
LAOS	2,000	\$ 1,022,400
MALAWI	5,280	\$ 3,535,395
NEPAL	900	\$ 546,557
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	590	\$ 302,278
GUATEMALA	210	\$ 99,391
KYRGYZSTAN	380	\$ 202,887
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	410	\$ 238,863
CAMBODIA	70	\$ 44,450
LAOS	70	\$ 55,304
SENEGAL	80	\$ 42,979
SIERRA LEONE	190	\$ 96,131
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	30	\$ 59,100
TANZANIA	30	\$ 59,100
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	50	\$ 98,613
KYRGYZSTAN	50	\$ 98,613
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,090	\$ 1,350,710
GUATEMALA	180	\$ 238,979
LAOS	330	\$ 423,331
NEPAL	380	\$ 435,139

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
NICARAGUA	200	\$ 253,261
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,340	\$ 1,993,291
CAMBODIA	270	\$ 403,543
GUATEMALA	50	\$ 72,663
KENYA	210	\$ 317,372
LAOS	230	\$ 321,595
LIBERIA	220	\$ 332,497
MALI	240	\$ 365,763
SENEGAL	50	\$ 75,302
SIERRA LEONE	70	\$ 104,556
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	560	\$ 831,029
CAMEROON	90	\$ 128,257
CONGO-REPUBLIC OF	140	\$ 211,484
GUATEMALA	330	\$ 491,287
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	270	\$ 188,084
LAOS	70	\$ 40,786
MALI	200	\$ 147,298
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,710	\$ 1,582,508
CAMBODIA	320	\$ 150,919
KENYA	1,710	\$ 1,041,703
KYRGYZSTAN	80	\$ 38,010
LIBERIA	600	\$ 351,877
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	140	\$ 199,216
CONGO-REPUBLIC OF	140	\$ 199,216
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	430	\$ 860,236
CAMEROON	430	\$ 860,236
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	8,260	\$ 4,593,093
CAMEROON	1,560	\$ 920,322
CONGO-REPUBLIC OF	540	\$ 291,071
GUATEMALA	800	\$ 457,206
KYRGYZSTAN	190	\$ 119,240
LAOS	3,080	\$ 1,608,921
MALI	1,010	\$ 594,349
NICARAGUA	610	\$ 338,074
TANZANIA	470	\$ 263,910
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PBL BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 168,300
TANZANIA	300	\$ 168,300
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,940	\$ 2,135,913
CAMBODIA	3,940	\$ 2,135,913
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,750	\$ 2,803,825
GUATEMALA	4,750	\$ 2,803,825
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 110,840
NICARAGUA	290	\$ 110,840

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Grand Total	53,820	\$ 32,842,110

Food for Progress: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2014

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	14,320	\$ 13,218,254
MOZAMBIQUE	6,500	\$ 5,966,903
NICARAGUA	3,640	\$ 3,250,047
SENEGAL	4,180	\$ 4,001,305
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	2,400	\$ 3,202,087
MAURITANIA	2,400	\$ 3,202,087
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	6,000	\$ 3,306,880
BURKINA FASO	6,000	\$ 3,306,880
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	59,340	\$ 34,561,280
NICARAGUA	9,000	\$ 5,010,300
PHILIPPINES	41,240	\$ 24,606,040
SENEGAL	9,100	\$ 4,944,940
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	72,900	\$ 21,995,936
BURKINA FASO	6,800	\$ 2,200,956
ETHIOPIA	40,000	\$ 11,637,100
MALI	10,000	\$ 3,218,400
TANZANIA	16,100	\$ 4,939,480
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	50,000	\$ 18,222,677
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	17,300	\$ 7,195,589
KENYA	18,800	\$ 6,306,648
TANZANIA	13,900	\$ 4,720,440
Grand Total	204,960	\$ 94,507,114

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 145,285
WEST BANK GAZA	210	\$ 145,285
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG-F	70	\$ 69,666
MADAGASCAR	70	\$ 69,666
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	2,520	\$ 1,610,704
BURUNDI	20	\$ 12,029
GUATEMALA	1,640	\$ 1,039,593
MALAWI	860	\$ 559,081

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	1,830	\$ 607,351
ETHIOPIA	610	\$ 200,147
HAITI	1,220	\$ 407,204
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	930	\$ 342,601
BURUNDI	220	\$ 88,888
NIGER	710	\$ 253,713
CORN, YELLOW BULK	5,330	\$ 1,059,444
SOMALIA	5,330	\$ 1,059,444
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	8,650	\$ 3,022,773
BURUNDI	750	\$ 277,675
C. AFRICAN REP.	1,700	\$ 609,074
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	3,090	\$ 1,097,516
UGANDA	3,110	\$ 1,038,508
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	13,030	\$ 6,971,096
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	13,030	\$ 6,971,096
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	290	\$ 158,236
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	290	\$ 158,236
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	47,810	\$ 25,476,703
BURKINA FASO	150	\$ 86,193
BURUNDI	4,080	\$ 2,068,783
CAMEROON	240	\$ 137,909
CHAD	660	\$ 392,080
ETHIOPIA	7,440	\$ 4,108,371
FOREIGN-PREP	9,000	\$ 4,534,942
GUATEMALA	1,460	\$ 812,447
HAITI	1,710	\$ 883,701
MADAGASCAR	3,080	\$ 1,617,121
MALAWI	1,670	\$ 882,958
MALI	300	\$ 178,218
MAURITANIA	500	\$ 233,920
NIGER	10,360	\$ 5,709,861
SOMALIA	1,360	\$ 768,464
UGANDA	520	\$ 237,318
ZIMBABWE	2,280	\$ 1,123,009
(blank)	3,000	\$ 1,701,409
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG	1,500	\$ 2,674,218
(blank)	1,500	\$ 2,674,218
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G	1,500	\$ 4,211,280
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	180	\$ 448,800
(blank)	1,320	\$ 3,762,480

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	4,500	\$ 14,269,338
(blank)	4,500	\$ 14,269,338
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	10,910	\$ 5,145,810
KENYA	10,910	\$ 5,145,810
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG	6,400	\$ 2,992,355
KENYA	1,870	\$ 854,129
WEST BANK GAZA	4,530	\$ 2,138,225
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	20,600	\$ 16,128,426
AFGHANISTAN	710	\$ 532,535
FOREIGN-PREP	5,000	\$ 3,647,133
HAITI	380	\$ 250,801
NIGER	50	\$ 27,327
SUDAN	13,950	\$ 11,297,223
UGANDA	510	\$ 373,408
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	2,320	\$ 2,537,957
AFGHANISTAN	920	\$ 1,043,312
BURUNDI	260	\$ 262,340
GUATEMALA	160	\$ 182,400
HAITI	410	\$ 447,474
MADAGASCAR	220	\$ 242,420
NIGER	210	\$ 211,891
UGANDA	140	\$ 148,120
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-720	730	\$ 858,060
AFGHANISTAN	460	\$ 545,348
GUATEMALA	170	\$ 194,312
MADAGASCAR	100	\$ 118,400
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-721	950	\$ 1,116,060
AFGHANISTAN	870	\$ 1,031,420
MADAGASCAR	80	\$ 84,640
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-722	1,090	\$ 1,284,216
AFGHANISTAN	1,020	\$ 1,213,586
MADAGASCAR	70	\$ 70,630
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	45,211	\$ 55,034,039
BURKINA FASO	440	\$ 540,448
BURUNDI	130	\$ 160,368
C. AFRICAN REP.	250	\$ 309,578
CAMEROON	490	\$ 586,322
CHAD	1,650	\$ 2,006,553

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
COLOMBIA	200	\$ 246,826
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	840	\$ 1,026,298
ETHIOPIA	5,070	\$ 6,067,560
FOREIGN-PREP	21,000	\$ 25,727,022
KENYA	2,120	\$ 2,364,296
LIBERIA	320	\$ 394,752
MALAWI	1,070	\$ 1,272,401
MALI	1,020	\$ 1,238,494
MAURITANIA	160	\$ 194,028
NIGER	670	\$ 790,950
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	540	\$ 659,000
SOMALIA	1,560	\$ 1,849,480
SUDAN	1,040	\$ 1,211,756
UGANDA	200	\$ 231,950
ZIMBABWE	440	\$ 553,786
(blank)	6,000	\$ 7,602,172
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	680	\$ 939,501
GUATEMALA	300	\$ 420,380
MADAGASCAR	190	\$ 255,372
ZIMBABWE	190	\$ 263,749
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 118,489
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	300	\$ 118,489
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	95,730	\$ 49,314,692
BURKINA FASO	1,310	\$ 709,354
BURUNDI	50	\$ 27,573
C. AFRICAN REP.	610	\$ 335,274
CAMEROON	1,420	\$ 757,371
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	1,660	\$ 938,043
ETHIOPIA	43,970	\$ 22,714,797
FOREIGN-PREP	27,000	\$ 13,990,907
KENYA	6,970	\$ 3,379,654
MADAGASCAR	450	\$ 225,633
MALAWI	850	\$ 447,358
MALI	2,300	\$ 1,193,945
NIGER	470	\$ 270,284
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	900	\$ 462,932
SOMALIA	2,500	\$ 1,307,052
SUDAN	50	\$ 25,000
YEMEN	2,970	\$ 1,394,448
(blank)	2,250	\$ 1,135,066

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	800	\$ 341,600
ZIMBABWE	800	\$ 341,600
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	9,930	\$ 6,285,972
CAMEROON	9,800	\$ 6,218,762
ETHIOPIA	130	\$ 67,210
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	14,260	\$ 6,598,687
C. AFRICAN REP.	1,700	\$ 754,613
FOREIGN-PREP	1,000	\$ 477,190
GUATEMALA	2,110	\$ 956,229
LIBERIA	2,850	\$ 1,321,973
MADAGASCAR	2,130	\$ 998,367
NIGER	4,470	\$ 2,090,316
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	6,460	\$ 3,429,539
BURKINA FASO	1,100	\$ 636,528
COLOMBIA	1,000	\$ 584,699
MADAGASCAR	700	\$ 353,611
MAURITANIA	1,600	\$ 710,224
NIGER	2,060	\$ 1,144,477
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	6,610	\$ 1,750,174
CHAD	1,070	\$ 252,156
KENYA	1,730	\$ 512,080
ZIMBABWE	3,810	\$ 985,938
SORGHUM BULK	366,440	\$ 86,455,866
CHAD	7,960	\$ 1,977,344
ETHIOPIA	108,380	\$ 25,893,229
FOREIGN-PREP	45,000	\$ 11,058,650
KENYA	33,360	\$ 8,115,832
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	40,900	\$ 9,797,350
SOMALIA	17,240	\$ 4,351,172
SUDAN	113,600	\$ 25,262,291
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	173,870	\$ 39,933,866
ETHIOPIA	163,070	\$ 37,035,578
(blank)	10,800	\$ 2,898,288
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG	2,040	\$ 744,600
MAURITANIA	2,040	\$ 744,600
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	141,810	\$ 30,729,035
AFGHANISTAN	30,920	\$ 7,228,635
YEMEN	35,800	\$ 7,850,582
(blank)	75,090	\$ 15,649,818
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	130	\$ 89,990

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
DJIBOUTI	130	\$ 89,990
(blank)	1,860	\$ 2,039,453
YEMEN	1,860	\$ 2,039,453
Grand Total	997,301	\$374,487,079

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	620	\$ 462,852
GUATEMALA	620	\$ 462,852
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	250	\$ 384,180
NICARAGUA	250	\$ 384,180
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,020	\$ 613,581
CAMEROON	410	\$ 251,366
GUATEMALA	210	\$ 134,446
TANZANIA	400	\$ 227,769
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 410,753
NICARAGUA	320	\$ 410,753
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	4,950	\$ 1,715,504
KENYA	2,420	\$ 792,889
LIBERIA	2,530	\$ 922,615
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	2,560	\$ 1,026,944
BURKINA FASO	2,560	\$ 1,026,944
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	350	\$ 103,600
GUATEMALA	350	\$ 103,600
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	530	\$ 189,510
BURKINA FASO	160	\$ 54,277
NICARAGUA	370	\$ 135,233
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	1,120	\$ 501,628
BENIN	680	\$ 310,923
SENEGAL	440	\$ 190,705
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	3,740	\$ 2,111,599
CAMBODIA	200	\$ 106,380
GUATEMALA	240	\$ 127,794
HONDURAS	1,570	\$ 928,727
MOZAMBIQUE	1,200	\$ 672,788
NICARAGUA	260	\$ 133,182
SIERRA LEONE	270	\$ 142,729
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	15,270	\$ 7,603,594
ETHIOPIA	4,900	\$ 2,327,745
GUATEMALA	300	\$ 149,265

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
LAOS	1,890	\$ 850,450
MALAWI	3,500	\$ 1,762,010
NEPAL	4,350	\$ 2,326,487
NICARAGUA	330	\$ 187,637
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	760	\$ 368,953
GUATEMALA	580	\$ 281,180
KYRGYZSTAN	180	\$ 87,773
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	770	\$ 587,142
BENIN	200	\$ 146,029
BURKINA FASO	480	\$ 364,613
SENEGAL	90	\$ 76,500
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L	40	\$ 77,911
KYRGYZSTAN	40	\$ 77,911
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	60	\$ 142,474
TANZANIA	60	\$ 142,474
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,520	\$ 1,677,295
BENIN	130	\$ 147,853
BURKINA FASO	30	\$ 33,669
CAMBODIA	200	\$ 232,012
GUATEMALA	100	\$ 106,292
LAOS	360	\$ 391,022
NEPAL	380	\$ 419,717
NICARAGUA	210	\$ 230,345
SENEGAL	110	\$ 116,385
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	2,070	\$ 2,489,005
BENIN	130	\$ 152,225
BURKINA FASO	120	\$ 144,979
ETHIOPIA	1,020	\$ 1,203,709
HONDURAS	440	\$ 525,866
KENYA	80	\$ 94,510
LIBERIA	280	\$ 367,716
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	380	\$ 504,524
CAMEROON	160	\$ 212,836
GUATEMALA	220	\$ 291,688
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	60	\$ 29,793
SENEGAL	60	\$ 29,793
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,590	\$ 778,240
CAMBODIA	270	\$ 134,483
KENYA	600	\$ 294,048
KYRGYZSTAN	40	\$ 26,586
LIBERIA	680	\$ 323,122
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED BAG-10 KG	370	\$ 709,235
CAMEROON	370	\$ 709,235

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,730	\$ 1,762,613
CAMEROON	1,860	\$ 894,697
GUATEMALA	450	\$ 211,061
HONDURAS	280	\$ 135,629
KYRGYZSTAN	90	\$ 45,096
LAOS	790	\$ 356,511
NICARAGUA	260	\$ 119,618
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	1,260	\$ 759,286
TANZANIA	1,260	\$ 759,286
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,980	\$ 1,354,218
LAOS	2,980	\$ 1,354,218
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	260	\$ 147,211
NEPAL	260	\$ 147,211
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,270	\$ 582,834
BENIN	460	\$ 209,620
GUATEMALA	480	\$ 219,208
NICARAGUA	330	\$ 154,006
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	4,110	\$ 2,231,281
CAMBODIA	4,110	\$ 2,231,281
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 98,400
SENEGAL	200	\$ 98,400
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	1,740	\$ 729,060
GUATEMALA	1,740	\$ 729,060
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 65,440
NICARAGUA	160	\$ 65,440
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 38,900
NICARAGUA	100	\$ 38,900
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	9,740	\$ 2,351,139
BANGLADESH	9,740	\$ 2,351,139
Grand Total	63,900	\$ 32,608,697

Food for Progress: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN, YELLOW BULK	40,700	\$ 7,512,980
GUATEMALA	10,000	\$ 1,928,800
HONDURAS	30,700	\$ 5,584,180
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	32,300	\$ 23,649,078
MOZAMBIQUE	4,610	\$ 3,028,770
NICARAGUA	4,000	\$ 3,271,600
PAKISTAN	13,690	\$ 10,068,708
SENEGAL	10,000	\$ 7,280,000

Food for Progress: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2015

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	6,000	\$ 7,056,117
MALI	6,000	\$ 7,056,117
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,280	\$ 1,962,123
BURKINA FASO	4,280	\$ 1,962,123
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,750	\$ 3,947,500
EL SALVADOR	4,750	\$ 1,852,500
GUATEMALA	5,000	\$ 2,095,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	47,500	\$ 11,493,607
KENYA	18,800	\$ 5,182,032
MALI	10,000	\$ 2,230,300
NICARAGUA	18,700	\$ 4,081,275
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	48,000	\$ 13,656,720
TANZANIA	48,000	\$ 13,656,720
Grand Total	188,530	\$ 69,278,125

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2016 to Date

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	350	\$ 249,340
GUATEMALA	350	\$ 249,340
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	5,290	\$ 3,652,171
BURUNDI	450	\$ 276,390
COLOMBIA	680	\$ 380,537
FOREIGN-PREP	2,000	\$ 1,451,049
MALAWI	860	\$ 565,666
UGANDA	1,300	\$ 978,529
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KH	60	\$ 48,985
HONDURAS	60	\$ 48,985
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	380	\$ 139,319
NIGER	380	\$ 139,319
CORN, YELLOW BULK	1,970	\$ 561,194
CHAD	1,970	\$ 561,194
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	6,880	\$ 2,370,413
DOMESTIC-PREP	6,880	\$ 2,370,413
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	16,170	\$ 5,449,248
BURUNDI	1,050	\$ 311,546
C. AFRICAN REP.	2,520	\$ 848,184
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	5,000	\$ 1,753,587
FOREIGN-PREP	1,000	\$ 345,173

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2016 to
Date

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
TANZANIA	4,360	\$ 1,502,428
UGANDA	2,240	\$ 688,330
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	9,670	\$ 4,406,153
DOMESTIC-PREP	6,170	\$ 2,938,078
FOREIGN-PREP	3,500	\$ 1,468,075
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	25,390	\$ 11,653,385
BURKINA FASO	120	\$ 52,952
BURUNDI	370	\$ 171,414
C. AFRICAN REP.	1,200	\$ 570,758
CAMEROON	440	\$ 209,194
CHAD	2,290	\$ 1,081,577
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	640	\$ 292,277
ETHIOPIA	1,230	\$ 539,942
FOREIGN-PREP	8,700	\$ 3,957,090
GUATEMALA	360	\$ 177,523
HONDURAS	60	\$ 27,459
MADAGASCAR	1,460	\$ 677,424
MALAWI	1,430	\$ 631,971
MALI	1,500	\$ 678,511
MAURITANIA	70	\$ 30,889
NIGER	3,710	\$ 1,748,121
SOMALIA	390	\$ 169,346
UGANDA	1,100	\$ 487,586
ZIMBABWE	320	\$ 149,354
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG	7,270	\$ 10,934,048
C. AFRICAN REP.	550	\$ 878,094
DOMESTIC-PREP	200	\$ 325,332
FOREIGN-PREP	5,340	\$ 7,921,799
NIGER	580	\$ 919,027
TANZANIA	200	\$ 295,628
ZIMBABWE	400	\$ 594,168
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G	2,677	\$ 7,014,676
BURKINA FASO	27	
BURUNDI	150	\$ 424,950
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	270	\$ 690,000
DOMESTIC-PREP	2,230	\$ 5,899,726
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	6,700	\$ 2,925,297
DJIBOUTI	1,300	\$ 552,559
KENYA	5,400	\$ 2,372,738
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	9,400	\$ 12,406,817

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2016 to Date

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
DOMESTIC-PREP	920	\$ 1,142,447
MAURITANIA	430	\$ 619,328
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	2,250	\$ 2,289,290
SUDAN	5,800	\$ 8,355,752
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	12,700	\$ 14,906,956
DOMESTIC-PREP	7,000	\$ 8,568,469
FOREIGN-PREP	4,500	\$ 4,870,335
KENYA	1,200	\$ 1,468,152
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	37,510	\$ 44,670,911
BURKINA FASO	100	\$ 112,938
C. AFRICAN REP.	300	\$ 355,992
DJIBOUTI	150	\$ 180,311
ETHIOPIA	4,680	\$ 5,591,886
FOREIGN-PREP	18,000	\$ 21,229,216
MALAWI	660	\$ 799,241
MALI	370	\$ 446,971
NIGER	130	\$ 157,044
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	3,790	\$ 4,641,982
SOMALIA	720	\$ 876,842
SUDAN	1,700	\$ 1,930,581
TANZANIA	680	\$ 821,464
UGANDA	630	\$ 771,057
YEMEN	5,400	\$ 6,523,646
ZIMBABWE	200	\$ 231,740
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	160	\$ 217,068
MADAGASCAR	60	\$ 77,482
MAURITANIA	100	\$ 139,586
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L	220	\$ 272,956
DOMESTIC-PREP	220	\$ 272,956
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	4,700	\$ 5,431,147
AFGHANISTAN	4,090	\$ 4,728,683
BANGLADESH	470	\$ 541,843
MADAGASCAR	140	\$ 160,622
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	740	\$ 382,589
DOMESTIC-PREP	740	\$ 382,589
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	3,010	\$ 1,321,161
TANZANIA	3,010	\$ 1,321,161
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	31,690	\$ 17,861,146
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	1,310	\$ 721,665
DOMESTIC-PREP	8,000	\$ 4,806,476

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2016 to Date

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ETHIOPIA	11,260	\$ 6,466,692
FOREIGN-PREP	9,500	\$ 4,886,053
KENYA	1,620	\$ 980,260
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	81,560	\$ 59,160,600
AFGHANISTAN	3,130	\$ 2,001,428
BANGLADESH	710	\$ 442,066
BURKINA FASO	240	\$ 865,405
C. AFRICAN REP.	1,100	\$ 740,332
CAMEROON	2,740	\$ 1,951,615
CHAD	3,160	\$ 2,103,207
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	100	\$ 73,499
CONGO-REPUB. OF	120	\$ 88,199
ETHIOPIA	28,030	\$ 20,870,626
FOREIGN-PREP	22,490	\$ 16,352,925
MADAGASCAR	150	\$ 104,682
MALAWI	3,050	\$ 2,086,044
NIGER	3,400	\$ 2,311,823
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	3,630	\$ 2,406,378
YEMEN	9,510	\$ 6,762,371
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	4,070	\$ 2,087,175
MALI	1,760	\$ 993,205
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	2,310	\$ 1,093,970
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,500	\$ 678,240
MAURITANIA	1,500	\$ 678,240
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 957,800
DOMESTIC-PREP	2,000	\$ 957,800
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	31,390	\$ 14,033,183
BURKINA FASO	850	\$ 378,905
C. AFRICAN REP.	2,600	\$ 1,136,262
CAMEROON	11,440	\$ 5,171,654
CONGO-REPUB. OF	340	\$ 160,225
EL SALVADOR	600	\$ 257,670
FOREIGN-PREP	1,000	\$ 433,420
HONDURAS	310	\$ 135,842
MADAGASCAR	980	\$ 436,716
NIGER	13,270	\$ 5,922,490
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG-F	1,000	\$ 528,410
FOREIGN-PREP	1,000	\$ 528,410
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,610	\$ 1,239,473
COLOMBIA	1,970	\$ 934,273

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2016 to Date

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	400	\$ 191,200
MADAGASCAR	240	\$ 114,000
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	15,000	\$ 3,366,600
DOMESTIC-PREP	15,000	\$ 3,366,600
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	13,440	\$ 3,467,358
DJIBOUTI	560	\$ 155,977
SOMALIA	9,320	\$ 2,475,834
UGANDA	1,600	\$ 394,880
ZIMBABWE	1,960	\$ 440,667
SORGHUM BULK	346,770	\$ 61,237,055
CHAD	6,420	\$ 1,113,806
ETHIOPIA	72,250	\$ 12,861,250
FOREIGN-PREP	93,750	\$ 16,453,713
KENYA	31,080	\$ 5,492,666
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	80,270	\$ 14,441,376
SUDAN	63,000	\$ 10,874,245
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	413,570	\$ 84,107,241
ETHIOPIA	349,670	\$ 70,904,838
YEMEN	63,900	\$ 13,202,403
WHEAT, SOFT RED WINTER BULK	20,000	\$ 4,085,400
YEMEN	20,000	\$ 4,085,400
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG-F	3,140	\$ 979,680
BANGLADESH	3,140	\$ 979,680
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	15,650	\$ 3,192,667
AFGHANISTAN	7,000	\$ 1,365,700
YEMEN	8,650	\$ 1,826,967
WHEAT, SUBSTITUTABLE BULK	23,000	\$ 4,617,710
YEMEN	23,000	\$ 4,617,710
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,150	\$ 765,975
PAKISTAN	1,150	\$ 765,975
Grand Total	1,158,787	\$391,379,543

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2016 to Date

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 65,103
NICARAGUA	70	\$ 65,103
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	740	\$ 517,781
GUATEMALA	210	\$ 153,713
GUINEA-BISSAU	530	\$ 364,068

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2016 to Date

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	370	\$ 313,834
HONDURAS	180	\$ 154,892
NICARAGUA	190	\$ 158,943
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	3,600	\$ 1,054,836
HAITI	3,600	\$ 1,054,836
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	600	\$ 178,200
GUATEMALA	350	\$ 103,950
HONDURAS	250	\$ 74,250
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	100	\$ 30,833
NICARAGUA	100	\$ 30,833
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	300	\$ 125,418
BENIN	300	\$ 125,418
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,180	\$ 564,997
HONDURAS	450	\$ 228,393
MOZAMBIQUE	600	\$ 270,054
NICARAGUA	130	\$ 66,550
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	1,220	\$ 571,819
HONDURAS	200	\$ 102,401
NICARAGUA	90	\$ 44,380
RWANDA	930	\$ 425,038
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	430	\$ 584,873
BENIN	100	\$ 156,479
MALI	210	\$ 268,554
SIERRA LEONE	120	\$ 159,840
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	700	\$ 762,210
BENIN	30	\$ 32,575
GUATEMALA	100	\$ 112,020
HAITI	170	\$ 184,161
HONDURAS	140	\$ 149,727
IVORY COAST	70	\$ 74,298
NICARAGUA	120	\$ 132,276
SIERRA LEONE	70	\$ 77,153
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	100	\$ 111,881
BENIN	100	\$ 111,881
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	880	\$ 1,021,414
GUINEA-BISSAU	260	\$ 291,371
HAITI	160	\$ 187,185
IVORY COAST	90	\$ 108,497
MALI	260	\$ 307,341
RWANDA	110	\$ 127,020
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	260	\$ 349,179
GUATEMALA	260	\$ 349,179
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 90,720

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2016 to Date

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
MALI	160	\$ 90,720
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	940	\$ 393,390
HAITI	940	\$ 393,390
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	450	\$ 321,129
IVORY COAST	450	\$ 321,129
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	480	\$ 229,091
GUATEMALA	210	\$ 99,467
HONDURAS	270	\$ 129,624
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	2,410	\$ 1,280,064
MALI	1,710	\$ 900,811
SIERRA LEONE	700	\$ 379,253
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,670	\$ 1,575,969
BENIN	200	\$ 90,590
GUINEA-BISSAU	3,400	\$ 1,449,851
NICARAGUA	70	\$ 35,528
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	4,040	\$ 2,043,501
IVORY COAST	3,780	\$ 1,903,159
NICARAGUA	260	\$ 140,343
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	110	\$ 32,505
NICARAGUA	110	\$ 32,505
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	12,000	\$ 2,341,200
BANGLADESH	12,000	\$ 2,341,200
Grand Total	34,810	\$ 14,559,947

Food for Progress: Summary by Commodity and Country for FY 2016 to Date

Commodity	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN, YELLOW BULK	2,000	\$ 389,800
EL SALVADOR	2,000	\$ 389,800
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	8,000	\$ 5,819,920
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	8,000	\$ 5,819,920
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	21,370	\$ 6,977,030
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	11,370	\$ 3,627,030
EL SALVADOR	10,000	\$ 3,350,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	95,000	\$ 19,781,850
JORDAN	95,000	\$ 19,781,850
Grand Total	126,370	\$ 32,968,600

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AFGHANISTAN	29,880	\$ 9,918,144
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	1,800	\$ 2,807,991
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	28,080	\$ 7,110,153
ALGERIA	8,530	\$ 5,103,543
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI BAG-50 KG	380	\$ 361,222
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG	380	\$ 440,010
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	6,100	\$ 2,811,386
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	520	\$ 247,486
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	530	\$ 898,074
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	620	\$ 345,366
BANGLADESH	72,360	\$ 19,621,127
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	610	\$ 291,269
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	260	\$ 413,369
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,200	\$ 827,510
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	7,150	\$ 1,847,540
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	63,140	\$ 16,241,439
BURKINA FASO	9,950	\$ 6,095,146
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,480	\$ 686,964
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	1,080	\$ 665,986
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	960	\$ 720,477
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	340	\$ 171,772
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	260	\$ 421,784
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	5,830	\$ 3,428,163
BURUNDI	11,820	\$ 6,400,821
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	3,240	\$ 1,429,662
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	4,300	\$ 2,982,755
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	500	\$ 813,467
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	3,780	\$ 1,174,937
C. AFRICAN REP.	3,740	\$ 2,117,215
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	1,990	\$ 1,153,879
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	430	\$ 241,479
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,320	\$ 721,857
CHAD	29,930	\$ 10,592,667
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,000	\$ 463,290
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG	3,530	\$ 1,739,536
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	2,440	\$ 1,299,893
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,540	\$ 886,233
SORGHUM BULK	21,420	\$ 6,203,715
COLOMBIA	3,230	\$ 1,800,212
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	530	\$ 291,857

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,700	\$ 1,508,355
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	65,480	\$ 23,949,654
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	12,610	\$ 5,629,979
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,180	\$ 1,502,151
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	210	\$ 341,621
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	70	\$ 119,880
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 101,250
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	790	\$ 554,075
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	1,980	\$ 973,860
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	47,460	\$ 14,726,838
DJIBOUTI	1,580	\$ 586,820
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	790	\$ 331,452
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	790	\$ 255,368
DOMESTIC-PREP	60,780	\$ 46,837,419
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,500	\$ 651,755
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	19,000	\$ 14,046,970
EMERGNcy FD, A20 PASTE POUCH-18-9/50		
G	110	\$ 615,594
EMERGNcy FD, A28 RICE BAR-24-9/55 G	110	\$ 652,632
EMERGNcy FD, A29 WHEAT BAR-24-9/55 G	110	\$ 629,663
EMERGNcy FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	500	\$ 1,992,766
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	2,250	\$ 1,179,266
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	8,000	\$ 14,304,789
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	8,710	\$ 5,817,608
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,000	\$ 528,790
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	13,000	\$ 4,448,980
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	6,000	\$ 1,586,940
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	490	\$ 381,666
ECUADOR	270	\$ 122,610
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	270	\$ 122,610
ETHIOPIA	341,970	\$ 122,914,937
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,750	\$ 1,280,785
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	7,860	\$ 5,603,860
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	8,150	\$ 5,054,806
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	3,430	\$ 5,609,740
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	10,880	\$ 6,744,483
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	940	\$ 457,702
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 77,653
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	307,830	\$ 98,085,908
FOREIGN-PREP	164,400	\$ 96,444,868
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	3,500	\$ 1,671,420

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	10,590	\$ 7,294,270
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	1,000	\$ 819,040
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	10,470	\$ 5,940,039
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	22,550	\$ 37,282,612
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,840	\$ 1,071,046
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	21,350	\$ 13,698,249
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	1,500	\$ 812,298
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	7,900	\$ 3,871,400
SORGHUM BULK	83,700	\$ 23,984,495
GHANA	9,210	\$ 4,553,148
RICE, MILLED BULK	9,210	\$ 4,553,148
GUATEMALA	10,870	\$ 11,191,528
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,700	\$ 1,672,128
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,560	\$ 1,255,514
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	5,500	\$ 6,432,580
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	190	\$ 331,704
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	150	\$ 227,045
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	200	\$ 355,828
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,570	\$ 916,729
HAITI	9,700	\$ 5,689,254
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	6,640	\$ 3,135,078
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	270	\$ 197,324
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	80	\$ 65,523
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	450	\$ 243,238
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	120	\$ 195,446
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	410	\$ 635,018
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 159,401
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 96,018
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,210	\$ 962,208
IVORY COAST	9,660	\$ 5,310,800
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	9,660	\$ 5,310,800
KENYA	46,700	\$ 23,019,507
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	2,440	\$ 1,293,136
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	27,270	\$ 12,637,672
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,350	\$ 2,104,792
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	3,240	\$ 1,988,070
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	3,730	\$ 2,258,285
SORGHUM BULK	8,670	\$ 2,737,553
LIBERIA	16,430	\$ 10,128,494

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	460	\$ 190,233
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	330	\$ 248,513
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	1,900	\$ 826,961
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	240	\$ 119,822
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	190	\$ 304,154
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	200	\$ 318,008
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	700	\$ 393,106
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PREL BAG-50 KG	7,780	\$ 5,171,288
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,630	\$ 2,556,408
MADAGASCAR	20,180	\$ 10,623,811
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,040	\$ 777,942
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	2,350	\$ 2,951,600
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	380	\$ 659,746
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,100	\$ 2,294,178
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,180	\$ 620,645
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	1,130	\$ 393,100
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 2,926,600
MALAWI	25,560	\$ 11,913,413
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	3,210	\$ 3,284,745
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,280	\$ 1,693,474
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	830	\$ 1,385,608
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	19,240	\$ 5,549,586
MALI	9,340	\$ 4,619,273
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	1,800	\$ 706,692
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	650	\$ 293,137
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	320	\$ 227,312
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	70	\$ 118,807
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	500	\$ 307,105
RICE, MILLED BULK	6,000	\$ 2,966,220
MAURITANIA	4,640	\$ 2,501,044
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	610	\$ 252,266
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	300	\$ 225,921
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	310	\$ 154,688
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	150	\$ 251,580
RICE, MILLED BULK	3,270	\$ 1,616,590
MOZAMBIQUE	39,120	\$ 11,417,172
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	39,120	\$ 11,417,172
NEPAL	3,550	\$ 1,869,177
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,550	\$ 1,869,177
NIGER	14,320	\$ 7,321,927

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	4,300	\$ 1,840,379
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	690	\$ 511,428
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	9,330	\$ 4,970,121
PAKISTAN	68,780	\$ 35,942,902
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	1,920	\$ 3,030,292
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	9,400	\$ 6,623,025
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,420	\$ 691,896
RICE, MILLED BULK	44,560	\$ 22,919,060
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	11,480	\$ 2,678,628
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	57,770	\$ 30,913,925
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	1,800	\$ 1,182,012
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	7,410	\$ 11,885,350
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	7,510	\$ 4,700,920
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	6,050	\$ 2,218,818
SORGHUM BULK	35,000	\$ 10,926,825
RWANDA	970	\$ 408,631
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	970	\$ 408,631
SIERRA LEONE	11,650	\$ 5,206,933
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	1,160	\$ 451,087
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,300	\$ 954,808
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	530	\$ 254,127
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	480	\$ 783,557
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,180	\$ 975,594
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	6,000	\$ 1,787,760
SOMALIA	16,010	\$ 6,064,461
CORN, YELLOW BULK	12,420	\$ 3,734,663
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	3,590	\$ 2,329,798
SUDAN	142,210	\$ 46,538,302
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	4,220	\$ 2,654,334
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	2,000	\$ 3,265,385
SORGHUM BULK	135,990	\$ 40,618,583
TANZANIA	4,950	\$ 2,384,178
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	4,040	\$ 1,874,328
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	910	\$ 509,850
UGANDA	16,100	\$ 7,082,012
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	6,340	\$ 2,954,874
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	940	\$ 733,000
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	470	\$ 732,934
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	40	\$ 69,586

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	960	\$ 586,552
SORGHUM BULK	2,230	\$ 635,773
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	5,120	\$ 1,369,293
WEST BANK GAZA	11,700	\$ 6,132,520
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI BAG-50 KG	670	\$ 854,990
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG	11,030	\$ 5,277,530
YEMEN	53,040	\$ 23,332,237
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG	220	\$ 264,216
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	2,900	\$ 3,877,882
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,890	\$ 2,200,247
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	5,820	\$ 2,650,392
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,140	\$ 1,848,389
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	17,000	\$ 6,272,830
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	23,900	\$ 6,089,959
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	170	\$ 128,323
ZIMBABWE	5,190	\$ 2,192,188
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,160	\$ 754,963
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	3,030	\$ 1,437,225
Grand Total	1,411,571	\$ 628,862,016

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AFGHANISTAN	2,080	\$ 2,025,046
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	380	\$ 636,204
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	850	\$ 762,961
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	850	\$ 625,881
ANGOLA	1,800	\$ 1,457,043
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,800	\$ 1,457,043
BANGLADESH	10,440	\$ 2,975,296
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	10,440	\$ 2,975,296
BURKINA FASO	1,980	\$ 1,522,572
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,060	\$ 564,300
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	350	\$ 270,321
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 105,126
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	100	\$ 151,027
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	270	\$ 431,798
CAMBODIA	3,600	\$ 2,228,755
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	50	\$ 66,489

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	500	\$ 366,875
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	130	\$ 206,385
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 105,615
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,770	\$ 1,483,390
CAMEROON	2,290	\$ 1,922,773
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 270,077
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	100	\$ 162,572
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	240	\$ 481,921
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,650	\$ 1,008,203
CONGO-REPUB. OF	3,120	\$ 3,954,913
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	790	\$ 753,199
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	750	\$ 1,250,560
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	570	\$ 1,027,366
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	940	\$ 578,782
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE BAG-20 KG	70	\$ 345,006
GUATEMALA	6,310	\$ 4,745,642
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	230	\$ 213,231
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	460	\$ 603,846
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	320	\$ 252,523
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 156,487
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	410	\$ 649,950
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	40	\$ 67,692
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	570	\$ 346,253
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	3,980	\$ 2,455,660
GUINEA-BISSAU	2,850	\$ 4,024,623
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,420	\$ 1,530,241
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	950	\$ 1,528,499
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	480	\$ 965,882
HAITI	5,240	\$ 3,011,321
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 99,374
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	460	\$ 757,177
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	380	\$ 213,632
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,310	\$ 1,941,138
KENYA	8,250	\$ 4,255,892
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	4,850	\$ 1,847,171
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	290	\$ 200,181
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	370	\$ 613,332
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,740	\$ 1,595,208
LAOS	1,420	\$ 1,387,774
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,170	\$ 987,995

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	250	\$ 399,780
LIBERIA	4,470	\$ 2,143,006
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	3,340	\$ 1,306,147
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	280	\$ 129,891
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	190	\$ 314,961
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	590	\$ 349,019
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50 LB	70	\$ 42,988
MALAWI	5,590	\$ 4,278,195
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	5,590	\$ 4,278,195
MALI	1,340	\$ 1,744,828
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	460	\$ 729,914
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	280	\$ 447,839
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	180	\$ 275,931
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	420	\$ 291,144
MOZAMBIQUE	7,650	\$ 5,863,980
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	7,650	\$ 5,863,980
NEPAL	3,890	\$ 3,357,297
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	3,540	\$ 2,828,450
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	340	\$ 513,400
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	10	\$ 15,447
NICARAGUA	1,080	\$ 1,073,725
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 452,302
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	70	\$ 111,089
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	70	\$ 116,476
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	70	\$ 108,676
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	510	\$ 285,182
PAKISTAN	940	\$ 1,420,833
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	350	\$ 520,462
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	590	\$ 900,370
SENEGAL	870	\$ 490,182
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	610	\$ 243,455
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 82,098
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	100	\$ 164,629
SIERRA LEONE	740	\$ 540,780
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 137,172
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	280	\$ 229,218

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 47,456
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	80	\$ 126,934
TANZANIA	1,890	\$ 1,290,842
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	220	\$ 244,663
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	100	\$ 249,379
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	830	\$ 536,632
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	740	\$ 260,167
UGANDA	6,630	\$ 3,731,060
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	4,460	\$ 2,222,574
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,240	\$ 855,947
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	170	\$ 271,232
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	760	\$ 381,307
Grand Total	84,470	\$ 59,446,378

Food for Progress: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AFGHANISTAN	3,640	\$ 4,070,190
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,640	\$ 2,622,450
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,447,740
BANGLADESH	37,520	\$ 12,607,398
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	2,520	\$ 2,963,848
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	35,000	\$ 9,643,550
BENIN	6,800	\$ 3,613,323
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	200	\$ 318,339
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	6,600	\$ 3,294,984
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	24,230	\$ 12,346,141
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	1,820	\$ 2,181,525
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	22,410	\$ 10,164,616
HONDURAS	20,620	\$ 8,472,552
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING BULK	20,620	\$ 8,472,552
KENYA	22,000	\$ 6,678,870
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	22,000	\$ 6,678,870
LIBERIA	11,000	\$ 6,993,603
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	11,000	\$ 6,993,603
MOZAMBIQUE	24,500	\$ 13,148,500
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,500	\$ 5,629,500
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	10,000	\$ 3,869,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 3,650,000
PHILIPPINES	20,000	\$ 7,833,600

Food for Progress: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2012

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	20,000	\$ 7,833,600
TANZANIA	6,340	\$ 1,970,662
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	6,340	\$ 1,970,662
UGANDA	4,900	\$ 5,763,037
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,900	\$ 5,763,037
JORDAN	50,000	\$ 18,425,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	50,000	\$ 18,425,000
Grand Total	231,550	\$101,922,874

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AFGHANISTAN	29,634	\$ 17,909,855
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	5,043	\$ 6,946,481
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,695	\$ 1,473,981
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	2,615	\$ 1,472,140
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	9,530	\$ 4,252,095
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE WINTER BULK	9,750	\$ 3,765,158
ALGERIA	5,205	\$ 4,153,322
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG-F	741	\$ 872,997
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	1,483	\$ 824,401
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	1,117	\$ 1,446,233
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	752	\$ 370,386
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,112	\$ 639,305
BANGLADESH	68,695	\$ 24,352,603
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L	857	\$ 1,122,661
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	933	\$ 1,280,779
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,042	\$ 664,046
PEAS/LENTILS, SUBSTITUTABLE BAG-50 KG-F	381	\$ 248,939
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG-F	6,523	\$ 2,405,068
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG	2,270	\$ 826,280
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	56,690	\$ 17,804,830
BURKINA FASO	5,036	\$ 3,719,801
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	892	\$ 423,746
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG-F	780	\$ 522,948
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	892	\$ 780,711
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	180	\$ 107,246
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	658	\$ 907,491
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	962	\$ 615,866

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	671	\$ 361,793
BURUNDI	12,849	\$ 7,770,132
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	812	\$ 705,407
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,141	\$ 1,698,625
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,026	\$ 1,500,038
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	699	\$ 644,179
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	859	\$ 1,152,274
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	982	\$ 540,686
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	4,330	\$ 1,528,923
C. AFRICAN REP.	3,033	\$ 1,839,573
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	220	\$ 214,570
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	628	\$ 335,206
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	2,184	\$ 1,289,797
CHAD	28,814	\$ 14,853,633
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	1,002	\$ 540,150
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,040	\$ 2,754,335
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	2,288	\$ 3,159,683
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,134	\$ 1,357,695
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	20,351	\$ 7,041,771
COLOMBIA	3,448	\$ 3,141,981
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	1,062	\$ 936,879
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	993	\$ 1,412,510
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,393	\$ 792,592
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	32,752	\$ 20,378,937
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	4,329	\$ 3,762,469
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	22,888	\$ 12,371,748
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,148	\$ 1,634,590
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	557	\$ 470,943
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	335	\$ 450,841
OIL, VEGETABLE FILL-20 L-F	89	\$ 130,794
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	152	\$ 196,575
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,255	\$ 1,360,977
DJIBOUTI	3,309	\$ 1,416,332
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	1,663	\$ 756,205
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	170	\$ 101,616
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	1,303	\$ 415,766
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	172	\$ 142,746
ETHIOPIA	269,261	\$ 109,541,846
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	2,024	\$ 816,999
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	5,410	\$ 4,040,117

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	4,742	\$ 4,206,173
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	3,808	\$ 2,205,240
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	7,623	\$ 10,140,385
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	21,994	\$ 13,404,695
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	130	\$ 78,134
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	223,530	\$ 74,650,103
GUATEMALA	10,664	\$ 9,690,658
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	1,964	\$ 1,888,675
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG-F	800	\$ 622,106
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	456	\$ 346,665
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	912	\$ 673,812
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	3,000	\$ 3,472,770
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L-F	511	\$ 700,537
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	222	\$ 295,920
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	174	\$ 225,610
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,625	\$ 1,464,563
HAITI	14,660	\$ 10,724,704
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG-F	822	\$ 884,213
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	1,513	\$ 608,933
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	5,030	\$ 2,548,500
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,141	\$ 2,613,783
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	561	\$ 303,832
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	1,725	\$ 2,321,839
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	501	\$ 274,550
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG-F	1,368	\$ 1,169,056
IVORY COAST	8,278	\$ 6,336,875
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	648	\$ 546,804
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,116	\$ 1,641,223
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,202	\$ 835,184
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	5,311	\$ 3,313,664
KENYA	70,893	\$ 31,032,743
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	23,367	\$ 12,113,659
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,730	\$ 2,242,199
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,814	\$ 1,613,533
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	6,283	\$ 3,849,796
SORGHUM BULK	37,700	\$ 11,213,556
LIBERIA	3,346	\$ 2,462,764
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	80	\$ 32,834
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	284	\$ 215,554
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	167	\$ 247,655

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	541	\$ 371,031
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	2,275	\$ 1,595,691
MADAGASCAR	4,092	\$ 4,072,825
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	628	\$ 471,181
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	2,720	\$ 3,050,480
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	122	\$ 178,612
RICE, W-MLD SUBSTITUTE BAG-50 KG-F	621	\$ 372,552
MALAWI	18,130	\$ 7,655,336
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	190	\$ 164,099
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	841	\$ 661,203
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,753	\$ 1,452,045
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	346	\$ 496,989
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	15,000	\$ 4,881,000
MALI	3,532	\$ 2,172,528
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	152	\$ 140,553
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	223	\$ 298,458
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	651	\$ 380,712
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,505	\$ 1,352,806
MAURITANIA	2,886	\$ 1,851,485
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	203	\$ 184,148
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	279	\$ 373,073
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	401	\$ 234,284
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,004	\$ 1,059,980
NEPAL	1,570	\$ 954,718
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	67	\$ 89,273
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	210	\$ 120,809
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,293	\$ 744,636
NIGER	20,418	\$ 13,096,102
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG-F	1,002	\$ 1,162,718
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	5,311	\$ 2,303,652
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	1,683	\$ 856,589
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,546	\$ 2,905,543
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	190	\$ 112,229
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,228	\$ 1,624,731
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	33	\$ 45,265
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	80	\$ 63,430
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	531	\$ 320,176
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	6,814	\$ 3,701,769
PAKISTAN	46,694	\$ 31,424,610
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	2,907	\$ 3,802,673

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	3,236	\$ 1,944,672
RICE, MILLED BULK	38,150	\$ 23,586,715
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,401	\$ 2,090,550
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	74,626	\$ 26,224,774
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	7,265	\$ 4,207,160
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	4,319	\$ 5,690,140
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	531	\$ 322,406
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	5,351	\$ 1,621,401
SORGHUM BULK	57,160	\$ 14,383,667
RWANDA	4,067	\$ 2,931,786
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	770	\$ 1,041,162
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	641	\$ 369,735
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,655	\$ 1,520,890
SIERRA LEONE	2,035	\$ 1,712,657
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	752	\$ 304,317
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	588	\$ 479,167
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	636	\$ 890,113
PEAS/LENTILS, SUBSTITUTABLE BAG-50 KG-F	60	\$ 39,060
SOMALIA	33,252	\$ 16,446,905
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG-F	6,874	\$ 2,252,344
CORN, YELLOW BULK	9,060	\$ 2,946,221
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,584	\$ 2,306,839
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	2,623	\$ 3,514,519
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	4,038	\$ 2,480,388
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	2,004	\$ 1,066,654
SORGHUM BULK	6,070	\$ 1,879,940
SRI LANKA	1,353	\$ 818,714
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	251	\$ 138,595
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,102	\$ 680,119
SUDAN	137,089	\$ 40,964,480
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	2,176	\$ 2,755,214
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	6,453	\$ 3,881,602
SORGHUM BULK	128,460	\$ 34,327,665
SYRIA	47,380	\$ 15,109,181
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	47,380	\$ 15,109,181
TANZANIA	4,572	\$ 2,798,515
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,354	\$ 1,778,987
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	324	\$ 299,846
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	123	\$ 162,858
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	772	\$ 556,823

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
UGANDA	8,093	\$ 4,472,301
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,655	\$ 1,371,911
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,115	\$ 867,126
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	446	\$ 643,036
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	1,162	\$ 594,466
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	2,715	\$ 995,762
YEMEN	52,381	\$ 17,456,793
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG-F	210	\$ 305,588
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	371	\$ 229,932
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	15,390	\$ 4,695,181
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	36,410	\$ 12,226,092
ZIMBABWE	6,504	\$ 1,964,932
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	2,104	\$ 890,100
SORGHUM BULK	4,400	\$ 1,074,832
ZZZ-FOREIGN-PREP	151,263	\$ 119,095,945
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	6,012	\$ 2,848,613
BULGUR, SOY-FORT-50 KG	2,970	\$ 1,472,734
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	2,000	\$ 1,667,133
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	19,930	\$ 16,677,916
CSB PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	1,550	\$ 1,356,616
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-105/100 G	200	\$ 698,000
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF POUCH	640	\$ 2,361,645
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	640	\$ 2,298,755
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G-F	682	\$ 2,300,494
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	3,990	\$ 2,582,749
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	8,557	\$ 5,002,424
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	3,330	\$ 5,355,226
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	31,552	\$ 42,739,444
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,209,434
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	24,309	\$ 14,789,022
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,175,340
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,022	\$ 608,787
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD-50 KG	1,000	\$ 600,000
RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G-F	-	\$ 2,421,518
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	3,000	\$ 951,160
SORGHUM BULK	34,320	\$ 8,961,490
YELLOW, SPLITS BAG-50 KG	1,560	\$ 1,027,443
Grand Total	1,189,815	\$ 580,550,345

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AFGHANISTAN	1,920	\$ 1,886,864
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	200	\$ 303,992
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	830	\$ 768,106
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	890	\$ 814,766
ANGOLA	2,500	\$ 1,894,801
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,500	\$ 1,894,801
BANGLADESH	12,710	\$ 4,032,248
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	12,710	\$ 4,032,248
BURKINA FASO	1,670	\$ 984,244
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,100	\$ 508,427
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	250	\$ 185,600
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 106,879
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	130	\$ 183,338
CAMBODIA	3,880	\$ 2,920,399
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	570	\$ 415,000
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 41,621
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	260	\$ 363,769
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	70	\$ 98,818
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 102,140
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,600	\$ 1,503,424
SALMON, KETA CAN-24/14.75 OZ	90	\$ 339,860
SALMON, PINK CAN-24/14.75 OZ	10	\$ 55,768
CAMEROON	370	\$ 557,630
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	240	\$ 481,136
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 76,493
CONGO-REPUB. OF	320	\$ 188,291
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 188,291
ETHIOPIA	9,160	\$ 7,765,112
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	3,550	\$ 2,636,895
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	4,000	\$ 2,799,124
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,610	\$ 2,329,093
GUATEMALA	1,660	\$ 1,573,106
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	140	\$ 149,293
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 299,110
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	230	\$ 189,566
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	310	\$ 513,968
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	690	\$ 421,169
GUINEA-BISSAU	4,750	\$ 4,721,533
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,420	\$ 1,455,978
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	950	\$ 1,446,171
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	480	\$ 726,331

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,900	\$ 1,093,053
HAITI	5,770	\$ 4,081,643
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	1,730	\$ 1,526,375
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 71,553
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	220	\$ 351,843
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	370	\$ 217,712
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,370	\$ 1,914,160
HONDURAS	4,720	\$ 3,900,705
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,640	\$ 1,255,361
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,640	\$ 1,049,300
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	880	\$ 1,257,558
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	560	\$ 338,486
KENYA	1,370	\$ 850,727
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	170	\$ 231,501
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,200	\$ 619,227
KYRGYZSTAN	670	\$ 461,493
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 198,796
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	50	\$ 104,937
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 48,202
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 109,559
LAOS	3,460	\$ 2,819,263
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,910	\$ 1,485,369
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 82,521
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	150	\$ 290,907
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	110	\$ 176,842
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 136,373
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	990	\$ 647,252
LIBERIA	2,890	\$ 1,463,678
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,080	\$ 849,992
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	200	\$ 289,935
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	610	\$ 323,751
MALAWI	2,690	\$ 1,911,148
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	2,690	\$ 1,911,148
MALI	2,100	\$ 1,272,502
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,100	\$ 1,272,502
MOZAMBIQUE	1,450	\$ 1,105,592
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,450	\$ 1,105,592
NEPAL	2,820	\$ 2,382,293
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	2,650	\$ 2,142,568
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	170	\$ 239,726
NICARAGUA	2,530	\$ 2,552,568

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	170	\$ 261,818
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 86,640
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	230	\$ 235,596
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	710	\$ 550,654
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	140	\$ 219,987
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	530	\$ 789,030
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	670	\$ 408,843
SENEGAL	870	\$ 439,721
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	630	\$ 245,703
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	170	\$ 95,294
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	70	\$ 98,725
SIERRA LEONE	1,140	\$ 737,840
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	440	\$ 173,850
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	440	\$ 326,656
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 96,302
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	100	\$ 141,032
TANZANIA	890	\$ 625,557
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 167,348
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	60	\$ 115,800
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 246,431
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 95,978
UGANDA	880	\$ 515,003
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	840	\$ 490,835
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	40	\$ 24,168
Grand Total	73,190	\$ 51,643,960

Food for Progress: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BURKINA FASO	10,000	\$ 3,375,900
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 3,375,900
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	16,990	\$ 9,420,955
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	16,990	\$ 9,420,955
GUATEMALA	12,000	\$ 6,150,600
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	12,000	\$ 6,150,600
HONDURAS	7,510	\$ 4,164,295
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	7,510	\$ 4,164,295
KENYA	10,530	\$ 3,701,927
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,530	\$ 3,701,927
MALI	4,260	\$ 6,618,355

Food for Progress: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2013

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	4,260	\$ 6,618,355
MOZAMBIQUE	13,870	\$ 14,729,156
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	13,870	\$ 14,729,156
NICARAGUA	9,500	\$ 6,924,350
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	3,500	\$ 3,660,650
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	6,000	\$ 3,263,700
SENEGAL	13,280	\$ 9,033,350
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,180	\$ 3,959,463
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,100	\$ 5,073,887
TANZANIA	30,000	\$ 9,641,700
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	30,000	\$ 9,641,700
Grand Total	127,940	\$ 73,760,588

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2014

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AFGHANISTAN	36,080	\$ 15,382,636
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92		
G-F	300	\$ 1,022,100
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	3,630	\$ 4,784,984
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	370	\$ 217,004
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	1,820	\$ 826,588
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	29,960	\$ 8,531,960
ALGERIA	1,550	\$ 963,477
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	990	\$ 534,700
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	560	\$ 428,777
BANGLADESH	61,900	\$ 19,480,486
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	570	\$ 759,451
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	570	\$ 313,819
PEAS/LENTILS, SUBSTITUTABLE BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 68,431
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG-F	1,700	\$ 691,866
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG-F	880	\$ 395,120
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	58,050	\$ 17,251,800
BURKINA FASO	3,230	\$ 2,286,325
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	110	\$ 53,768
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG-F	500	\$ 276,590
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	470	\$ 324,914
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	70	\$ 37,800
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	470	\$ 667,666
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	820	\$ 478,188
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	790	\$ 447,399

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2014

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BURUNDI	4,190	\$ 2,325,306
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	700	\$ 638,922
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,140	\$ 1,322,985
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	300	\$ 194,949
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G-F	50	\$ 168,450
C. AFRICAN REP.	6,000	\$ 2,955,149
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,860	\$ 1,264,790
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	3,140	\$ 1,690,358
CAMEROON	1,430	\$ 648,639
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG-F	600	\$ 185,550
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	200	\$ 103,850
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	630	\$ 359,239
CHAD	19,700	\$ 5,376,387
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	790	\$ 1,095,730
SORGHUM BULK	18,910	\$ 4,280,657
COLOMBIA	2,790	\$ 1,893,122
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	370	\$ 513,190
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,420	\$ 1,379,932
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	30,540	\$ 14,854,005
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	23,780	\$ 9,775,413
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	4,210	\$ 2,576,950
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,130	\$ 1,666,585
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	110	\$ 181,895
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	50	\$ 38,433
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,260	\$ 614,728
DJIBOUTI	2,960	\$ 946,675
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	800	\$ 388,648
SORGHUM BULK	2,030	\$ 449,138
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	130	\$ 108,889
ETHIOPIA	265,780	\$ 81,647,030
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	1,310	\$ 503,499
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	6,180	\$ 4,180,938
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	4,640	\$ 6,245,125
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	18,650	\$ 9,141,460
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	130	\$ 81,536
SORGHUM BULK	97,090	\$ 21,706,115
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	137,780	\$ 39,788,359
GUATEMALA	4,560	\$ 3,544,117
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	1,290	\$ 1,075,245
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	330	\$ 205,478

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2014

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	730	\$ 544,108
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L-F	210	\$ 260,994
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	150	\$ 248,039
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	170	\$ 235,198
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,680	\$ 975,055
HAITI	2,290	\$ 1,473,624
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	780	\$ 302,039
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,010	\$ 651,092
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	230	\$ 139,976
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L	270	\$ 380,516
IVORY COAST	3,470	\$ 1,992,815
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	310	\$ 212,601
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	3,160	\$ 1,780,214
KENYA	56,440	\$ 20,429,418
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92		
G-F	80	\$ 269,520
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	18,560	\$ 9,085,457
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	6,250	\$ 3,188,704
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	2,700	\$ 747,630
SORGHUM BULK	28,850	\$ 7,138,107
LIBERIA	3,780	\$ 2,417,394
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	420	\$ 164,585
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	200	\$ 144,496
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	420	\$ 561,608
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	530	\$ 285,325
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,210	\$ 1,261,380
MALI	8,450	\$ 9,020,704
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG-F	4,190	\$ 4,411,135
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,100	\$ 1,593,732
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	2,160	\$ 3,015,837
MAURITANIA	120	\$ 61,756
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	120	\$ 61,756
NIGER	4,660	\$ 2,983,068
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	1,340	\$ 598,985
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,550	\$ 1,683,493
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	100	\$ 63,738
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	100	\$ 131,132
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	290	\$ 374,068
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	280	\$ 131,653
PAKISTAN	32,360	\$ 19,613,598

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2014

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92		
G-F	530	\$ 1,766,455
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	4,330	\$ 1,974,666
RICE, MILLED BULK	25,910	\$ 14,574,669
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,590	\$ 1,297,808
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	800	\$ 653,472
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	300	\$ 421,757
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	500	\$ 231,715
SENEGAL	1,140	\$ 639,369
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,140	\$ 639,369
SIERRA LEONE	1,220	\$ 832,012
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	580	\$ 235,028
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	250	\$ 161,978
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	270	\$ 374,207
PEAS/LENTILS, SUBSTITUTABLE BAG-50 KG-F	120	\$ 60,800
SOMALIA	16,520	\$ 6,294,667
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,900	\$ 1,295,241
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92		
G-F	170	\$ 567,858
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	630	\$ 948,433
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	2,850	\$ 834,309
SORGHUM BULK	10,970	\$ 2,648,827
SOUTH SUDAN	10,160	\$ 2,319,020
SORGHUM BULK	10,160	\$ 2,319,020
SUDAN	135,860	\$ 31,731,507
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92		
G-F	250	\$ 835,230
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,780	\$ 769,054
SORGHUM BULK	133,830	\$ 30,127,223
TANZANIA	2,770	\$ 1,177,257
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,770	\$ 1,177,257
UGANDA	15,610	\$ 7,456,026
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	4,590	\$ 1,793,606
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,600	\$ 1,693,200
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	1,500	\$ 822,289
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	880	\$ 1,187,746
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	370	\$ 448,401
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	910	\$ 350,820
SORGHUM BULK	4,760	\$ 1,159,964
WEST BANK GAZA	9,720	\$ 3,280,500
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	9,720	\$ 3,280,500

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Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
YEMEN	22,680	\$ 5,842,595
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	22,680	\$ 5,842,595
ZIMBABWE	10,310	\$ 5,092,527
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,240	\$ 2,171,635
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,110	\$ 1,510,126
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	800	\$ 280,746
SORGHUM BULK	5,160	\$ 1,130,020
ZZZ-DOMESTIC-PREP	56,310	\$ 63,932,856
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	3,000	\$ 1,259,565
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	3,000	\$ 1,739,468
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,000	\$ 2,064,580
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG	1,500	\$ 3,680,130
EMERGNCY FD, A20 PASTE POUCH-18-9/50		
G	30	\$ 167,880
EMERGNCY FD, A28 RICE BAR-24-9/55 G	30	\$ 177,984
EMERGNCY FD, A29 WHEAT BAR-24-9/55 G	30	\$ 171,720
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G	3,730	\$ 12,129,424
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	3,820	\$ 13,705,200
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	6,030	\$ 4,962,032
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	2,640	\$ 1,419,495
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,000	\$ 1,403,705
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	6,000	\$ 9,204,530
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,500	\$ 1,143,792
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	4,000	\$ 2,064,045
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,039,065
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	12,000	\$ 7,039,961
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 560,280
ZZZ-FOREIGN-PREP	248,270	\$ 108,996,479
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	13,900	\$ 9,502,530
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	8,000	\$ 4,430,286
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	27,950	\$ 40,130,934
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	22,900	\$ 12,017,456
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	13,520	\$ 7,689,005
SORGHUM BULK	162,000	\$ 35,226,268
Grand Total	1,083,650	\$ 448,544,013

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2014

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CAMBODIA	5,310	\$ 3,194,567
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	710	\$ 459,742
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 44,450
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	270	\$ 403,543
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 150,919
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,940	\$ 2,135,913
CAMEROON	2,350	\$ 2,171,067
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	270	\$ 262,252
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	90	\$ 128,257
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	430	\$ 860,236
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,560	\$ 920,322
CONGO-REPUB. OF	1,160	\$ 969,991
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	340	\$ 268,221
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	140	\$ 211,484
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	140	\$ 199,216
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	540	\$ 291,071
GUATEMALA	8,390	\$ 5,440,381
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 275,377
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	420	\$ 372,129
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	700	\$ 219,450
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	480	\$ 297,345
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	180	\$ 112,729
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 99,391
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	180	\$ 238,979
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	50	\$ 72,663
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	330	\$ 491,287
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	800	\$ 457,206
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,750	\$ 2,803,825
HONDURAS	70	\$ 46,691
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	70	\$ 46,691
KENYA	13,440	\$ 6,109,000
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	11,520	\$ 4,749,925
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	210	\$ 317,372
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,710	\$ 1,041,703
KYRGYZSTAN	700	\$ 458,750
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	380	\$ 202,887
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	50	\$ 98,613
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 38,010
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 119,240
LAOS	5,780	\$ 3,472,337
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	2,000	\$ 1,022,400
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 55,304

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2014

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	330	\$ 423,331
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	230	\$ 321,595
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 40,786
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,080	\$ 1,608,921
LIBERIA	2,890	\$ 1,633,883
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,070	\$ 949,509
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	220	\$ 332,497
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	600	\$ 351,877
MALAWI	5,280	\$ 3,535,395
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	5,280	\$ 3,535,395
MALI	1,450	\$ 1,107,411
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	240	\$ 365,763
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 147,298
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,010	\$ 594,349
MOZAMBIQUE	1,500	\$ 940,964
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,500	\$ 940,964
NEPAL	1,280	\$ 981,695
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	900	\$ 546,557
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	380	\$ 435,139
NICARAGUA	1,950	\$ 1,362,809
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 304,401
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	560	\$ 356,233
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	200	\$ 253,261
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	610	\$ 338,074
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 110,840
SENEGAL	130	\$ 118,281
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 42,979
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	50	\$ 75,302
SIERRA LEONE	1,150	\$ 657,679
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	580	\$ 249,110
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	310	\$ 207,883
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 96,131
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	70	\$ 104,556
TANZANIA	990	\$ 641,208
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 149,898
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	30	\$ 59,100
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	470	\$ 263,910
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 168,300
Grand Total	53,820	\$ 32,842,110

Food for Progress: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2014

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BURKINA FASO	12,800	\$ 5,507,836
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	6,000	\$ 3,306,880
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	6,800	\$ 2,200,956
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	17,300	\$ 7,195,589
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	17,300	\$ 7,195,589
ETHIOPIA	40,000	\$ 11,637,100
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	40,000	\$ 11,637,100
KENYA	18,800	\$ 6,306,648
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	18,800	\$ 6,306,648
MALI	10,000	\$ 3,218,400
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 3,218,400
MAURITANIA	2,400	\$ 3,202,087
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	2,400	\$ 3,202,087
MOZAMBIQUE	6,500	\$ 5,966,903
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	6,500	\$ 5,966,903
NICARAGUA	12,640	\$ 8,260,347
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	3,640	\$ 3,250,047
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,000	\$ 5,010,300
PHILIPPINES	41,240	\$ 24,606,040
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	41,240	\$ 24,606,040
SENEGAL	13,280	\$ 8,946,245
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,180	\$ 4,001,305
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,100	\$ 4,944,940
TANZANIA	30,000	\$ 9,659,920
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	16,100	\$ 4,939,480
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	13,900	\$ 4,720,440
Grand Total	204,960	\$ 94,507,114

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Row Labels	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AFGHANISTAN	40,580	\$ 17,757,976
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	2,850	\$ 1,753,255
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	5,490	\$ 7,270,068
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50KG	1,040	\$ 638,019
READY TO USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD	280	\$ 868,000
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	30,920	\$ 7,228,635
BANGLADESH	75,090	\$ 15,649,500
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	75,090	\$ 15,649,500
BURKINA FASO	3,850	\$ 3,541,066
CORN SOY BLEND SUPERCEREAL PLUS	850	\$ 1,568,543

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Row Labels	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	150	\$ 86,193
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	440	\$ 540,448
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,310	\$ 709,354
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,100	\$ 636,528
BURUNDI	6,590	\$ 4,210,232
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	20	\$ 12,029
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	220	\$ 88,888
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	750	\$ 277,675
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	4,690	\$ 2,422,473
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF ROUCH-150/100 G	60	\$ 179,819
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH- 150/92		
G	210	\$ 687,563
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	130	\$ 160,368
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	260	\$ 262,340
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	250	\$ 119,077
C. AFRICAN REP.	9,970	\$ 6,310,242
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,700	\$ 609,074
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	580	\$ 333,929
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH- 150/92		
G	220	\$ 701,895
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,290	\$ 1,593,010
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,450	\$ 1,255,790
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	3,730	\$ 1,816,544
C. AMERICA REGION	575	\$ 120,829
SUPERCEREAL PLUS	575	\$ 120,829
CAMEROON	11,950	\$ 7,700,363
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	240	\$ 137,909
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	490	\$ 586,322
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,420	\$ 757,371
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	9,800	\$ 6,218,762
CHAD	35,433	\$ 16,058,532
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,553	\$ 1,591,474
CORN-SOY BLEND SUPER CEREAL PLUS	1,000	\$ 1,827,829
LENTILS-BAG 50KG	4,220	\$ 3,114,877
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	2,210	\$ 2,706,461
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	300	\$ 184,044
READY TO USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD	280	\$ 983,200
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 560,280
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	1,070	\$ 252,156
SORGHUM BULK	21,800	\$ 4,838,209
CHAD	67	\$ 45,254

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Row Labels	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	67	\$ 45,254
COLOMBIA	1,600	\$ 1,152,145
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	400	\$ 320,620
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	200	\$ 246,826
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,000	\$ 584,699
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	23,670	\$ 15,885,101
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,090	\$ 1,097,516
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG-F	13,030	\$ 6,971,096
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,500	\$ 910,545
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G	290	\$ 921,746
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,460	\$ 1,907,696
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	300	\$ 118,489
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	3,290	\$ 1,704,047
READY TO USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD	710	\$ 2,253,966
COTE D'IVOIRE	150	\$ 334,001
CORN SOY BLEND SUPER CEREAL PLUS	150	\$ 334,001
DJIBOUTI	2,120	\$ 904,785
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH- 150/92 G	40	\$ 126,984
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	140	\$ 181,335
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG -50KG	130	\$ 72,751
SORGHUM BULK	1,680	\$ 433,726
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	130	\$ 89,990
ETHIOPIA	324,520	\$ 98,157,847
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	610	\$ 200,147
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	8,260	\$ 4,659,501
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	6,800	\$ 8,301,824
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	46,570	\$ 24,057,490
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	130	\$ 67,210
SORGHUM BULK	92,810	\$ 22,019,709
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	169,340	\$ 38,851,966
GAMBIA	120	\$ 267,200
SUPERCEREAL PLUS	120	\$ 267,200
GUATEMALA	5,840	\$ 3,605,361
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	1,640	\$ 1,039,593
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,460	\$ 812,447
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	300	\$ 420,380
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	330	\$ 376,712
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,110	\$ 956,229
HAITI	3,820	\$ 2,031,166
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	1,320	\$ 449,190

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Row Labels	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,710	\$ 883,701
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	380	\$ 250,801
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	410	\$ 447,474
KENYA	66,940	\$ 27,998,336
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH- 150/92		
G	280	\$ 920,429
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	10,910	\$ 5,145,810
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG-F	1,870	\$ 854,129
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	4,840	\$ 6,103,005
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	12,220	\$ 5,982,022
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	1,730	\$ 512,080
SORGHUM BULK	35,090	\$ 8,480,862
LIBERIA	4,280	\$ 2,366,812
CORN-SOY BLEND, SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX	30	\$ 80,559
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	570	\$ 304,568
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	320	\$ 394,752
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	510	\$ 264,960
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,850	\$ 1,321,973
MADAGASCAR	8,090	\$ 4,608,522
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG-F	70	\$ 69,666
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	4,080	\$ 2,189,783
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	190	\$ 255,372
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	470	\$ 516,090
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	450	\$ 225,633
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,130	\$ 998,367
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	700	\$ 353,611
MALAWI	14,910	\$ 11,628,572
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	860	\$ 559,081
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,670	\$ 982,958
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	3,500	\$ 2,521,616
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	4,490	\$ 5,465,334
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG 50 KG	3,540	\$ 1,752,225
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	850	\$ 447,358
MALI	9,470	\$ 8,794,783
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	3,540	\$ 2,439,026
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	300	\$ 178,218
CORN-SOY BLEND SUPER CEREAL PLUS	130	\$ 236,028
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92	115	\$ 365,079
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/93	165	\$ 508,860
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	2,920	\$ 3,873,628
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,300	\$ 1,193,945

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Row Labels	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
MAURITANIA	5,030	\$ 2,674,176
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	590	\$ 289,051
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	210	\$ 175,980
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	250	\$ 306,825
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	180	\$ 91,229
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,600	\$ 710,224
SUPERCEREAL PLUS	160	\$ 356,267
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG-F	2,040	\$ 744,600
NEPAL	1,530	\$ 877,293
PEAS, YELLOW SPLIT BAG-50KG	190	\$ 116,561
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG 50KG	1,340	\$ 760,731
NIGER	30,600	\$ 20,303,736
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	2,040	\$ 856,514
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	710	\$ 253,713
CORN -SOY BLEND SUPERCEREAL PLUS BOX	990	\$ 2,353,264
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	900	\$ 572,565
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	10,360	\$ 5,709,861
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	2,180	\$ 1,766,106
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	50	\$ 27,327
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	670	\$ 790,950
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	210	\$ 211,890
OIL,VEGETABLE CAN - 6/4 L	1,370	\$ 2,097,834
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,010	\$ 483,900
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	470	\$ 270,284
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,110	\$ 1,674,735
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	4,470	\$ 2,090,316
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,060	\$ 1,144,477
NIGERIA	215	\$ 682,500
READY TO USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD	215	\$ 682,500
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	97,625	\$ 45,776,447
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25KG	2,340	\$ 1,192,769
EMERGNKY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G-F	2,030	\$ 5,857,996
EMERGNKY FD, RUTF POUCH-150/100 G-F	725	\$ 2,301,585
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	8,440	\$ 12,702,759
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	540	\$ 659,000
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	900	\$ 462,932
PEAS,YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50KG	11,450	\$ 6,250,598
SORGHUM BULK	71,200	\$ 16,348,809
SENEGAL	1,720	\$ 981,477
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	90	\$ 56,110

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Row Labels	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
RICE BAGGED	1,630	\$ 925,367
SOMALIA	40,655	\$ 21,616,732
CORN -SOY BLEND SUPERCEREAL PLUS BOX	445	\$ 991,015
CORN, YELLOW BULK	5,330	\$ 1,059,444
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	6,220	\$ 3,926,316
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF SPRD POUCH- 105/100		
G	930	\$ 2,823,796
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH- 150/92		
G	280	\$ 888,888
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	3,160	\$ 4,128,958
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	4,020	\$ 2,664,887
SORGHUM BULK	20,270	\$ 5,133,427
SUDAN	122,470	\$ 35,331,661
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH- 150/92		
G	560	\$ 1,831,200
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	5,220	\$ 4,432,053
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN - 6/4 L	90	\$ 112,797
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	2,000	\$ 2,528,060
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,000	\$ 1,165,260
SORGHUM BULK	113,600	\$ 25,262,291
TANZANIA	310	\$ 291,496
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	50	\$ 62,665
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG 50-KG	210	\$ 106,417
SUPERCEREAL PLUS	50	\$ 122,415
UGANDA	10,710	\$ 4,376,094
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,110	\$ 1,038,508
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	520	\$ 237,318
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	510	\$ 373,408
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	470	\$ 578,890
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	200	\$ 231,950
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	140	\$ 148,120
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50KG	1,100	\$ 564,828
SORGHUM, BULK	4,660	\$ 1,203,072
WEST AFRICA	1,910	\$ 1,315,622
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP - 25KG	1,910	\$ 1,315,622
WEST BANK GAZA	5,140	\$ 2,650,545
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI BAG-50 KG-F	210	\$ 145,285
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG-F	4,530	\$ 2,138,225
LENTILS BAG-50KG	190	\$ 108,382
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4L	210	\$ 258,653
YEMEN	59,410	\$ 18,088,421
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	4,450	\$ 4,233,765

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Row Labels	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,970	\$ 1,394,448
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,040	\$ 513,562
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50KG	1,970	\$ 1,026,161
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	4,530	\$ 1,173,044
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	44,450	\$ 9,747,441
ZIMBABWE	20,900	\$ 8,051,904
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,280	\$ 1,123,009
LENTILS BAG- 50 KG	760	\$ 614,864
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN 6/4 L	90	\$ 111,051
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	470	\$ 578,631
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	440	\$ 553,786
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	190	\$ 263,749
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	2,620	\$ 1,289,065
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	3,810	\$ 985,938
SORGHUM BULK	10,240	\$ 2,531,811
ZZZ-DOMESTIC-PREP	20,320	\$ 34,153,330
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	3,000	\$ 1,701,409
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG	3,000	\$ 5,490,545
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G	1,320	\$ 3,762,480
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	4,500	\$ 14,269,333
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	250	\$ 192,333
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	6,000	\$ 7,602,164
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,250	\$ 1,135,066
ZZZ-FOREIGN-PREP	183,090	\$ 75,105,335
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	9,000	\$ 4,534,942
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	5,000	\$ 3,666,817
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	21,000	\$ 25,727,011
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	27,000	\$ 13,990,907
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,000	\$ 477,190
SORGHUM BULK	45,000	\$ 11,058,650
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	75,090	\$ 15,649,818
Grand Total	1,251,270	\$ 521,405,393

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BANGLADESH	9,740	\$ 2,351,139
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	9,740	\$ 2,351,139
BENIN	1,600	\$ 966,650
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	680	\$ 310,923

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 146,029
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-		
719	130	\$ 147,853
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	130	\$ 152,225
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	460	\$ 209,620
BURKINA FASO	3,350	\$ 1,624,482
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	2,560	\$ 1,026,944
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	160	\$ 54,277
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	480	\$ 364,613
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-		
719	30	\$ 33,669
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	120	\$ 144,979
CAMBODIA	4,780	\$ 2,704,156
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	200	\$ 106,380
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-		
719	200	\$ 232,012
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	270	\$ 134,483
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	4,110	\$ 2,231,281
CAMEROON	2,800	\$ 2,068,134
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	410	\$ 251,366
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	160	\$ 212,836
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED BAG-10 KG	370	\$ 709,235
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,860	\$ 894,697
ETHIOPIA	5,920	\$ 3,531,454
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	4,900	\$ 2,327,745
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,020	\$ 1,203,709
GUATEMALA	5,290	\$ 2,816,446
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	620	\$ 462,852
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 134,446
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	350	\$ 103,600
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	240	\$ 127,794
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	300	\$ 149,265
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	580	\$ 281,180
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-		
719	100	\$ 106,292
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	220	\$ 291,688
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	450	\$ 211,061
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	480	\$ 219,208
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	1,740	\$ 729,060
HONDURAS	2,290	\$ 1,590,221
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,570	\$ 928,727
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	440	\$ 525,866
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	280	\$ 135,629
KENYA	3,100	\$ 1,181,446
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,420	\$ 792,889

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	80	\$ 94,510
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	600	\$ 294,048
KYRGYZSTAN	350	\$ 237,367
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 87,773
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L	40	\$ 77,911
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	40	\$ 26,586
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 45,096
LAOS	6,020	\$ 2,952,201
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	1,890	\$ 850,450
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	360	\$ 391,022
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	790	\$ 356,511
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,980	\$ 1,354,218
LIBERIA	3,490	\$ 1,613,454
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,530	\$ 922,615
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	280	\$ 367,716
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	680	\$ 323,122
MALAWI	3,500	\$ 1,762,010
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	3,500	\$ 1,762,010
MOZAMBIQUE	1,200	\$ 672,788
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,200	\$ 672,788
NEPAL	4,990	\$ 2,893,414
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	4,350	\$ 2,326,487
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	380	\$ 419,717
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	260	\$ 147,211
NICARAGUA	2,590	\$ 1,859,295
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	250	\$ 384,180
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 410,753
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	370	\$ 135,233
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	260	\$ 133,182
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	330	\$ 187,637
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	210	\$ 230,345
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	260	\$ 119,618
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	330	\$ 154,006
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 65,440
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 38,900
SENEGAL	900	\$ 511,783
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	440	\$ 190,705
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 76,500
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	110	\$ 116,385
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	60	\$ 29,793
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 98,400

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
SIERRA LEONE	270	\$ 142,729
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	270	\$ 142,729
TANZANIA	1,720	\$ 1,129,529
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	400	\$ 227,769
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	60	\$ 142,474
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	1,260	\$ 759,286
Grand Total	63,900	\$ 32,608,697

Food for Progress: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2015

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BURKINA FASO	4,280	\$ 1,962,123
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,280	\$ 1,962,123
EL SALVADOR	4,750	\$ 1,852,500
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,750	\$ 1,852,500
GUATEMALA	15,000	\$ 4,023,800
CORN, YELLOW BULK	10,000	\$ 1,928,800
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	5,000	\$ 2,095,000
HONDURAS	30,700	\$ 5,584,180
CORN, YELLOW BULK	30,700	\$ 5,584,180
KENYA	18,800	\$ 5,182,032
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	18,800	\$ 5,182,032
MALI	16,000	\$ 9,286,417
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	6,000	\$ 7,056,117
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 2,230,300
MOZAMBIQUE	4,610	\$ 3,028,770
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,610	\$ 3,028,770
NICARAGUA	22,700	\$ 7,352,875
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,000	\$ 3,271,600
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	18,700	\$ 4,081,275
PAKISTAN	13,690	\$ 10,068,708
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	13,690	\$ 10,068,708
SENEGAL	10,000	\$ 7,280,000
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	10,000	\$ 7,280,000
TANZANIA	48,000	\$ 13,656,720
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	48,000	\$ 13,656,720
Grand Total	188,530	\$ 69,278,125

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2016 to
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Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AFGHANISTAN	14,220	\$ 8,095,811
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	4,090	\$ 4,728,683
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	3,130	\$ 2,001,428
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	7,000	\$ 1,365,700
BANGLADESH	4,320	\$ 1,963,589
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	470	\$ 541,843
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	710	\$ 442,066
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG-F	3,140	\$ 979,680
BURKINA FASO	1,310	\$ 737,200
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	120	\$ 52,952
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	100	\$ 112,938
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	240	\$ 192,405
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	850	\$ 378,905
BURUNDI	2,020	\$ 1,184,299
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	450	\$ 276,390
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,050	\$ 311,546
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	370	\$ 171,414
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G-F	150	\$ 424,950
C. AFRICAN REP.	8,270	\$ 4,529,622
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,520	\$ 848,184
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,200	\$ 570,758
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG-F	550	\$ 878,094
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	300	\$ 355,992
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,100	\$ 740,332
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,600	\$ 1,136,262
CAMEROON	14,620	\$ 7,332,462
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	440	\$ 209,194
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,740	\$ 1,951,615
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	11,440	\$ 5,171,654
CHAD	13,840	\$ 4,859,783
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG-F	1,970	\$ 561,194
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,290	\$ 1,081,577
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	3,160	\$ 2,103,207
SORGHUM BULK	6,420	\$ 1,113,806
COLOMBIA	2,650	\$ 1,314,809
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	680	\$ 380,537
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,970	\$ 934,273
CONGO-DEM. REPUB.	7,620	\$ 3,459,228
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	5,000	\$ 1,753,587
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	640	\$ 292,277

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2016 to
Date

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G-F	170	\$ 427,000
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,310	\$ 721,665
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	100	\$ 73,499
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	400	\$ 191,200
CONGP-REPUB. OF	460	\$ 248,424
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	120	\$ 88,199
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	340	\$ 160,225
DJIBOUTI	2,010	\$ 888,846
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	1,300	\$ 552,559
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	150	\$ 180,311
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	560	\$ 155,977
DOMESTIC-PREP	47,130	\$ 25,131,159
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	6,880	\$ 2,370,413
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	6,170	\$ 2,938,078
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG	200	\$ 325,332
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	920	\$ 1,142,447
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	7,000	\$ 8,568,469
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L	220	\$ 272,956
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	740	\$ 382,589
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	8,000	\$ 4,806,476
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 957,800
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	15,000	\$ 3,366,600
EL SALVADOR	600	\$ 257,670
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	600	\$ 257,670
ETHIOPIA	467,120	\$ 117,235,233
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,230	\$ 539,942
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	4,680	\$ 5,591,886
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	11,260	\$ 6,466,692
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	28,030	\$ 20,870,626
SORGHUM BULK	72,250	\$ 12,861,250
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	349,670	\$ 70,904,838
FOREIGN-PREP	170,780	\$ 79,897,257
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	2,000	\$ 1,451,049
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,000	\$ 345,173
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	3,500	\$ 1,468,075
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	8,700	\$ 3,957,090
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG-F	5,340	\$ 7,921,799
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	4,500	\$ 4,870,335
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	18,000	\$ 21,229,216
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	9,500	\$ 4,886,053

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2016 to
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Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	22,490	\$ 16,352,925
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,000	\$ 433,420
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG-F	1,000	\$ 528,410
SORGHUM BULK	93,750	\$ 16,453,713
GUATEMALA	710	\$ 426,863
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG-F	350	\$ 249,340
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	360	\$ 177,523
HONDURAS	430	\$ 212,286
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG-F	60	\$ 48,985
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	60	\$ 27,459
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	310	\$ 135,842
KENYA	39,300	\$ 10,313,815
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	5,400	\$ 2,372,738
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,200	\$ 1,468,152
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,620	\$ 980,260
SORGHUM BULK	31,080	\$ 5,492,666
MADAGASCAR	3,030	\$ 1,570,926
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,460	\$ 677,424
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	60	\$ 77,482
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	140	\$ 160,622
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	150	\$ 104,682
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	980	\$ 436,716
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	240	\$ 114,000
MALAWI	6,000	\$ 4,082,923
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	860	\$ 565,666
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,430	\$ 631,971
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	660	\$ 799,241
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	3,050	\$ 2,086,044
MALI	3,630	\$ 2,118,687
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,500	\$ 678,511
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	370	\$ 446,971
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	1,760	\$ 993,205
MAURITANIA	2,100	\$ 1,468,042
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	70	\$ 30,889
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	430	\$ 619,328
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	100	\$ 139,586
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,500	\$ 678,240
NIGER	21,470	\$ 11,197,824
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	380	\$ 139,319

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Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,710	\$ 1,748,121
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG-F	580	\$ 919,027
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	130	\$ 157,044
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	3,400	\$ 2,311,823
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	13,270	\$ 5,922,490
PAKISTAN	1,150	\$ 765,975
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,150	\$ 765,975
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	92,250	\$ 24,952,066
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	2,250	\$ 2,368,360
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	3,790	\$ 4,641,982
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	3,630	\$ 2,406,378
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	2,310	\$ 1,093,970
SORGHUM BULK	80,270	\$ 14,441,376
SOMALIA	10,430	\$ 3,522,022
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25-KG-F	390	\$ 169,346
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	720	\$ 876,842
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	9,320	\$ 2,475,834
SUDAN	70,500	\$ 21,160,587
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	250	\$ 355,175
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	5,550	\$ 8,000,587
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,700	\$ 1,930,581
SORGHUM BULK	63,000	\$ 10,874,245
TANZANIA	8,250	\$ 3,940,678
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	4,360	\$ 1,502,428
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG-F	200	\$ 295,628
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	680	\$ 821,460
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	3,010	\$ 1,321,161
UGANDA	6,870	\$ 3,320,381
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	1,300	\$ 978,529
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,240	\$ 688,330
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,100	\$ 487,586
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	630	\$ 771,057
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	1,600	\$ 394,880
YEMEN	130,460	\$ 37,018,497
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	5,400	\$ 6,523,646
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	9,510	\$ 6,762,371
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	63,900	\$ 13,202,403
WHEAT, SOFT RED WINTER BULK	20,000	\$ 4,085,400
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	8,650	\$ 1,826,967
WHEAT, SUBSTITUTABLE BULK	23,000	\$ 4,617,710

Food for Peace Title II: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ZIMBABWE	2,880	\$ 1,415,928
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	320	\$ 149,354
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG-F	400	\$ 594,168
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	200	\$ 231,740
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	1,960	\$ 440,667
Grand Total	1,156,430	\$ 384,622,893

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BANGLADESH	12,000	\$ 2,341,200
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	12,000	\$ 2,341,200
BENIN	730	\$ 516,944
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	300	\$ 125,418
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 156,479
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	30	\$ 32,575
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	100	\$ 111,881
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 90,590
GUATEMALA	1,130	\$ 818,329
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 153,713
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	350	\$ 103,950
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	100	\$ 112,020
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	260	\$ 349,179
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 99,467
GUINEA-BISSAU	4,190	\$ 2,105,290
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	530	\$ 364,068
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	260	\$ 291,371
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,400	\$ 1,449,851
HAITI	4,870	\$ 1,819,572
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	3,600	\$ 1,054,836
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	170	\$ 184,161
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	160	\$ 187,185
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	940	\$ 393,390
HONDURAS	1,490	\$ 839,287
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 154,892
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	250	\$ 74,250
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	450	\$ 228,393
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	200	\$ 102,401

McGovern-Dole: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	140	\$ 149,727
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	270	\$ 129,624
IVORY COAST	4,390	\$ 2,407,083
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	70	\$ 74,298
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	90	\$ 108,497
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	450	\$ 321,129
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	3,780	\$ 1,903,159
MALI	2,340	\$ 1,567,425
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 268,554
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	260	\$ 307,341
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 90,720
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	1,710	\$ 900,811
MOZAMBIQUE	600	\$ 270,054
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	600	\$ 270,054
NICARAGUA	1,140	\$ 706,459
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 65,103
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 158,943
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	100	\$ 30,833
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	130	\$ 66,550
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	90	\$ 44,380
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	120	\$ 132,276
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 35,528
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	260	\$ 140,343
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	110	\$ 32,505
RWANDA	1,040	\$ 552,058
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	930	\$ 425,038
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	110	\$ 127,020
SIERRA LEONE	890	\$ 616,246
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	120	\$ 159,840
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	70	\$ 77,153
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	700	\$ 379,253
Grand Total	34,810	\$ 14,559,947

Food for Progress: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	19,370	\$ 9,446,950
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	8,000	\$ 5,819,920
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	11,370	\$ 3,627,030

Food for Progress: Summary by Country and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date

Country	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
EL SALVADOR	12,000	\$ 3,739,800
CORN, YELLOW BULK	2,000	\$ 389,800
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	10,000	\$ 3,350,000
JORDAN	95,000	\$ 19,781,850
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	95,000	\$ 19,781,850
Grand Total	126,370	\$ 32,968,600

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ACDI/VOCA	39,120	\$ 16,538,125
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	1,620	\$ 641,320
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,570	\$ 717,729
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	280	\$ 143,731
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	270	\$ 197,324
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,780	\$ 1,334,399
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	80	\$ 65,523
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	1,530	\$ 740,202
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	170	\$ 260,617
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	840	\$ 1,363,981
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	200	\$ 318,008
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 70,924
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 159,401
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 96,018
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	2,270	\$ 1,508,846
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,180	\$ 975,594
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	3,230	\$ 1,941,873
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	7,500	\$ 2,175,435
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	14,950	\$ 3,827,200
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AG	1,030	\$ 753,571
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	130	\$ 61,771
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	830	\$ 571,920
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	70	\$ 119,880
AFRICARE, INC	5,180	\$ 2,495,963
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,650	\$ 756,427
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG	3,530	\$ 1,739,536
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	189,150	\$ 85,450,253

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,770	\$ 1,845,588
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	6,710	\$ 2,742,440
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	3,890	\$ 1,908,623
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	1,080	\$ 665,986
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	540	\$ 470,401
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	12,600	\$ 9,043,092
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	3,720	\$ 2,229,552
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	7,850	\$ 9,384,180
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	2,550	\$ 4,237,936
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	580	\$ 1,015,574
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	500	\$ 307,105
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	4,670	\$ 2,983,562
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,500	\$ 1,906,660
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,800	\$ 2,707,783
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	2,600	\$ 1,486,290
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,180	\$ 620,645
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	3,410	\$ 1,261,165
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	126,960	\$ 40,413,010
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	240	\$ 220,661
COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELI	44,980	\$ 11,922,812
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	130	\$ 206,685
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	260	\$ 172,549
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	44,590	\$ 11,543,579
COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL, INC.	4,890	\$ 2,789,062
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	610	\$ 252,266
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	990	\$ 737,349
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	310	\$ 154,688
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	150	\$ 251,580
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,830	\$ 1,393,181
FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY, INC.	71,470	\$ 24,350,890
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	1,230	\$ 581,581
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	90	\$ 143,081
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 101,250
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,070	\$ 1,232,764
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	67,900	\$ 22,292,214
MERCY CORPS	15,370	\$ 8,481,543
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	710	\$ 779,500
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	2,870	\$ 1,374,674
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	600	\$ 422,968

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,140	\$ 1,532,154
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	470	\$ 732,934
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	120	\$ 198,540
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	150	\$ 227,045
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	830	\$ 515,628
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	40	\$ 31,400
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,113,520
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 183,888
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	5,120	\$ 1,369,293
OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CEN	7,410	\$ 4,489,403
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	1,900	\$ 826,961
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	5,510	\$ 3,662,442
RELIEF SOCIETY OF TIGREY	52,440	\$ 20,609,777
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	4,770	\$ 2,997,026
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	47,670	\$ 17,612,751
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.	50,440	\$ 18,485,105
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	490	\$ 424,012
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	420	\$ 362,145
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	580	\$ 971,162
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,610	\$ 1,639,823
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	940	\$ 457,702
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,000	\$ 556,760
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	680	\$ 396,889
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	34,120	\$ 11,219,012
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	9,600	\$ 2,457,600
UNITED NATIONS	665,730	\$ 276,005,110
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI BAG-50 KG	1,050	\$ 1,216,212
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG	600	\$ 704,225
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	2,900	\$ 3,877,882
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	3,830	\$ 4,108,021
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	4,300	\$ 1,840,379
CORN, YELLOW BULK	12,420	\$ 3,734,663
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	27,120	\$ 12,582,732
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	4,160	\$ 2,962,728
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	40,250	\$ 18,553,511
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG	11,030	\$ 5,277,530
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	8,980	\$ 5,383,725
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	1,920	\$ 3,030,292

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	1,800	\$ 2,807,991
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	14,580	\$ 23,474,001
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	3,240	\$ 1,988,070
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	1,440	\$ 801,707
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	30,360	\$ 19,672,215
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	5,010	\$ 2,411,084
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	21,400	\$ 11,746,248
RICE, MILLED BULK	63,040	\$ 32,055,018
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	4,560	\$ 1,606,121
SORGHUM BULK	203,310	\$ 61,122,449
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	134,310	\$ 38,659,577
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	63,460	\$ 15,878,740
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	490	\$ 381,666
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	170	\$ 128,323
WORLD VISION, INC.	43,410	\$ 14,092,510
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	2,660	\$ 1,195,689
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 168,254
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	120	\$ 195,446
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	240	\$ 374,401
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	39,120	\$ 11,417,172
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	970	\$ 741,548
ZRFC RP1	220,950	\$ 142,397,892
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	5,000	\$ 2,323,175
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	29,590	\$ 21,341,240
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	1,000	\$ 819,040
EMERGNCY FD, A20 PASTE POUCH-18-9/50		
G	110	\$ 615,594
EMERGNCY FD, A28 RICE BAR-24-9/55 G	110	\$ 652,632
EMERGNCY FD, A29 WHEAT BAR-24-9/55 G	110	\$ 629,663
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	500	\$ 1,992,766
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	12,720	\$ 7,119,304
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	30,550	\$ 51,587,401
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,840	\$ 1,071,046
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	29,820	\$ 19,342,457
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	1,500	\$ 812,298
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	11,400	\$ 5,657,801
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	13,000	\$ 4,448,980
SORGHUM BULK	83,700	\$ 23,984,495

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
Grand Total	1,411,571	\$ 628,862,016

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ACDI/VOCA	2,620	\$ 1,350,705
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	2,460	\$ 1,263,560
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 87,145
ASOCIACION SHARE DE GUATEMALA	5,430	\$ 4,017,156
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	460	\$ 603,846
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	220	\$ 180,642
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	310	\$ 491,891
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	460	\$ 285,117
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	3,980	\$ 2,455,660
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	4,060	\$ 3,808,180
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 137,172
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,060	\$ 564,300
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	630	\$ 499,539
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	280	\$ 152,582
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	640	\$ 1,007,876
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	280	\$ 447,839
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	450	\$ 707,729
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	420	\$ 291,144
COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL, INC.	3,160	\$ 2,412,955
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 270,077
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	610	\$ 243,455
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 82,098
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	100	\$ 164,629
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	100	\$ 162,572
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	240	\$ 481,921
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,650	\$ 1,008,203
FOOD FOR THE POOR, INC.	1,080	\$ 1,073,725
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 452,302
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	70	\$ 111,089
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	70	\$ 116,476

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	70	\$ 108,676
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	510	\$ 285,182
HAITI VISION INC	470	\$ 313,006
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 99,374
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	380	\$ 213,632
INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR HUMAN	5,900	\$ 7,634,530
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	2,210	\$ 2,283,441
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	1,700	\$ 2,779,059
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	1,050	\$ 1,993,248
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	940	\$ 578,782
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMEN	470	\$ 584,373
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	50	\$ 66,489
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	280	\$ 129,891
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50 LB	70	\$ 42,988
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE BAG-20 KG	70	\$ 345,006
JOINT AID MANAGEMENT	7,470	\$ 5,743,696
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	7,470	\$ 5,743,696
LAND O'LAKES, INC.	940	\$ 1,420,833
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	350	\$ 520,462
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	590	\$ 900,370
PLANET AID, INC.	900	\$ 716,967
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	900	\$ 716,967
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL	2,770	\$ 2,019,327
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	230	\$ 213,231
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	220	\$ 244,663
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	100	\$ 71,881
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 156,487
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	100	\$ 249,379
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	100	\$ 158,059
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	40	\$ 67,692
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	110	\$ 61,136
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	830	\$ 536,632
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	740	\$ 260,167
UNITED NATIONS	46,040	\$ 25,465,517
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	8,190	\$ 3,153,318
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	2,000	\$ 959,014
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	5,210	\$ 4,183,320
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	7,120	\$ 5,334,323
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	510	\$ 784,632

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-		
799	710	\$ 1,156,956
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-		
899	10	\$ 15,447
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	690	\$ 1,134,678
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	3,480	\$ 2,049,842
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	600	\$ 294,162
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,310	\$ 1,941,138
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,770	\$ 1,483,390
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	10,440	\$ 2,975,296
WORLD VISION, INC.	3,160	\$ 2,885,407
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,080	\$ 860,360
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-		
799	380	\$ 636,204
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	850	\$ 762,961
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	850	\$ 625,881
Grand Total	84,470	\$ 59,446,378

Food for Progress:

Summary by Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION	3,640	\$ 4,070,190
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-		
719	1,640	\$ 2,622,450
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,447,740
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	20,000	\$ 7,833,600
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	20,000	\$ 7,833,600
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA, INC	4,900	\$ 5,763,037
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,900	\$ 5,763,037
FINCA INTERNATIONAL, INC.	10,830	\$ 7,740,695
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	1,820	\$ 2,181,525
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,010	\$ 5,559,170
GOV OF JORDAN	50,000	\$ 18,425,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	50,000	\$ 18,425,000
INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERA	13,400	\$ 4,605,446
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	13,400	\$ 4,605,446
LAND O'LAKES, INC.	15,500	\$ 12,623,103
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,500	\$ 5,629,500
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	11,000	\$ 6,993,603
MERCY CORPS	6,340	\$ 1,970,662
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	6,340	\$ 1,970,662
PARTNERS FOR DEVELOPMENT	6,800	\$ 3,613,323

Food for Progress:
Summary by Organization and Commodity for FY 2012

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	200	\$ 318,339
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	6,600	\$ 3,294,984
SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADER	20,620	\$ 8,472,552
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING BULK	20,620	\$ 8,472,552
SMALL ENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE FUNDS	35,000	\$ 9,643,550
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	35,000	\$ 9,643,550
TECHNOSERVE, INC.	42,000	\$ 14,197,870
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	10,000	\$ 3,869,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	32,000	\$ 10,328,870
WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR	2,520	\$ 2,963,848
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	2,520	\$ 2,963,848
Grand Total	231,550	\$ 101,922,874

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2013

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ACDI/VOCA	18,143	\$ 8,360,714
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	832	\$ 337,151
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,256	\$ 1,030,754
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,060	\$ 1,470,951
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	239	\$ 321,899
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	972	\$ 624,449
PEAS/LENTILS, SUBSTITUTABLE BAG-50 KG-F	441	\$ 287,999
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG-F	1,603	\$ 595,046
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	11,740	\$ 3,692,465
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT RELIEF AGENCY	1,223	\$ 954,277
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	162	\$ 94,806
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	932	\$ 703,056
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	89	\$ 130,794
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	40	\$ 25,620
AFRICARE	1,002	\$ 540,150
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	1,002	\$ 540,150
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	123,944	\$ 60,390,659
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	691	\$ 671,281
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	2,024	\$ 816,999
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	2,375	\$ 1,159,879
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG-F	780	\$ 522,948

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2013

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	4,803	\$ 3,564,865
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	8,369	\$ 7,066,241
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	180	\$ 107,246
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	5,720	\$ 6,523,250
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	3,839	\$ 5,219,458
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	344	\$ 474,532
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	293	\$ 411,253
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	7,365	\$ 4,422,028
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	501	\$ 274,550
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	701	\$ 388,014
RICE, W-MLD SUBSTITUTE BAG-50 KG-F	621	\$ 372,552
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	5,351	\$ 1,621,401
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	79,530	\$ 26,390,431
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG-F	456	\$ 383,733
COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF	43,169	\$ 16,724,046
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG-F	421	\$ 485,149
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	1,513	\$ 608,933
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,895	\$ 1,523,321
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L	249	\$ 326,851
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	1,291	\$ 1,734,413
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	200	\$ 132,417
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG	2,270	\$ 826,280
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	35,330	\$ 11,086,683
FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INC	28,003	\$ 10,377,451
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,246	\$ 557,204
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	882	\$ 1,149,857
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,525	\$ 1,498,053
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	23,350	\$ 7,172,337
MERCY CORPS	7,641	\$ 5,739,262
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	1,022	\$ 916,924
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	240	\$ 122,684
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,023	\$ 482,355
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG-F	800	\$ 622,106
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,672	\$ 1,278,199
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	132	\$ 111,392
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	190	\$ 112,229
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	234	\$ 323,678
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L-F	511	\$ 700,537
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	33	\$ 45,265

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2013

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	281	\$ 168,218
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,503	\$ 855,675
RELIEF SOCIETY OF TIGREY	52,832	\$ 19,114,762
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,563	\$ 2,045,386
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	4,669	\$ 2,759,681
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	46,600	\$ 14,309,695
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION INC	35,109	\$ 14,447,959
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	441	\$ 464,570
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	962	\$ 489,682
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	902	\$ 685,136
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	647	\$ 848,601
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L	607	\$ 795,810
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	174	\$ 225,610
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	80	\$ 63,430
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,455	\$ 1,526,171
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	551	\$ 299,008
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG-F	4,920	\$ 1,810,022
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	13,750	\$ 4,214,238
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	9,620	\$ 3,025,682
Users Org	151,263	\$ 119,095,945
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	6,012	\$ 2,848,613
BULGUR, SOY-FORT-50 KG	2,970	\$ 1,472,734
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	2,000	\$ 1,667,133
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	19,930	\$ 16,677,916
CSB PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	1,550	\$ 1,356,616
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-105/100 G	200	\$ 688,000
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF POUCH	640	\$ 2,361,645
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	640	\$ 2,298,755
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G-F	682	\$ 2,300,494
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	3,990	\$ 2,582,749
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	8,557	\$ 5,002,424
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	3,330	\$ 5,355,226
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	31,552	\$ 42,739,444
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,209,434
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	24,309	\$ 14,789,022
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,175,340
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,022	\$ 608,787
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD-50 KG	1,000	\$ 600,000
RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G-F	-	\$ 2,421,518

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2013

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	3,000	\$ 951,160
SORGHUM BULK	34,320	\$ 8,961,490
YELLOW, SPLITS BAG-50 KG	1,560	\$ 1,027,443
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	723,604	\$ 322,019,685
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG-F	401	\$ 399,064
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG-F	1,743	\$ 2,035,715
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG-F	210	\$ 305,588
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	6,423	\$ 5,619,325
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	5,311	\$ 2,303,652
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	2,405	\$ 1,234,441
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG-F	6,874	\$ 2,252,344
CORN, YELLOW BULK	9,060	\$ 2,946,221
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	30,234	\$ 16,422,112
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	5,218	\$ 3,974,800
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	11,125	\$ 9,923,623
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	25,030	\$ 12,869,863
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	12,555	\$ 7,236,801
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	20,614	\$ 27,628,240
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	167	\$ 247,655
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	9,653	\$ 12,986,851
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,814	\$ 1,613,533
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	772	\$ 556,823
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	38,086	\$ 23,301,559
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	8,637	\$ 4,393,746
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	2,275	\$ 1,595,691
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	25,842	\$ 14,708,239
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	2,184	\$ 1,289,797
RICE, MILLED BULK	38,150	\$ 23,586,715
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	24,369	\$ 8,453,299
SORGHUM BULK	233,790	\$ 62,879,659
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	142,400	\$ 48,777,689
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	45,940	\$ 16,478,188
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE WINTER BULK	9,750	\$ 3,765,158
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,574	\$ 2,233,296
WORLD VISION INC	3,883	\$ 2,785,436
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	1,623	\$ 822,150
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	385	\$ 333,967
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	561	\$ 303,832
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	401	\$ 540,164

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2013

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG-F	912	\$ 785,323
Grand Total	1,189,815	\$ 580,550,345

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2013

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ACDI/VOCA	880	\$ 515,003
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	840	\$ 490,835
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	40	\$ 24,168
ASOCIACION SHARE DE GUATEMALA	1,450	\$ 1,455,258
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	140	\$ 149,293
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 299,110
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	230	\$ 189,566
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	310	\$ 513,968
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	480	\$ 303,322
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	11,030	\$ 7,938,279
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	440	\$ 173,850
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,100	\$ 508,427
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,640	\$ 1,255,361
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,330	\$ 1,561,556
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	500	\$ 285,702
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	100	\$ 141,032
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	130	\$ 183,338
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	990	\$ 1,434,401
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 136,373
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,650	\$ 2,258,240
COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL, INC.	1,240	\$ 997,351
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	630	\$ 245,703
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	170	\$ 95,294
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	70	\$ 98,725
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	240	\$ 481,136
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 76,493
FOOD FOR THE POOR, INC.	2,530	\$ 2,552,568
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	170	\$ 261,818
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 86,640
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	230	\$ 235,596
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	710	\$ 550,654

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2013

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	140	\$ 219,987
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	530	\$ 789,030
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	670	\$ 408,843
HAITI VISION INC	450	\$ 289,265
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 71,553
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	370	\$ 217,712
INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR HUMAN	5,070	\$ 4,909,824
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,420	\$ 1,455,978
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	950	\$ 1,446,171
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	480	\$ 726,331
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,220	\$ 1,281,344
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMEN	1,000	\$ 1,216,018
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	570	\$ 415,000
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 41,621
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	260	\$ 363,769
SALMON, KETA CAN-24/14.75 OZ	90	\$ 339,860
SALMON, PINK CAN-24/14.75 OZ	10	\$ 55,768
JOINT AID MANAGEMENT	3,350	\$ 2,554,052
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	3,350	\$ 2,554,052
MERCY CORPS	670	\$ 461,493
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 198,796
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	50	\$ 104,937
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 48,202
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 109,559
PLANET AID, INC.	600	\$ 446,340
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	600	\$ 446,340
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL	1,100	\$ 743,405
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 167,348
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	60	\$ 115,800
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 117,848
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 246,431
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 95,978
UNITED NATIONS	41,900	\$ 25,678,242
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	1,730	\$ 1,526,375
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,080	\$ 849,992
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	5,460	\$ 4,122,263
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	9,340	\$ 6,852,840
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	150	\$ 290,907
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	220	\$ 351,843

McGovern-Dole:**Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2013**

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	170	\$ 239,726
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	2,050	\$ 2,949,346
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,020	\$ 1,045,118
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	5,970	\$ 3,417,584
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	12,710	\$ 4,032,248
WORLD VISION, INC.	1,920	\$ 1,886,864
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	200	\$ 303,992
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	830	\$ 768,106
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	890	\$ 814,766
Grand Total	73,190	\$ 51,643,960

Food for Progress:**Summary by Organization and Commodity for FY 2013**

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AGA KHAN FOUNDATION U.S.A.	2,200	\$ 3,417,700
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	2,200	\$ 3,417,700
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	15,330	\$ 7,462,694
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	3,500	\$ 3,660,650
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	11,830	\$ 3,802,044
COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL, INC.	12,000	\$ 6,150,600
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	12,000	\$ 6,150,600
FINCA INTERNATIONAL, INC.	11,830	\$ 3,802,044
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	11,830	\$ 3,802,044
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMEN	21,160	\$ 11,650,442
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	2,060	\$ 3,200,655
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,100	\$ 5,073,887
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 3,375,900
LAND O'LAKES, INC.	13,870	\$ 14,729,156
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	13,870	\$ 14,729,156
MERCY CORPS	6,340	\$ 2,037,613
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	6,340	\$ 2,037,613
SHELTER FOR LIFE INTERNATIONAL, INC	4,180	\$ 3,959,463
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,180	\$ 3,959,463
TECHNOSERVE, INC.	41,030	\$ 20,550,877
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	30,500	\$ 16,848,950
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,530	\$ 3,701,927
Grand Total	127,940	\$ 73,760,588

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2014

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ACDI/VOCA	21,250	\$ 8,742,199
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	1,000	\$ 399,613
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,480	\$ 558,374
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,430	\$ 935,490
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	670	\$ 355,244
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	970	\$ 1,328,090
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	150	\$ 197,147
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	890	\$ 500,510
PEAS/LENTILS, SUBSTITUTABLE BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 68,431
PEAS/LENTILS, SUBSTITUTABLE BAG-50 KG-F	120	\$ 60,800
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG-F	510	\$ 207,560
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	13,900	\$ 4,130,941
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT RELIEF AGENCY	1,260	\$ 906,177
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	180	\$ 77,632
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	920	\$ 608,217
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	110	\$ 181,895
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	50	\$ 38,433
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	108,790	\$ 40,588,754
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	370	\$ 293,882
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	1,310	\$ 503,499
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	230	\$ 105,734
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG-F	500	\$ 276,590
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	8,460	\$ 5,724,658
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	70	\$ 37,800
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	2,780	\$ 3,799,774
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	150	\$ 248,039
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	260	\$ 338,428
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	8,120	\$ 3,940,367
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	130	\$ 81,536
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	420	\$ 252,244
SORGHUM BULK	11,180	\$ 2,518,528
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	74,810	\$ 22,467,677
CNFA	1,350	\$ 972,434
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,180	\$ 745,760
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	170	\$ 226,673
COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF	37,930	\$ 12,296,530
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	780	\$ 302,039
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,010	\$ 651,092
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	230	\$ 139,976

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2014

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L	270	\$ 380,516
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	80	\$ 106,590
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	40	\$ 26,710
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG-F	880	\$ 395,120
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	34,640	\$ 10,294,487
FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY	11,880	\$ 3,345,527
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	11,880	\$ 3,345,527
FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INC	15,560	\$ 5,528,365
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,230	\$ 438,791
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	780	\$ 1,027,903
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,500	\$ 1,080,050
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	11,050	\$ 2,981,622
MERCY CORPS	11,580	\$ 7,020,788
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	480	\$ 403,952
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	250	\$ 108,263
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,300	\$ 1,281,978
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,620	\$ 2,174,211
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,010	\$ 664,164
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	930	\$ 530,783
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	510	\$ 696,956
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L-F	210	\$ 260,994
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	320	\$ 380,160
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	240	\$ 112,732
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	710	\$ 406,595
RELIEF SOCIETY OF TIGRAY	10,240	\$ 2,883,686
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,240	\$ 2,883,686
RELIEF SOCIETY OF TIGREY	28,400	\$ 9,313,493
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	1,030	\$ 1,345,510
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	3,420	\$ 1,505,555
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	23,950	\$ 6,462,429
SAVE THE CHILDREN	14,590	\$ 3,362,993
SORGHUM BULK	8,740	\$ 1,715,575
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	5,850	\$ 1,647,419
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION INC	16,890	\$ 7,669,543
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	440	\$ 377,411
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	970	\$ 438,756
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	810	\$ 550,195
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	550	\$ 765,229
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	590	\$ 794,794

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2014

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	2,280	\$ 1,116,262
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	550	\$ 316,217
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG-F	1,190	\$ 484,306
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	9,510	\$ 2,826,372
United Nations Children's Fund	1,380	\$ 4,629,613
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92		
G-F	1,380	\$ 4,629,613
Users Org	304,580	\$ 172,929,335
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	3,000	\$ 1,259,565
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	3,000	\$ 1,739,468
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	16,900	\$ 11,567,110
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG	1,500	\$ 3,680,130
EMERGNCY FD, A20 PASTE POUCH-18-9/50		
G	30	\$ 167,880
EMERGNCY FD, A28 RICE BAR-24-9/55 G	30	\$ 177,984
EMERGNCY FD, A29 WHEAT BAR-24-9/55 G	30	\$ 171,720
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G	3,730	\$ 12,129,424
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	3,820	\$ 13,705,200
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	6,030	\$ 4,962,032
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	10,640	\$ 5,849,780
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,000	\$ 1,403,705
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	33,950	\$ 49,335,464
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,500	\$ 1,143,792
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	26,900	\$ 14,081,502
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,039,065
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	25,520	\$ 14,728,966
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 560,280
SORGHUM BULK	162,000	\$ 35,226,268
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	494,110	\$ 165,824,368
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG-F	4,190	\$ 4,411,135
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	700	\$ 638,922
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG-F	600	\$ 185,550
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	30,950	\$ 12,977,277
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	300	\$ 194,949
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	5,580	\$ 3,960,193
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	19,360	\$ 9,474,105
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	1,110	\$ 596,455
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	5,860	\$ 8,311,788
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	3,630	\$ 4,784,984
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	560	\$ 428,777

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2014

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	18,050	\$ 9,167,979
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	3,530	\$ 1,458,153
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	13,490	\$ 7,557,891
RICE, MILLED BULK	25,910	\$ 14,574,669
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	5,550	\$ 1,581,939
SORGHUM BULK	290,660	\$ 66,457,851
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	9,720	\$ 3,280,500
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	52,640	\$ 14,374,555
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,720	\$ 1,406,697
WORLD VISION INC	3,860	\$ 2,530,210
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,060	\$ 1,425,875
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	620	\$ 837,219
SORGHUM BULK	1,180	\$ 267,117
Grand Total	1,083,650	\$ 448,544,013

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2014

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	9,860	\$ 6,487,282
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	420	\$ 372,129
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	580	\$ 249,110
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	700	\$ 219,450
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	660	\$ 433,793
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	260	\$ 151,434
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	60	\$ 80,830
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	540	\$ 798,406
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	330	\$ 491,287
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	270	\$ 188,084
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,660	\$ 1,506,822
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	3,380	\$ 1,995,936
COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL, INC.	2,480	\$ 2,289,348
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	270	\$ 262,252
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 42,979
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	50	\$ 75,302
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	90	\$ 128,257
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	430	\$ 860,236
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,560	\$ 920,322
INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR HUMAN	1,160	\$ 969,991
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	340	\$ 268,221

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2014

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	140	\$ 211,484
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	140	\$ 199,216
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	540	\$ 291,071
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMEN	940	\$ 745,064
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	710	\$ 459,742
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 44,450
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	160	\$ 240,873
MERCY CORPS	700	\$ 458,750
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	380	\$ 202,887
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	50	\$ 98,613
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 38,010
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 119,240
PLANET AID, INC.	500	\$ 301,020
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	500	\$ 301,020
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL	5,510	\$ 3,672,372
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 275,377
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 149,898
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 304,401
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	760	\$ 474,358
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 99,391
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	30	\$ 59,100
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	320	\$ 411,410
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,460	\$ 811,408
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 168,300
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	1,370	\$ 807,889
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 110,840
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.	180	\$ 112,729
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	180	\$ 112,729
UNITED NATIONS	31,490	\$ 17,165,609
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	13,590	\$ 5,699,434
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	8,180	\$ 5,104,352
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	710	\$ 858,470
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	590	\$ 878,711
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,630	\$ 1,544,499
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,850	\$ 944,231
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,940	\$ 2,135,913
WORLD VISION, INC.	1,000	\$ 639,944
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,000	\$ 639,944
Grand Total	53,820	\$ 32,842,110

Food for Progress:
Summary by Organization and Commodity for FY 2014

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ACDI/VOCA	40,000	\$ 11,637,100
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	40,000	\$ 11,637,100
AGA KHAN FOUNDATION U.S.A.	10,000	\$ 3,218,400
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 3,218,400
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	23,540	\$ 11,277,367
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	3,640	\$ 3,250,047
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	6,000	\$ 3,306,880
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	13,900	\$ 4,720,440
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA, INC	13,500	\$ 8,073,000
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	13,500	\$ 8,073,000
CSA	2,400	\$ 3,202,087
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	2,400	\$ 3,202,087
FINCA INTERNATIONAL, INC.	33,400	\$ 12,135,069
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	16,100	\$ 4,939,480
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	17,300	\$ 7,195,589
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMEN	15,900	\$ 7,145,896
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,100	\$ 4,944,940
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	6,800	\$ 2,200,956
LAND O'LAKES, INC.	18,800	\$ 6,306,648
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	18,800	\$ 6,306,648
SHELTER FOR LIFE INTERNATIONAL, INC	4,180	\$ 4,001,305
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,180	\$ 4,001,305
TECHNOSERVE, INC.	15,500	\$ 10,977,203
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	6,500	\$ 5,966,903
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,000	\$ 5,010,300
WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR	27,740	\$ 16,533,040
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	27,740	\$ 16,533,040
Grand Total	204,960	\$ 94,507,114

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2015

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ACDI/VOCA	2,860	\$ 1,761,103
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	780	\$ 264,139
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	300	\$ 136,914
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	250	\$ 182,018
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	520	\$ 625,899
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	1,010	\$ 552,133
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT RELIEF AGENCY	2,690	\$ 1,634,500
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN BAG-50 KG-F	70	\$ 69,666

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2015

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	70	\$ 20,860
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	290	\$ 158,236
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,370	\$ 776,755
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	190	\$ 255,372
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	700	\$ 353,611
CARE	32,480	\$ 6,769,200
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	32,480	\$ 6,769,200
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	152,290	\$ 50,449,424
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	750	\$ 471,169
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	610	\$ 200,147
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	400	\$ 151,931
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	12,220	\$ 6,315,443
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	320	\$ 411,642
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	3,900	\$ 4,698,954
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	300	\$ 420,380
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	940	\$ 990,320
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	14,950	\$ 7,695,081
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50KG	540	\$ 414,184
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	130	\$ 67,210
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,980	\$ 1,386,160
SORGHUM BULK	25,580	\$ 5,949,468
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	88,670	\$ 21,277,336
CNFA	2,420	\$ 1,291,802
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	810	\$ 395,021
LENTILS BAG- 50 KG	330	\$ 264,512
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN 6/4 L	90	\$ 111,051
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	190	\$ 263,749
SORGHUM BULK	1,000	\$ 257,470
COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF	3,820	\$ 2,031,166
BULGUR BAG-50 KG-F	1,320	\$ 449,190
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,710	\$ 883,701
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	380	\$ 250,801
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	410	\$ 447,474
FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INC	29,580	\$ 8,621,004
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	2,050	\$ 731,916
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	150	\$ 178,923
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	300	\$ 118,489
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	5,730	\$ 3,072,498
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	21,350	\$ 4,519,178

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2015

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
HELLEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL	11,000	\$ 2,292,500
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	11,000	\$ 2,292,500
MERCY CORPS	3,230	\$ 1,488,341
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	130	\$ 50,574
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,700	\$ 576,660
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	600	\$ 277,517
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	310	\$ 218,717
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	60	\$ 70,207
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	140	\$ 148,120
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	290	\$ 146,546
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL	1,530	\$ 1,142,039
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	860	\$ 559,081
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	320	\$ 175,117
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	350	\$ 407,841
RELIEF SOCIETY OF TIGREY	55,680	\$ 15,835,797
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	10,770	\$ 6,005,532
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	44,910	\$ 9,830,266
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION	18,360	\$ 3,925,616
SORGHUM BULK	7,310	\$ 1,540,363
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	11,050	\$ 2,385,253
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION INC	13,150	\$ 5,950,438
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	890	\$ 568,425
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	400	\$ 140,096
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,350	\$ 712,722
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	150	\$ 169,351
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	330	\$ 376,712
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	5,410	\$ 2,574,764
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,260	\$ 568,436
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	3,360	\$ 839,933
UNICEF	4,080	\$ 13,120,149
EMERGNKY FD, RUTF POUCH-150/100 G-F	725	\$ 2,301,585
EMERGNKY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH- 150/92		
G	1,590	\$ 5,156,959
EMERGNKY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92	115	\$ 365,079
EMERGNKY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/93	165	\$ 508,860
READY TO USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD	1,485	\$ 4,787,666
Users Org	203,410	\$ 109,258,665
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	3,000	\$ 1,701,409
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	9,000	\$ 4,534,942
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG	3,000	\$ 5,490,545

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2015

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G	1,320	\$ 3,762,480
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD POUCH-150/92 G	4,500	\$ 14,269,333
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	250	\$ 192,333
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	5,000	\$ 3,666,817
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	6,000	\$ 7,602,164
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	21,000	\$ 25,727,011
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,250	\$ 1,135,066
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	27,000	\$ 13,990,907
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,000	\$ 477,190
SORGHUM BULK	45,000	\$ 11,058,650
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	75,090	\$ 15,649,818
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	676,880	\$ 286,573,251
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI BAG-50 KG-F	210	\$ 145,285
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	20	\$ 12,029
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	2,040	\$ 856,514
CORN SOY BLEND SUPER CEREAL PLUS	150	\$ 334,001
CORN SOY BLEND SUPERCEREAL PLUS	850	\$ 1,568,543
CORN -SOY BLEND SUPERCEREAL PLUS BOX	1,435	\$ 3,344,279
CORN, YELLOW BULK	5,330	\$ 1,059,444
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	4,050	\$ 1,429,197
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG-F	13,030	\$ 6,971,096
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,210	\$ 752,310
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP - 25KG	1,910	\$ 1,315,622
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	5,110	\$ 3,401,630
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	25,000	\$ 14,774,288
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25KG	2,340	\$ 1,192,769
CORN-SOY BLEND SUPER CEREAL PLUS	1,130	\$ 2,063,857
CORN-SOY BLEND, SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX	30	\$ 80,559
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G	290	\$ 921,746
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF ROUCH-150/100 G	60	\$ 179,819
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G-F	2,030	\$ 5,857,996
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF SPRD POUCH- 105/100 G	930	\$ 2,823,796
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	10,910	\$ 5,145,810
FLOUR, BREAD BAG-50 KG-F	6,400	\$ 2,992,355
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	6,250	\$ 4,592,290
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	8,680	\$ 6,681,908
LENTILS BAG-50KG	190	\$ 108,382
LENTILS-BAG 50KG	4,220	\$ 3,114,877
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN - 6/4 L	90	\$ 112,797

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2015

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	15,700	\$ 20,454,462
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	26,280	\$ 33,011,441
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4L	210	\$ 258,653
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	5,490	\$ 7,270,068
OIL,VEGETABLE CAN - 6/4 L	1,370	\$ 2,097,834
PEAS, YELLOW SPLIT BAG-50KG	190	\$ 116,561
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG 50 KG	3,540	\$ 1,752,225
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG 50-KG	210	\$ 106,417
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG -50KG	130	\$ 72,751
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	3,980	\$ 1,878,347
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	39,860	\$ 20,592,472
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50KG	3,010	\$ 1,664,181
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	2,620	\$ 1,289,065
PEAS,YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50KG	12,010	\$ 6,401,242
RICE BAGGED	1,630	\$ 925,367
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG-F	9,800	\$ 6,218,762
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,620	\$ 1,939,695
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	11,050	\$ 5,228,833
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG 50KG	1,340	\$ 760,731
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	5,760	\$ 3,075,928
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 560,280
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	3,750	\$ 988,113
SORGHUM BULK	331,800	\$ 77,023,131
SORGHUM, BULK	4,660	\$ 1,203,072
SUPERCEREAL PLUS	905	\$ 866,711
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	4,530	\$ 1,173,044
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG-F	2,040	\$ 744,600
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	75,370	\$ 16,976,076
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	130	\$ 89,990
WORLD VISION	31,610	\$ 6,587,800
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	31,610	\$ 6,587,800
WORLD VISION INC	6,200	\$ 2,672,598
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,470	\$ 727,988
LENTILS BAG- 50 KG	430	\$ 350,353
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	440	\$ 553,786
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	2,860	\$ 762,061
SORGHUM BULK	1,000	\$ 278,410
Grand Total	1,251,270	\$ 521,405,393

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2015

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	9,420	\$ 5,358,008
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 134,446
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	2,560	\$ 1,026,944
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	350	\$ 103,600
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	160	\$ 54,277
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	680	\$ 310,923
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,980	\$ 1,147,953
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	680	\$ 510,642
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	210	\$ 236,093
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	690	\$ 823,070
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	160	\$ 208,244
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,280	\$ 592,197
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	460	\$ 209,620
COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL, INC.	2,920	\$ 2,120,983
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	230	\$ 144,421
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	440	\$ 190,705
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 76,500
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	110	\$ 116,385
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	80	\$ 108,685
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	60	\$ 29,793
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED BAG-10 KG	370	\$ 709,235
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,340	\$ 646,860
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 98,400
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMEN	270	\$ 190,537
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	200	\$ 106,380
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	70	\$ 84,157
MERCY CORPS	350	\$ 237,367
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 87,773
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L	40	\$ 77,911
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	40	\$ 26,586
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 45,096
NASCENT SOLUTIONS INC.	780	\$ 458,933
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 106,945
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	80	\$ 104,151
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	520	\$ 247,836
PLANET AID, INC.	500	\$ 269,735
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	500	\$ 269,735
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL	3,510	\$ 2,330,124
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	140	\$ 107,037
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	400	\$ 227,769
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 410,753

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2015

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	360	\$ 184,479
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 47,196
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	60	\$ 142,474
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	110	\$ 116,168
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	500	\$ 230,623
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	1,260	\$ 759,286
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 65,440
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 38,900
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.	3,540	\$ 1,770,775
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	480	\$ 355,815
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	300	\$ 149,265
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	480	\$ 233,984
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	60	\$ 83,444
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	480	\$ 219,208
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	1,740	\$ 729,060
UNITED NATIONS	40,480	\$ 18,442,225
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	4,950	\$ 1,715,504
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	14,640	\$ 7,266,692
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	870	\$ 958,594
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,380	\$ 1,665,935
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,550	\$ 751,653
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,980	\$ 1,354,218
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	260	\$ 147,211
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	4,110	\$ 2,231,281
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	9,740	\$ 2,351,139
WORLD VISION, INC.	2,130	\$ 1,430,008
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	250	\$ 384,180
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	370	\$ 135,233
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	700	\$ 403,053
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	330	\$ 187,637
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	150	\$ 165,898
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	330	\$ 154,006
Grand Total	63,900	\$ 32,608,697

Food for Progress:

Summary by Organization and Commodity for FY 2015

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ACDI/VOCA	14,500	\$ 10,272,500
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	14,500	\$ 10,272,500

Food for Progress:

Summary by Organization and Commodity for FY 2015

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
AGA KHAN FOUNDATION U.S.A.	16,000	\$ 9,286,417
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	6,000	\$ 7,056,117
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 2,230,300
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	26,980	\$ 9,314,998
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,000	\$ 3,271,600
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,280	\$ 1,962,123
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	18,700	\$ 4,081,275
COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION	24,000	\$ 6,828,360
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	24,000	\$ 6,828,360
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA, INC	4,750	\$ 1,852,500
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,750	\$ 1,852,500
LAND O'LAKES, INC.	27,990	\$ 12,258,240
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	9,190	\$ 7,076,208
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	18,800	\$ 5,182,032
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA GANADERIA	15,000	\$ 4,023,800
CORN, YELLOW BULK	10,000	\$ 1,928,800
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	5,000	\$ 2,095,000
SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADER	30,700	\$ 5,584,180
CORN, YELLOW BULK	30,700	\$ 5,584,180
SMALL ENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE FUNDS	24,000	\$ 6,828,360
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	24,000	\$ 6,828,360
TECHNOSERVE, INC.	4,610	\$ 3,028,770
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,610	\$ 3,028,770
Grand Total	188,530	\$ 69,278,125

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT RELIEF AGENCY	1,460	\$ 728,887
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,160	\$ 537,405
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	60	\$ 77,482
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	240	\$ 114,000
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	408,080	\$ 107,496,423
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	3,360	\$ 1,510,635
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	4,900	\$ 5,857,946
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	140	\$ 160,622
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	11,260	\$ 6,466,692
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	27,410	\$ 20,305,569
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	980	\$ 436,716

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
SORGHUM BULK	10,360	\$ 1,853,406
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	349,670	\$ 70,904,838
CNFA	520	\$ 381,094
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	320	\$ 149,354
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	200	\$ 231,740
COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF	4,320	\$ 1,963,589
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	470	\$ 541,843
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	710	\$ 442,066
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BAG-50 KG-F	3,140	\$ 979,680
MERCY CORPS	450	\$ 243,566
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	200	\$ 75,196
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	30	\$ 14,002
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	220	\$ 154,369
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL	1,550	\$ 1,148,672
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	860	\$ 565,666
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	330	\$ 144,385
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	360	\$ 438,620
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION INC	530	\$ 278,232
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG-F	180	\$ 64,123
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	250	\$ 115,928
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	40	\$ 48,321
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	60	\$ 49,860
Users Org	217,910	\$ 105,028,417
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	2,000	\$ 1,451,049
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	6,880	\$ 2,370,413
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,000	\$ 345,173
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	9,670	\$ 4,406,153
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	8,700	\$ 3,957,090
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG	200	\$ 325,332
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG-F	5,340	\$ 7,921,799
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	920	\$ 1,142,447
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	11,500	\$ 13,438,804
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	18,000	\$ 21,229,216
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L	220	\$ 272,956
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	740	\$ 382,589
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	17,500	\$ 9,692,529
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	22,490	\$ 16,352,925
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 957,800
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,000	\$ 433,420

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG-F	1,000	\$ 528,410
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	15,000	\$ 3,366,600
SORGHUM BULK	93,750	\$ 16,453,713
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	521,610	\$ 167,354,014
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG-F	350	\$ 249,340
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG-F	2,430	\$ 1,635,455
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG-F	60	\$ 48,985
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG-F	1,970	\$ 561,194
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG-F	15,170	\$ 5,104,074
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG-F	10,850	\$ 5,055,242
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25-KG-F	390	\$ 169,346
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS BOX-10/1.5 KG-F	1,730	\$ 2,686,917
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF POUCH-150/100 G-F	320	\$ 851,950
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG-F	6,700	\$ 2,925,297
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	250	\$ 355,175
LENTILS BAG-50 KG-F	8,230	\$ 10,988,275
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,200	\$ 1,468,152
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L-F	14,010	\$ 16,865,064
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L-F	100	\$ 139,586
OIL, VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTABLE-6/4 L-F	4,090	\$ 4,728,683
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	3,010	\$ 1,321,161
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,930	\$ 1,701,925
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG-F	30,670	\$ 21,182,812
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG-F	4,070	\$ 2,087,175
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	1,500	\$ 678,240
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	29,410	\$ 13,163,047
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG-F	2,370	\$ 1,125,473
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG-F	13,440	\$ 3,467,358
SORGHUM BULK	242,660	\$ 42,929,936
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	63,900	\$ 13,202,403
WHEAT, SOFT RED WINTER BULK	20,000	\$ 4,085,400
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	15,650	\$ 3,192,667
WHEAT, SUBSTITUTABLE BULK	23,000	\$ 4,617,710
WHEAT-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG-F	1,150	\$ 765,975
Grand Total	1,156,430	\$ 384,622,893

McGovern-Dole:

Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED S	6,480	\$ 4,234,050
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 153,713
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 154,892
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	600	\$ 178,200
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	300	\$ 125,418
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	450	\$ 228,393
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	200	\$ 102,401
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	430	\$ 584,873
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	340	\$ 371,475
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	100	\$ 111,881
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	260	\$ 307,341
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	160	\$ 224,999
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 90,720
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	480	\$ 229,091
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	2,410	\$ 1,280,064
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 90,590
PLANET AID, INC.	600	\$ 270,054
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	600	\$ 270,054
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL	770	\$ 487,274
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 158,943
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	130	\$ 66,550
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	80	\$ 88,934
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	260	\$ 140,343
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	110	\$ 32,505
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.	100	\$ 124,180
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	100	\$ 124,180
UNITED NATIONS	26,490	\$ 9,225,204
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	530	\$ 364,068
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	3,600	\$ 1,054,836
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	930	\$ 425,038
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	240	\$ 258,459
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	620	\$ 714,074
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	940	\$ 393,390
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	450	\$ 321,129
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,400	\$ 1,449,851
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	3,780	\$ 1,903,159
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	12,000	\$ 2,341,200
WORLD VISION, INC.	370	\$ 219,185
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 65,103
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	100	\$ 30,833

McGovern-Dole:**Summary by Recipient Organization and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date**

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	90	\$ 44,380
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	40	\$ 43,342
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 35,528
Grand Total	34,810	\$ 14,559,947

Food for Progress:**Summary by Organization and Commodity for FY 2016 to Date**

Recipient Organization	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA, INC	20,000	\$ 9,559,720
CORN, YELLOW BULK	2,000	\$ 389,800
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	8,000	\$ 5,819,920
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	10,000	\$ 3,350,000
GOV OF JORDAN	95,000	\$ 19,781,850
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	95,000	\$ 19,781,850
INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE COR	11,370	\$ 3,627,030
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	11,370	\$ 3,627,030
Grand Total	126,370	\$ 32,968,600

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of all the organizations participating in each program, amounts received by each organization, locations where each organization has programs, the type of programs and a brief description of each for Fiscal Year 2012-2016. For the Food for Peace Title II program, please show whether the programs are designated as emergency or non-emergency.

Response: [The information follows:]

Country	Awardee	Annual Agreement Value (Millions of U.S. Dollars) ¹				
		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 ²
Africa						
Benin	Catholic Relief Services-United States Conference of Catholic Bishops			\$19.1		
Burkina Faso	Catholic Relief Services-United States Conference of Catholic Bishops			\$21.6		
Cameroon	Counterpart International, Inc.	\$16.7				
	Nascent Solutions				\$12.0	
Cote d'Ivoire	U.N. World Food Program				\$35.0	
Ethiopia	U.N. World Food Program		\$26.5			\$12.0
Guinea-Bissau	International Partnership for Human Development	\$1.2	\$0.9			
	U.N. World Food Program				\$20.0	
Kenya	U.N. World Food Program	\$9.7	\$19.6			\$28.0
Liberia	U.N. World Food Program	\$7.1	\$20.0			
Malawi	U.N. World Food Program	\$8.7	\$21.0			\$15.0
Mali	Catholic Relief Services-United States Conference of Catholic Bishops				\$29.9	
Mozambique	Planet Aid Incorporated	\$21.4			\$31.8	
	World Vision International	\$22.3			\$29.0	
Niger	U.N. World Food Program	\$3.8				
Republic of Senegal	Counterpart International, Inc.			\$11.4		
Rwanda	U.N. World Food Program				\$25.0	
Sierra Leone	Catholic Relief Services-United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	\$11.0			\$18.2	
Tanzania	Kansas State University	\$4.1		\$1.0		

Country	Awardee	Annual Agreement Value (Millions of U.S. Dollars) ¹				
		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 ²
	Project Concern International		\$17.4			\$33.0
	Africa Annual Totals	\$106.0	\$105.4	\$53.1	\$200.9	\$88.0
Asia						
Afghanistan	World Vision International	\$18.3				
Bangladesh	U.N. World Food Program			\$26.0		
Cambodia	U.N. World Food Program		\$20.0			\$15.2
	International Relief and Development	\$8.0				
	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health	\$2.9				
Kyrgyz Republic	Mercy Corps International	\$11.3				
Laos	U.N. World Food Program			\$27.0		\$27.4
	Catholic Relief Services-United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	\$12.3				
Nepal	U.N. World Food Program	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$27.0		
	Asia Annual Totals	\$58.8	\$26.0	\$80.0	\$0.0	\$42.6
Western Hemisphere						
Guatemala	Project Concern International		\$8.2			\$24.0
	Hormel Food Sales	\$0.1				
	Catholic Relief Services-United States Conference of Catholic Bishops		\$20.5			\$27.0
	Save the Children			\$19.5		
Haiti	U.N. World Food Program	\$8.0	\$10.0		\$10.0	\$14.0
	Meds and Food for Kids	\$1.1				
Honduras	Catholic Relief Services-United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	\$17.7			\$33.7	
Nicaragua	World Vision Inc.			\$12.3		
	Project Concern International		\$13.4			
	Western Hemisphere Annual Totals	\$26.9	\$52.1	\$31.8	\$43.7	\$65.0
WORLD WIDE TOTALS		\$191.7	\$183.5	\$164.9	\$244.6	\$195.6

¹Source: International Food Assistance Report

²Agreements are currently in negotiation; final amounts subject to change

USAID's Response (Emergency Programs)

Fiscal Year 2012		
Organization	Funds Received	Countries
		Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, West Bank/Gaza, Nepal, Pakistan, Yemen, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Colombia, Ecuador, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Mali, Mauntania, Niger, Senegal
World Food Program (WFP)	\$ 1,065,680,310	
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	\$ 89,879,700	Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Mali
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	\$ 21,591,900	Somalia
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$ 5,912,900	Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Sudan
Total	\$ 1,183,064,810	

Fiscal Year 2013		
Organization	Funds Received	Countries
		Afghanistan, Algeria, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syria, Yemen, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Colombia, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger
World Food Program (WFP)	\$ 964,337,040	
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	\$ 51,034,500	Ethiopia, Haiti
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$ 24,119,500	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Angola, Burundi, South Sudan, Somalia
World Vision US (WVUS)	\$ 2,811,900	Haiti
Total	\$ 1,042,302,940	

Fiscal Year 2014		
Organization	Funds Received	Countries
		Afghanistan, Algeria, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria, West Bank/Gaza, Yemen, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Malawi, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Colombia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
World Food Program (WFP)	\$ 947,265,220	
ACF International	\$ 2,980,600	Haiti
CARE International	\$ 4,065,100	Haiti
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	\$ 75,750,900	Ethiopia, South Sudan
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)	\$ 1,312,600	Haiti
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$ 35,884,800	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Kenya, Haiti, Chad
World Vision International (WVI)	\$ 2,229,700	Haiti
Total	\$ 1,069,488,920	

Note: For security concerns, we do not publically disclose partners (except WFP) that work in certain countries including Syria, Somalia and Sudan.

Fiscal Year 2015		
Organization	Funds Received	Countries
		Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, Yemen, Syria, West Bank/Gaza, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Malawi, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, West Africa, Zimbabwe, Central America, Colombia
World Food Program (WFP)	987,691,300.00	
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$ 33,079,400	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, DRC, Djibouti, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	\$ 52,742,500	South Sudan
Partner X	\$ 586,200	Somalia
Total	\$ 1,074,099,400	

Fiscal Year 2016* (To date as of June 2016)		
Organization	Funds Received	Countries
World Food Program (WFP)	\$ 1,035,616,000.00	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Central America Regional, Colombia, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, West Africa Regional
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$ 30,851,200.00	Myanmar, Pakistan, Yemen, Burundi, Mozambique, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Chad, Mauritania, Niger
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	\$ 280,066,460.00	Ethiopia
Total	\$ 1,346,533,660	

*Totals include a combination of allocations, estimates, and actuals where available.

Note: Some implementing partner organizations are sensitive in order to protect staff and beneficiaries in dangerous settings such as Sudan, Somalia, and Syria.

USID Response (Development Programs)

Fiscal Year 2011			Fiscal Year 2012			Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
Organization	Funds Received	Countries	Organization	Funds Received	Countries	Organization	Funds Received	Countries	Organization	Funds Received	Countries	Organization	Funds Received	Countries	Organization	Funds Received	Countries
ACHVOCA	\$ 41,990,000	Bangladesh, Uganda, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone	ACHVOCA	\$ 29,351,000	Bangladesh, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone	ACHVOCA	\$ 33,748,000	Bangladesh, Uganda, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone	ACHVOCA	\$ 20,770,000	Bangladesh, Uganda, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone	ACHVOCA	\$ 16,034,300	Bangladesh, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone	ACHVOCA	\$ 15,860,000	Bangladesh, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$ 18,385,000	DRC, Mozambique	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$ 9,125,000	DRC	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$ 8,694,000	DRC	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$ 20,407,000	Haiti	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$ 12,633,300	DRC, Mozambique	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$ 12,633,300	DRC, Mozambique
African	\$ 11,183,000	Chad, Mali	African	\$ 1,014,000	Chad	African	\$ -	Chad, Mali	African	\$ -	Chad, Mali	African	\$ 27,711,000	Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Niger	African	\$ 61,681,015	Bangladesh
CARE International	\$ 22,540,000	Bangladesh	CARE International	\$ 30,295,000	Bangladesh, Haiti	CARE International	\$ 20,407,000	Haiti	CARE International	\$ 20,407,000	Haiti	CARE International	\$ 15,483,800	Bangladesh, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Niger	CARE International	\$ 15,483,800	Bangladesh, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Niger
Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	\$ 116,345,000	Burundi, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Guinea, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Niger	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	\$ 78,811,000	Burundi, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Guinea, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Niger	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	\$ 20,770,000	Burundi, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Guinea, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Niger	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	\$ 20,770,000	Burundi, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Guinea, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Niger	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	\$ 16,034,300	Burundi, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Guinea, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Niger	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	\$ 16,034,300	Burundi, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Guinea, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Niger
Counterpart International (CPI)	\$ 11,448,000	Morocco, Niger	Counterpart International (CPI)	\$ 61,000	Niger	Counterpart International (CPI)	\$ -	Morocco, Niger	Counterpart International (CPI)	\$ -	Morocco, Niger	Counterpart International (CPI)	\$ 29,351,000	DRC, Ethiopia	Counterpart International (CPI)	\$ 29,351,000	DRC, Ethiopia
Food for the Hungry (FFH)	\$ 41,390,000	DRC, Mozambique, Ethiopia	Food for the Hungry (FFH)	\$ 6,885,000	Zimbabwe	Food for the Hungry (FFH)	\$ 7,630,000	Zimbabwe	Food for the Hungry (FFH)	\$ 7,630,000	Zimbabwe	Food for the Hungry (FFH)	\$ 11,478,500	Zimbabwe	Food for the Hungry (FFH)	\$ 11,478,500	Zimbabwe
Mercy Corps International (MCI)	\$ 26,100,000	DRC, Uganda, Guinea, Niger	Mercy Corps International (MCI)	\$ 33,214,000	DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea, Niger	Mercy Corps International (MCI)	\$ 34,680,000	DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea, Niger	Mercy Corps International (MCI)	\$ 34,680,000	DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea, Niger	Mercy Corps International (MCI)	\$ 4,081,000	Bangladesh	Mercy Corps International (MCI)	\$ 4,081,000	Bangladesh
Relief Society of Tigre (RST)	\$ 7,944,000	Liberia	Relief Society of Tigre (RST)	\$ 22,445,000	Guatemala	Relief Society of Tigre (RST)	\$ 13,343,000	Guatemala	Relief Society of Tigre (RST)	\$ 13,343,000	Guatemala	Relief Society of Tigre (RST)	\$ 29,351,000	Ethiopia	Relief Society of Tigre (RST)	\$ 29,351,000	Ethiopia
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	\$ 50,104,000	Ethiopia	Save the Children Federation (SCF)	\$ 5,391,000	Liberia	Save the Children Federation (SCF)	\$ 4,470,000	Liberia	Save the Children Federation (SCF)	\$ 4,470,000	Liberia	Save the Children Federation (SCF)	\$ 29,351,000	Ethiopia, Niger, Guatemala	Save the Children Federation (SCF)	\$ 29,351,000	Ethiopia, Niger, Guatemala
World Vision US (WVUS)	\$ 11,585,000	Bangladesh, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Guinea, Niger	World Vision US (WVUS)	\$ 40,400,000	Ethiopia	World Vision US (WVUS)	\$ 39,345,000	Ethiopia	World Vision US (WVUS)	\$ 39,345,000	Ethiopia	World Vision US (WVUS)	\$ 3,652,300	Malawi	World Vision US (WVUS)	\$ 3,652,300	Malawi
Total	\$ 424,268,000		Total	\$ 299,877,000		Total	\$ 229,404,000		Total	\$ 229,404,000		Total	\$ 421,484,300		Total	\$ 421,484,300	

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the cost of internal transportation for each fiscal year 2012-2016 and tonnage of commodities shipped. These costs are to include Internal Transport, Storage, Distribution, and Handling Costs (ITSH).

Response: Information on the 2012-2016 ITSH is provided for Food for Progress:

Food for Progress ITSH and Tonnage Programmed: FY 2012 - 2016		
Fiscal Year	Tonnage Programmed	ITSH Costs
2012	264,590 MT	\$0
2013	161,220 MT	\$0
2014	191,540 MT	\$0
2015	336,820 MT	\$0
2016	301,200 MT* (estimated; agreements not yet finalized)	\$0

McGovern-Dole ITSH and Tonnage Programmed: FY 2012 - 2016		
Fiscal Year	Tonnage Programmed	ITSH Costs
2012	63,030 MT	\$12,845,273
2013	96,570 MT	\$13,545,912
2014	78,860 MT	\$6,318,398
2015	55,960 MT	\$18,644,131
2016	104,233 MT* (estimated; agreements not yet finalized)	\$22,090,000* (estimated; agreements not yet finalized)

USAID Response

Fiscal Year	Metric Tons	ITSH
2012	1,426,520	\$405,165,500
2013	1,107,940	\$374,253,300
2014	987,216	\$399,377,900
2015	1,049,560	\$493,006,530
2016 (As of June 2016)	1,273,688	\$416,109,081

Total Year 2016									
Country	Energy	Development	Total TSS	Country	Energy	Development	Total TSS	Country	Energy
Afghanistan	\$ 21,616,000	-	\$ 21,616,000	Afghanistan	\$ 9,607,000	-	\$ 9,607,000	Afghanistan	\$ 9,607,000
Algeria	\$ 1,310,700	-	\$ 1,310,700	Algeria	\$ 728,000	-	\$ 728,000	Algeria	\$ 728,000
Angola	\$ 1,140,000	\$ 3,056,700	\$ 4,196,700	Angola	\$ 644,000	-	\$ 644,000	Angola	\$ 644,000
Bangladesh	\$ 221,000	\$ 761,300	\$ 982,300	Bangladesh	\$ 7,291,100	-	\$ 7,291,100	Bangladesh	\$ 7,291,100
Burkina Faso	\$ 1,167,000	\$ 1,307,700	\$ 2,474,700	Burkina Faso	\$ 10,672,500	-	\$ 10,672,500	Burkina Faso	\$ 10,672,500
Burundi	\$ 279,500	-	\$ 279,500	Burundi	\$ 992,300	-	\$ 992,300	Burundi	\$ 992,300
Cameroun	\$ 3,499,600	-	\$ 3,499,600	Cameroun	\$ 5,840,000	-	\$ 5,840,000	Cameroun	\$ 5,840,000
Chad	\$ 18,997,000	\$ 966,500	\$ 19,963,500	Chad	\$ 1,894,300	-	\$ 1,894,300	Chad	\$ 1,894,300
Colombia	\$ 1,715,000	-	\$ 1,715,000	Colombia	\$ 1,814,200	-	\$ 1,814,200	Colombia	\$ 1,814,200
Cote D'Ivoire	\$ 562,500	-	\$ 562,500	Cote D'Ivoire	\$ 1,557,800	-	\$ 1,557,800	Cote D'Ivoire	\$ 1,557,800
Djibouti	\$ 4,563,000	-	\$ 4,563,000	Djibouti	\$ 6,742,300	\$ 844,830	\$ 7,587,130	Djibouti	\$ 7,587,130
DRC	\$ 5,950,000	-	\$ 5,950,000	DRC	\$ 43,286,000	-	\$ 43,286,000	DRC	\$ 43,286,000
Ecuador	\$ 267,800	-	\$ 267,800	Ecuador	\$ 612,200	-	\$ 612,200	Ecuador	\$ 612,200
Ethiopia	\$ 26,466,100	\$ 15,113,400	\$ 41,579,500	Ethiopia	\$ 18,932,000	-	\$ 18,932,000	Ethiopia	\$ 18,932,000
Guatemala	\$ 7,522,200	\$ 7,522,200	\$ 15,044,400	Guatemala	\$ 339,200	\$ 1,585,300	\$ 1,924,500	Guatemala	\$ 1,924,500
Kenya	\$ 9,910,700	-	\$ 9,910,700	Kenya	\$ 4,787,100	\$ 6,253,300	\$ 11,040,400	Kenya	\$ 11,040,400
Madagascar	\$ 2,977,600	\$ 1,435,700	\$ 4,413,300	Madagascar	\$ 3,038,900	-	\$ 3,038,900	Madagascar	\$ 3,038,900
Malawi	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	Malawi	\$ 1,029,000	-	\$ 1,029,000	Malawi	\$ 1,029,000
Mali	\$ 1,793,700	\$ 1,799,600	\$ 3,593,300	Mali	\$ 6,104,100	\$ 969,320	\$ 7,073,420	Mali	\$ 7,073,420
Mali	\$ 4,084,100	\$ 344,000	\$ 4,428,100	Mali	\$ 432,700	-	\$ 432,700	Mali	\$ 432,700
Niger	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 2,895,000	Niger	\$ 15,694,000	-	\$ 15,694,000	Niger	\$ 15,694,000
Nigeria	\$ 2,883,000	-	\$ 2,883,000	Nigeria	\$ 12,915,700	-	\$ 12,915,700	Nigeria	\$ 12,915,700
Philippines	\$ 8,899,600	\$ 1,660,500	\$ 10,559,900	Philippines	\$ 38,007,500	-	\$ 38,007,500	Philippines	\$ 38,007,500
Rwanda	\$ 14,127,600	-	\$ 14,127,600	Rwanda	\$ 4,275,800	-	\$ 4,275,800	Rwanda	\$ 4,275,800
Senegal	\$ 913,000	-	\$ 913,000	Senegal	\$ 2,360,300	-	\$ 2,360,300	Senegal	\$ 2,360,300
Sierra Leone	\$ 510,700	-	\$ 510,700	Sierra Leone	\$ 241,700	-	\$ 241,700	Sierra Leone	\$ 241,700
South Sudan	\$ 652,000	-	\$ 652,000	South Sudan	\$ 45,403,980	-	\$ 45,403,980	South Sudan	\$ 45,403,980
Sri Lanka	\$ 22,295,700	-	\$ 22,295,700	Sri Lanka	\$ 8,238,600	-	\$ 8,238,600	Sri Lanka	\$ 8,238,600
Sudan	\$ 86,351,300	-	\$ 86,351,300	Sudan	-	-	-	Sudan	-
Tanzania	\$ 1,709,900	-	\$ 1,709,900	Tanzania	-	-	-	Tanzania	-
Tanzania	\$ 2,842,200	\$ 2,772,100	\$ 5,614,300	Tanzania	-	-	-	Tanzania	-
Togo	\$ 3,337,000	-	\$ 3,337,000	Togo	-	-	-	Togo	-
Togo	\$ 11,927,000	-	\$ 11,927,000	Togo	-	-	-	Togo	-
Zimbabwe	\$ 10,866,300	-	\$ 10,866,300	Zimbabwe	-	-	-	Zimbabwe	-
Total	\$ 448,674,100	\$ 52,116,000	\$ 500,790,100	Total	\$ 412,092,500	\$ 4,016,110	\$ 416,108,610	Total	\$ 416,108,610

[illegible][illegible]

Response: Information for 2012-2016 external transportation is provided as follows:

Food for Progress External Transportation by Fiscal Year and Recipient Country	
Fiscal Year and Country	Freight Cost* <i>*Note: FFPr transportation is provided on through bills of lading, so freight is not separated between ocean and inland</i>
2012	\$ 56,057,388.34
Afghanistan	\$ 3,230,000.00
El Salvador	\$ 3,629,996.00
Guatemala	\$ 2,480,268.00
Honduras	\$ 3,617,500.00
Mali	\$ 6,362,419.70
Mongolia	\$ 1,263,156.16
Mozambique	\$ 2,354,181.44
Nicaragua	\$ 13,018,504.16
Senegal	\$ 6,826,362.21
Tanzania	\$ 13,275,000.49
2013	\$ 44,404,100.00
Bangladesh	\$ 2,757,000.00
Burkina Faso	\$ 7,650,000.00
Ethiopia	\$ 7,200,000.00
Kenya	\$ 7,144,000.00
Liberia	\$ 4,462,500.00
Mauritania	\$ 720,000.00
Mozambique	\$ 3,843,000.00
Philippines	\$ 6,795,100.00
Timor-Leste	\$ 3,832,500.00
2014	\$ 37,357,200.00
East Africa Regional	\$ 7,000,000.00
El Salvador	\$ 2,857,200.00
Guatemala	\$ 12,600,000.00
Nicaragua	\$ 6,000,000.00
Philippines	\$ 900,000.00
Senegal	\$ 3,000,000.00
Tanzania	\$ 5,000,000.00

2015	\$ 46,618,750.00
Benin	\$ 18,282,750.00
Dominican Republic	\$ 8,411,000.00
Ghana	\$ 14,150,000.00
Honduras	\$ 3,600,000.00
Jordan	\$ 0.00
Mali	\$ 2,175,000.00
2016*	
<i>Note: figures for 2016 are estimates; agreements not yet signed)</i>	\$ 37,056,500.00
Bangladesh	\$ 7,700,000.00
Burkina Faso	\$ 5,250,000.00
Ethiopia	\$ 7,250,000.00
Guatemala	\$ 5,128,000.00
Haiti	\$ 1,326,500.00
Malawi	\$ 2,400,000.00
Mozambique	\$ 4,752,000.00
Pakistan	\$ 3,250,000.00

McGovern-Dole External Transportation by Fiscal Year and Recipient Country	
Fiscal Year and Country	Freight Cost* <i>*Note: FFPr transportation is provided on through bills of lading, so freight is not separated between ocean and inland</i>
2012	\$ 26,019,402.59
Afghanistan	\$ 3,685,211.00
Cambodia	\$ 1,065,534.48
Cameroon	\$ 1,812,953.10
Haiti	\$ 1,438,800.00
Honduras	\$ 1,549,743.72
Kenya	\$ 2,483,513.00
Kyrgyz Republic	\$ 1,216,706.45
Laos	\$ 1,665,112.00
Liberia	\$ 1,450,778.00
Malawi	\$ 1,808,248.97
Mozambique	\$ 1,955,476.98
Mozambique	\$ 2,895,319.65
Nepal	\$ 794,961.42
Sierra Leone	\$ 2,197,043.82

2013	\$ 29,777,578.42
Cambodia	\$ 4,224,000.00
Ethiopia	\$ 5,745,025.83
Guatemala CRS	\$ 3,163,308.75

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the administrative costs for each program for each fiscal year 2012-2016. Please provide separate amounts for USDA and USAID.

Response:

Food for Progress Administrative Costs: FY 2012 - 2016		
Fiscal Year	Administrative Costs	Percentage of Overall Costs
2012	\$7,766,493	7.24 %
2013	\$11,561,262	8.10 %
2014	\$6,546,387	5.7 %
2015	\$7,394,970	3.75 %
2016	\$9,280,494* (estimated; agreements not yet finalized)	5.80 %

FAS Response:

McGovern-Dole Administrative Costs: FY2012 - 2016		
Fiscal Year	Administrative Costs	Percentage of Overall Costs
2012	\$41,542,479	23.38 %
2013	\$44,102,864	24 %
2014	\$56,115,774	34.25 %
2015	\$82,738,157	33.84 %
2016	\$39,460,000* (estimated; agreements not yet finalized)	20.18 %
Note: WFP agreements do not differentiate between activity and administration costs, so all those costs are attributed to administration		

USAID Response:

FY	Metric Tons	202e (Administrative Costs)
2012	1,426,520	\$169,901,100
2013	1,107,940	\$184,218,600
2014	987,216	\$266,455,400
2015	1,049,560	\$277,998,900
2016 (As of June 2016)	1,273,688	\$125,573,051

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing a breakdown of Title II expenditures for each fiscal year 2012-2016 divided into commodity costs; ocean freight; inland transportation; 202 (e) costs; ITSH, and administrative costs. Please include the percentage of funds spent on each.

USAID Response:

FY	Metric Tons	Commodity Value	Ocean Freight	Inland Freight	ITSH	202e	Total
2012	1,426,520	\$ 664,918,000	\$ 255,035,500	\$ 106,624,100	\$ 405,165,500	\$ 169,901,100	\$ 1,601,644,200
2013	1,107,940	\$ 536,901,200	\$ 154,176,600	\$ 95,552,100	\$ 374,253,300	\$ 184,218,600	\$ 1,345,101,800
2014	987,216	\$ 424,156,600	\$ 150,104,400	\$ 81,728,500	\$ 399,377,900	\$ 266,455,400	\$ 1,321,822,800
2015	1,049,560	\$ 410,072,500	\$ 129,681,000	\$ 95,594,600	\$ 493,006,530	\$ 277,998,900	\$ 1,406,353,530
2016 (As of June 2016)	1,273,688	\$ 467,215,600	\$ 211,203,300	\$ 108,886,800	\$ 455,586,950	\$ 144,885,310	\$ 1,387,777,960

FY	Metric Tons	Commodity Value	Ocean Freight	Inland Freight	ITSH	202e	Total
2012	1,426,520	41.5%	15.9%	6.7%	25.3%	11.6%	\$ 1,601,644,200
2013	1,107,940	39.9%	11.3%	7.1%	27.8%	13.6%	\$ 1,345,101,800
2014	987,216	32.1%	11.4%	6.2%	30.2%	19.6%	\$ 1,321,822,800
2015	1,049,560	29.2%	9.2%	6.8%	35.1%	19.8%	\$ 1,405,672,700
2016 (As of June 2016)	1,273,688	33.7%	15.2%	7.8%	32.8%	10.4%	\$ 1,387,777,960

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of all U.S. ports that ship U.S. commodities by program including a breakdown of the total tonnage, the total cost, and the various types of commodities by port and program for each Fiscal Year 2012-2016.

Response:

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEAUMONT, TX	34,500	\$ 12,730,500
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	34,500	\$ 12,730,500
CHARLESTON, SC	5,470	\$ 3,345,309
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	160	\$ 106,880
LENTILS	490	\$ 302,916
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	940	\$ 457,702
CORNMEAL	500	\$ 226,795

**Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,360	\$ 1,660,803
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	1,020	\$ 590,213
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX (ADM)	105,840	\$ 31,880,673
CORN, YELLOW BULK	3,420	\$ 1,218,443
SORGHUM	102,420	\$ 30,662,230
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX (INTER)	20,000	\$ 5,786,400
SORGHUM	20,000	\$ 5,786,400
GALVESTON, TX	19,600	\$ 6,957,147
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	19,600	\$ 6,957,147
HOUSTON, TX (GHBCC-BHOU)	320	\$ 524,701
OIL, VEGETABLE	320	\$ 524,701
HOUSTON, TX (GHBCS-RHPP)	1,400	\$ 968,184
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,400	\$ 968,184
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	67,700	\$ 55,478,103
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	21,640	\$ 9,804,081
LENTILS	7,040	\$ 4,399,578
OIL, VEGETABLE	17,350	\$ 28,096,344
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	12,740	\$ 8,257,017
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	800	\$ 403,200
RICE	6,650	\$ 3,484,720
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	490	\$ 381,666
CORN-SOY BLEND	150	\$ 131,078
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	840	\$ 520,420
HOUSTON, TX (CAR)	228,840	\$ 70,043,341
SORGHUM	82,090	\$ 23,825,942
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	146,750	\$ 46,217,399
HOUSTON, TX (LDC)	194,520	\$ 61,008,498
SORGHUM	71,000	\$ 21,473,682
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	123,520	\$ 39,534,816
HOUSTON, TX (MAN)	2,400	\$ 1,586,576
LENTILS	200	\$ 117,408
OIL, VEGETABLE	340	\$ 530,427
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	320	\$ 159,401
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,270	\$ 582,016
CORN-SOY BLEND	270	\$ 197,324
MOBILE, AL	5,230	\$ 2,842,109
LENTILS	150	\$ 74,984

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE	70	\$ 104,591
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	800	\$ 644,430
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	4,210	\$ 2,018,105
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DRW)	19,400	\$ 9,407,800
RICE	19,400	\$ 9,407,800
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DST-A)	43,640	\$ 22,647,218
RICE	43,640	\$ 22,647,218
NEW ORLEANS, LA (IMTSR)	5,100	\$ 6,251,600
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	5,100	\$ 6,251,600
NEW ORLEANS, LA (MGR-C)	36,620	\$ 13,512,414
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	36,620	\$ 13,512,414
NEW ORLEANS, LA (RSV-C)	2,750	\$ 3,132,580
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	2,750	\$ 3,132,580
NEW ORLEANS, LA (WTW-C)	20,500	\$ 5,874,910
CORN, YELLOW BULK	9,000	\$ 2,516,220
SORGHUM	11,500	\$ 3,358,690
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	92,730	\$ 63,834,861
BEANS, PINTO	1,660	\$ 1,666,684
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	2,890	\$ 1,318,805
LENTILS	12,090	\$ 7,470,854
OIL, VEGETABLE	9,660	\$ 16,033,814
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	1,440	\$ 801,707
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	23,130	\$ 14,781,115
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	70	\$ 36,934
RICE	9,410	\$ 5,024,929
SORGHUM	7,970	\$ 2,867,285
CORNMEAL	5,830	\$ 2,737,446
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	1,080	\$ 665,986
BULGUR	3,880	\$ 1,748,097
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	4,770	\$ 2,061,561
CORN-SOY BLEND	8,520	\$ 6,415,751
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	330	\$ 203,894
KALAMA, WA	110,260	\$ 28,173,824
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	46,690	\$ 11,728,590
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	63,570	\$ 16,445,235
LAKE CHARLES, LA	67,980	\$ 37,737,456

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	1,390	\$ 609,390
LENTILS	3,370	\$ 1,792,587
OIL, VEGETABLE	600	\$ 991,286
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,670	\$ 1,520,819
RICE	42,630	\$ 24,034,745
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	410	\$ 317,779
CORNMEAL	1,990	\$ 1,153,879
BULGUR	2,730	\$ 1,069,357
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	5,670	\$ 2,613,979
FLOUR, BREAD	3,530	\$ 1,739,536
CORN-SOY BLEND	890	\$ 659,572
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	2,100	\$ 1,234,528
LAKE CHICAGO, IL	71,060	\$ 48,515,601
BEANS, PINTO	2,650	\$ 2,939,123
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	1,080	\$ 884,563
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	11,410	\$ 5,170,334
LENTILS	4,300	\$ 2,153,272
OIL, VEGETABLE	6,410	\$ 10,423,100
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,390	\$ 3,193,107
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	630	\$ 301,172
RICE	4,050	\$ 2,154,696
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	170	\$ 128,323
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	2,900	\$ 3,877,882
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	600	\$ 704,225
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	590	\$ 628,972
CORNMEAL	17,570	\$ 7,782,786
BULGUR	2,330	\$ 818,572
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	650	\$ 293,137
CORN-SOY BLEND	8,070	\$ 5,650,568
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	2,260	\$ 1,411,769
NORFOLK, VA	67,270	\$ 50,091,147
BEANS, PINTO	550	\$ 643,540
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	4,660	\$ 2,370,983
LENTILS	1,950	\$ 977,852
OIL, VEGETABLE	9,430	\$ 15,414,336
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	14,530	\$ 9,727,626
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	2,400	\$ 1,136,053

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
RICE	1,160	\$ 630,539
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	460	\$ 587,240
CORNMEAL	5,740	\$ 2,843,583
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,000	\$ 521,470
FLOUR, BREAD	11,030	\$ 5,277,530
CORN-SOY BLEND	14,320	\$ 9,938,121
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	40	\$ 22,275
NEW YORK, NY	10,340	\$ 10,096,169
BEANS, PINTO	1,940	\$ 1,907,774
LENTILS	490	\$ 324,035
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,130	\$ 5,093,167
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,500	\$ 982,695
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	2,810	\$ 1,442,041
CORN-SOY BLEND	340	\$ 275,533
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	130	\$ 70,924
PORTLAND, OR (COL)	62,040	\$ 15,850,911
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	23,900	\$ 6,089,959
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	38,140	\$ 9,760,952
PORTLAND, OR (ODK)	62,010	\$ 15,888,570
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	62,010	\$ 15,888,570
UNDESIGNATED	54,050	\$ 44,695,413
EMERGENCY FD, A20 PASTE		
POUCH-18-9/50 G	110	\$ 615,594
EMERGENCY FD, A28 RICE BAR-		
24-9/55 G	110	\$ 652,632
EMERGENCY FD, A29 WHEAT BAR-		
24-9/55 G	110	\$ 629,663
LENTILS	2,250	\$ 1,179,266
OIL, VEGETABLE	8,000	\$ 14,304,789
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	8,470	\$ 5,644,208
RICE	1,000	\$ 528,790
SORGHUM	13,000	\$ 4,448,980
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,500	\$ 651,755
CORN-SOY BLEND	19,000	\$ 14,046,970
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	500	\$ 1,992,766
Grand Total	1,411,571	\$628,862,016

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CHARLESTON, SC	200	\$ 238,403
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	130	\$ 195,415
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50 LB	70	\$ 42,988
NORFOLK, VA	18,590	\$ 15,426,511
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	50	\$ 45,599
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG- 50 KG	120	\$ 154,368
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	50	\$ 66,489
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	3,000	\$ 1,542,254
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	5,240	\$ 4,204,950
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	4,310	\$ 3,177,801
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	30	\$ 65,293
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	960	\$ 1,456,122
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	840	\$ 1,300,150
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	170	\$ 267,374
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 105,615
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	730	\$ 1,462,417
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	170	\$ 94,688
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,770	\$ 1,483,390
NEW YORK, NY	1,400	\$ 1,007,301
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	60	\$ 69,284
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	50	\$ 33,829
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	970	\$ 710,732
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 40,644
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 105,126
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	30	\$ 47,687
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	17,120	\$ 12,049,278
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	220	\$ 244,663
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	5,730	\$ 2,182,548
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 83,331
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	1,460	\$ 680,320
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	290	\$ 200,181
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	280	\$ 129,891
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 40,491
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	70	\$ 184,086
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	760	\$ 1,248,672
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	330	\$ 527,761

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	560	\$ 928,293
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	770	\$ 1,238,874
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50		
KG	2,740	\$ 1,595,208
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50		
KG	760	\$ 381,307
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4		
LB	850	\$ 762,961
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4		
LB	850	\$ 625,881
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL		
BAG-50 KG	830	\$ 536,632
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	310	\$ 113,172
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE BAG-20		
KG	70	\$ 345,006
HOUSTON, TX (MAN)	4,770	\$ 2,698,314
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	460	\$ 757,177
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50		
KG	4,310	\$ 1,941,138
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	18,210	\$ 16,065,024
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	120	\$ 98,348
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	120	\$ 134,663
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	2,320	\$ 2,402,022
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	10,190	\$ 7,875,085
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	110	\$ 58,098
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,020	\$ 1,617,887
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	110	\$ 184,168
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	600	\$ 972,416
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED		
BAG-20 KG	320	\$ 530,831
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	240	\$ 481,921
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50		
KG	2,630	\$ 1,562,589
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	430	\$ 146,996
LAKE CHARLES, LA	9,760	\$ 6,530,591
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	580	\$ 767,117
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	280	\$ 250,870
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	3,370	\$ 1,351,397
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	900	\$ 480,969
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	240	\$ 197,064
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,440	\$ 1,191,087
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 57,745

McGovern-Dole:**Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 89,063
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	430	\$ 730,341
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	420	\$ 291,144
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	590	\$ 349,019
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,250	\$ 774,775
NEW ORLEANS, LA	3,980	\$ 2,455,660
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	3,980	\$ 2,455,660
PORTLAND, OR	10,440	\$ 2,975,296
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	10,440	\$ 2,975,296
Grand Total	84,470	\$ 59,446,378

Food for Progress:**Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
NORFOLK, VA	3,840	\$ 4,388,528
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,640	\$ 2,622,450
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	200	\$ 318,339
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	2,000	\$ 1,447,740
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	35,000	\$ 9,643,550
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	35,000	\$ 9,643,550
GALVESTON, TX	17,340	\$ 5,389,792
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	17,340	\$ 5,389,792
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	4,250	\$ 2,487,478
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,500	\$ 748,680
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	2,750	\$ 1,738,798
HOUSTON, TX (CAR)	21,000	\$ 7,128,740
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	10,000	\$ 3,869,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	11,000	\$ 3,259,740
HOUSTON, TX (LDC)	10,000	\$ 3,650,000

Food for Progress:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2012

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 3,650,000
LAKE CHARLES, LA	13,350	\$ 7,801,109
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50		
KG	5,100	\$ 2,546,304
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL		
BAG-50 KG	8,250	\$ 5,254,805
NEW ORLEANS (DRW)	13,400	\$ 4,605,446
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	13,400	\$ 4,605,446
NEW ORLEANS (DST-A)	9,010	\$ 5,559,170
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,010	\$ 5,559,170
NEW ORLEANS (IMTAV)	7,420	\$ 8,726,885
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE,		
DEGUMMED BULK	7,420	\$ 8,726,885
NEW ORLEANS (IMTSR)	4,500	\$ 5,629,500
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE,		
DEGUMMED BULK	4,500	\$ 5,629,500
NEW ORLEANS (MGR-C)	20,620	\$ 8,472,552
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING		
BULK	20,620	\$ 8,472,552
NEW ORLEANS (RSV-C)	1,820	\$ 2,181,525
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE,		
DEGUMMED BULK	1,820	\$ 2,181,525
LONGVIEW, WA	20,000	\$ 7,833,600
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	20,000	\$ 7,833,600
HOUSTON	50,000	\$ 18,425,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	50,000	\$ 18,425,000
Grand Total	231,550	\$ 101,922,874

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2013

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CHARLESTON, SC	10,470	\$ 11,575,931
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,930	\$ 2,746,985
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,250	\$ 1,281,805
CORN-SOY BLEND	5,340	\$ 4,040,117
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	950	\$ 3,507,023
NEWARK, NJ	330	\$ 1,214,448
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	330	\$ 1,214,448
CORPUS CHRISTI (ADM)	139,440	\$ 41,833,892
SORGHUM	106,800	\$ 30,464,696
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	32,640	\$ 11,369,196
CORPUS CHRISTI (INTER)	36,200	\$ 8,842,936
SORGHUM	36,200	\$ 8,842,936
GALVESTON, TX	15,000	\$ 4,881,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	15,000	\$ 4,881,000
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	122,200	\$ 95,868,377
BEANS, PINTO	1,080	\$ 963,598
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	8,850	\$ 7,476,278
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	10,660	\$ 5,167,772
LENTILS	8,630	\$ 5,030,373
OIL, VEGETABLE	25,870	\$ 39,331,620
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	30,320	\$ 18,879,656
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	1,930	\$ 1,003,507
RICE	4,400	\$ 2,533,414
SORGHUM	3,930	\$ 1,249,327
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	700	\$ 610,869
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	700	\$ 831,551
CORNMEAL	14,170	\$ 7,459,151
BULGUR	3,170	\$ 1,553,921
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	120	\$ 57,602
CORN-SOY BLEND	950	\$ 733,261
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	5,810	\$ 2,141,798
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	910	\$ 844,680
HOUSTON, TX (CAR)	326,560	\$102,506,813
CORN, YELLOW BULK	9,060	\$ 2,946,221
SORGHUM	125,110	\$ 32,533,517
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	28,680	\$ 11,896,445
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	163,710	\$ 55,130,630
HOUSTON, TX (HPP)	3,060	\$ 1,769,933

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2013

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,240	\$ 1,338,988
RICE	620	\$ 372,552
SORGHUM	200	\$ 58,393
HOUSTON, TX (LDC)	94,280	\$ 29,483,562
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	94,280	\$ 29,483,562
HOUSTON, TX (MAN)	22,700	\$ 17,166,433
BEANS, PINTO	1,010	\$ 1,034,208
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	3,850	\$ 3,369,009
LENTILS	280	\$ 158,308
OIL, VEGETABLE	2,920	\$ 4,388,005
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,260	\$ 1,380,430
RICE	8,700	\$ 4,689,602
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	420	\$ 369,243
BULGUR	490	\$ 200,988
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	2,370	\$ 1,247,995
CORN-SOY BLEND	320	\$ 265,216
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	80	\$ 63,430
HOUSTON, TX (POA)	1,370	\$ 979,335
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	250	\$ 190,835
OIL, VEGETABLE	250	\$ 353,008
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	100	\$ 61,323
RICE	300	\$ 172,457
BULGUR	260	\$ 103,329
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	210	\$ 98,383
HOUSTON, TX (WSE)	1,000	\$ 1,412,937
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,000	\$ 1,412,937
MOBILE, AL	10,280	\$ 7,524,696
BEANS, BLACK	650	\$ 718,534
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	2,270	\$ 1,884,329
LENTILS	310	\$ 176,452
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,320	\$ 1,910,695
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	200	\$ 169,162
BULGUR	1,510	\$ 608,933
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	4,020	\$ 2,056,591
NEW ORLEANS (DST-A)	38,150	\$ 23,586,715
RICE	38,150	\$ 23,586,715
NEW ORLEANS (IMTSR)	5,720	\$ 6,523,250
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	5,720	\$ 6,523,250

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2013

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	112,510	\$ 65,320,159
BEANS, BLACK	170	\$ 165,679
BEANS, PINTO	550	\$ 468,480
CORN, YELLOW	6,860	\$ 2,252,344
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	4,060	\$ 3,395,273
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	12,530	\$ 6,593,598
LENTILS	7,290	\$ 4,288,566
OIL, VEGETABLE	7,170	\$ 10,617,048
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	24,220	\$ 14,735,721
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	2,600	\$ 1,164,650
RICE	10,350	\$ 6,508,379
SORGHUM	25,530	\$ 8,766,981
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	730	\$ 629,895
CORNMEAL	4,330	\$ 2,486,167
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	630	\$ 438,178
BULGUR	2,100	\$ 849,833
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,390	\$ 678,005
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,300	\$ 1,018,093
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	700	\$ 263,270
LAKE CHARLES, LA	14,660	\$ 9,430,022
BEANS, PINTO	1,060	\$ 936,879
OIL, VEGETABLE	930	\$ 1,474,072
RICE	6,690	\$ 3,699,376
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	980	\$ 1,141,995
BULGUR	5,000	\$ 2,177,700
NORFOLK, VA	90,620	\$ 83,203,813
BEANS, PINTO	870	\$ 783,053
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	15,890	\$ 13,532,492
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	1,790	\$ 1,108,493
LENTILS	3,760	\$ 2,189,252
OIL, VEGETABLE	27,680	\$ 40,656,023
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	350	\$ 283,546
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	12,880	\$ 7,757,553
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	4,310	\$ 2,358,554
RICE	3,570	\$ 2,141,985
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	1,670	\$ 1,479,681
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	210	\$ 305,588
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	60	\$ 62,170
CORNMEAL	13,440	\$ 7,461,633

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2013

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	140	\$ 84,770
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	480	\$ 230,410
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,620	\$ 1,999,759
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	900	\$ 768,854
NEW YORK, NY	43,470	\$ 32,663,983
BEANS, PINTO	3,990	\$ 3,488,061
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	13,850	\$ 11,518,108
LENTILS	1,990	\$ 1,091,184
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,470	\$ 5,019,105
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	420	\$ 273,277
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	13,150	\$ 7,333,167
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	280	\$ 141,585
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	170	\$ 142,746
CORNMEAL	300	\$ 149,526
BULGUR	3,130	\$ 1,420,644
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,720	\$ 2,086,580
PORTLAND, OR (COL)	52,080	\$ 16,380,202
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	52,080	\$ 16,380,202
PORTLAND, OR (IRV)	31,620	\$ 9,771,529
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	31,620	\$ 9,771,529
SEATTLE, WA	2,270	\$ 826,280
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	2,270	\$ 826,280
UNDESIGNATED	25,200	\$ 23,929,604
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	3,550	\$ 3,023,749
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF	200	\$ 688,014
LENTILS	3,990	\$ 2,583,796
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,330	\$ 5,355,273
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	3,560	\$ 2,236,877
RICE	3,000	\$ 1,775,340
SORGHUM	3,000	\$ 951,160
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	2,970	\$ 1,472,734
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD	1,600	\$ 5,842,661
Grand Total	1,199,192	\$596,695,850

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2013

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CHARLESTON, SC	400	\$ 586,055
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	70	\$ 98,725
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	330	\$ 487,330
NORFOLK, VA	9,580	\$ 7,176,572
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	850	\$ 863,466
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	710	\$ 278,556
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	410	\$ 185,500
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	570	\$ 415,000
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	3,630	\$ 2,703,656
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG- HP-25 KG	300	\$ 236,274
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	490	\$ 279,913
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL- 20 L	60	\$ 115,800
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	150	\$ 290,907
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	360	\$ 504,800
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	170	\$ 239,726
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50 KG	720	\$ 360,837
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	1,160	\$ 702,136
NEW YORK, NY	1,920	\$ 1,410,548
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,330	\$ 995,529
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG- HP-25 KG	570	\$ 402,437
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	20	\$ 12,582
BEAUMONT, TX	1,830	\$ 1,349,115
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 89,321
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,310	\$ 835,219
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	190	\$ 286,953
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	240	\$ 137,621
GALVESTON, TX	12,710	\$ 4,032,248
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	12,710	\$ 4,032,248
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	14,940	\$ 13,179,682
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	720	\$ 759,861
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 140,997

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2013

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	690	\$ 322,927
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,970	\$ 2,255,006
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	3,220	\$ 2,534,910
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 47,601
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,900	\$ 2,730,009
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	950	\$ 1,446,171
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	830	\$ 768,106
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	530	\$ 311,610
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	890	\$ 814,766
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PREL BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 246,431
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,440	\$ 801,288
HOUSTON, TX (BCS)	620	\$ 356,556
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 198,796
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 48,202
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 109,559
HOUSTON, TX (GPI)	40	\$ 18,160
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	40	\$ 18,160
HOUSTON, TX (MAN)	6,040	\$ 5,395,379
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 136,728
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,480	\$ 1,124,354
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	370	\$ 313,272
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	50	\$ 104,937
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	140	\$ 219,987
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	770	\$ 1,092,696
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	650	\$ 967,019
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,480	\$ 1,436,386
HOUSTON, TX (POA)	360	\$ 224,997
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	230	\$ 149,880
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 75,118
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	14,290	\$ 10,678,162
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 133,108

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2013

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 125,090
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	220	\$ 235,933
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	430	\$ 445,384
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	840	\$ 490,835
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,730	\$ 2,084,367
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG- HP-25 KG	5,360	\$ 3,766,722
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	310	\$ 513,968
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50 KG	690	\$ 360,529
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG- 50 KG	40	\$ 24,168
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	170	\$ 261,389
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	240	\$ 481,136
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	2,710	\$ 1,659,556
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 95,978
LAKE CHARLES, LA	8,960	\$ 5,797,872
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	1,570	\$ 1,393,267
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 71,553
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,040	\$ 831,832
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	160	\$ 131,006
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	220	\$ 351,843
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	260	\$ 384,200
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50 KG	610	\$ 323,751
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	650	\$ 396,259
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	3,370	\$ 1,914,160
LOS ANGELES, CA	1,400	\$ 1,042,988
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 82,521
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	110	\$ 176,842
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 136,373
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	990	\$ 647,252
SEATTLE, WA	100	\$ 395,628
SALMON, KETA CAN-24/14.75 OZ	90	\$ 339,860
SALMON, PINK CAN-24/14.75 OZ	10	\$ 55,768
Grand Total	73,190	\$ 51,643,960

Food for Progress:**Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2013**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
NORFOLK, VA	12,550	\$ 12,255,769
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	12,550	\$ 12,255,769
HOUSTON, TX (CAR)	59,630	\$ 21,793,414
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,100	\$ 5,073,887
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	50,530	\$ 16,719,527
HOUSTON, TX (POA)	2,130	\$ 3,578,975
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	2,130	\$ 3,578,975
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	2,130	\$ 3,039,380
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	2,130	\$ 3,039,380
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DST-B)	42,500	\$ 22,999,550
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	42,500	\$ 22,999,550
NEW ORLEANS (IMTSR)	9,000	\$ 10,093,500
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	9,000	\$ 10,093,500
Grand Total	127,940	\$ 73,760,588

Food for Peace Title II:**Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2014**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEAUMONT, TX	21,520	\$ 13,337,007
BEANS, BLACK	1,300	\$ 1,470,930
BEANS, PINTO	360	\$ 318,378
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	3,550	\$ 2,624,331
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	3,900	\$ 2,016,698
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	3,560	\$ 1,876,899
RICE	8,690	\$ 4,929,819
CORN-SOY BLEND	160	\$ 99,952
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	229,790	\$ 53,396,066
SORGHUM	220,070	\$ 50,115,566
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	9,720	\$ 3,280,500
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	90,440	\$ 60,334,392
BEANS, PINTO	450	\$ 411,849
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	12,320	\$ 8,384,209
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	7,800	\$ 3,614,877
LENTILS	4,700	\$ 2,606,605
OIL, VEGETABLE	13,230	\$ 19,296,480

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2014

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	22,980	\$ 11,891,991
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	1,820	\$ 826,588
RICE	7,800	\$ 4,360,448
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	880	\$ 395,120
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	1,720	\$ 1,406,697
CORNMEAL	11,220	\$ 4,467,020
BULGUR	1,310	\$ 503,499
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	250	\$ 108,263
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,260	\$ 1,368,882
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	1,700	\$ 691,866
HOUSTON, TX (CAR)	297,380	\$ 72,249,098
SORGHUM	195,480	\$ 43,579,952
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	101,900	\$ 28,669,147
HOUSTON, TX (HPP)	5,210	\$ 2,533,493
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	100	\$ 66,348
LENTILS	70	\$ 37,800
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,500	\$ 695,145
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	200	\$ 74,000
CORNMEAL	2,670	\$ 1,177,656
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	110	\$ 53,768
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	560	\$ 428,777
HOUSTON, TX (LDC)	94,090	\$ 23,609,033
SORGHUM	58,210	\$ 12,489,821
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	35,880	\$ 11,119,212
HOUSTON, TX (MAN)	1,000	\$ 1,261,790
BEANS, PINTO	330	\$ 279,848
OIL, VEGETABLE	670	\$ 981,942
HOUSTON, TX (PCW)	3,310	\$ 4,988,542
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,310	\$ 4,988,542
HOUSTON, TX (POA)	21,390	\$ 12,670,803
BEANS, PINTO	370	\$ 293,882
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	4,260	\$ 2,880,696
LENTILS	3,290	\$ 1,760,231
OIL, VEGETABLE	870	\$ 1,296,217
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,710	\$ 1,169,350
RICE	7,590	\$ 4,305,928
CORNMEAL	1,210	\$ 473,779
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,090	\$ 490,722

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 1914

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
MOBILE, AL	2,290	\$ 1,473,634
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	1,010	\$ 651,092
LENTILS	230	\$ 139,976
OIL, VEGETABLE	270	\$ 380,526
BULGUR	780	\$ 302,039
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DRW)	12,780	\$ 7,168,120
RICE	12,780	\$ 7,168,120
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DST-A)	13,130	\$ 7,406,549
RICE	13,130	\$ 7,406,549
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	26,040	\$ 13,314,329
BEANS, BLACK	1,220	\$ 1,178,569
BEANS, PINTO	230	\$ 183,138
CORN, YELLOW	600	\$ 185,550
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	4,540	\$ 3,099,890
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	7,020	\$ 3,548,911
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,110	\$ 2,719,265
RICE	550	\$ 333,780
SORGHUM	5,550	\$ 1,581,939
CORNMEAL	1,220	\$ 483,287
KALAMA, WA	73,210	\$ 21,844,884
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	73,210	\$ 21,844,884
LAKE CHARLES, LA	12,590	\$ 9,971,908
BEANS, BLACK	1,500	\$ 1,584,000
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	200	\$ 144,496
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,000	\$ 4,225,889
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	420	\$ 214,635
RICE	4,190	\$ 2,373,513
CORNMEAL	2,860	\$ 1,264,790
BULGUR	420	\$ 164,585
NORFOLK, VA	58,140	\$ 41,921,444
BEANS, PINTO	250	\$ 227,073
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	6,520	\$ 4,393,985
LENTILS	2,100	\$ 1,238,269
OIL, VEGETABLE	15,040	\$ 20,706,294
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	12,290	\$ 5,783,762
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	1,510	\$ 557,566
CORNMEAL	17,960	\$ 7,467,520
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,420	\$ 1,508,543

Food for Peace Title II:**Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2014**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	50	\$ 38,433
NEW YORK, NY	20,590	\$ 16,337,989
BEANS, BLACK	170	\$ 177,636
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	2,940	\$ 1,914,910
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	640	\$ 293,619
LENTILS	870	\$ 436,894
OIL, VEGETABLE	4,720	\$ 6,807,984
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	9,870	\$ 5,173,187
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	500	\$ 276,590
BULGUR	580	\$ 235,028
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD	300	\$ 1,022,141
PORTLAND, OR (IRV)	37,480	\$ 9,781,467
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	37,480	\$ 9,781,467
UNDESIGNATED	54,220	\$ 60,491,066
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	6,000	\$ 3,804,048
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	1,500	\$ 3,680,204
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF	3,730	\$ 12,129,687
LENTILS	8,670	\$ 6,318,524
OIL, VEGETABLE	5,000	\$ 7,787,077
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	6,500	\$ 3,207,838
RICE	14,000	\$ 8,079,026
SORGHUM	2,000	\$ 560,280
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	3,000	\$ 1,259,565
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD	3,820	\$ 13,664,819
Grand Total	1,074,601	\$434,091,613

McGovern-Dole:**Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2014**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CHARLESTON, SC	100	\$ 114,521
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	100	\$ 114,521
NORFOLK, VA	9,990	\$ 6,524,330
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	140	\$ 112,648
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 125,328
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	980	\$ 595,972
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG- HP-25 KG	5,460	\$ 3,282,113

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2014

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50		
KG	230	\$ 129,734
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	10	\$ 5,146
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	330	\$ 423,331
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	510	\$ 754,907
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50 KG	320	\$ 150,919
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	1,850	\$ 944,231
NEW YORK, NY	1,060	\$ 988,648
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	50	\$ 47,038
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 73,154
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	310	\$ 357,522
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	210	\$ 317,372
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 40,786
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50 KG	190	\$ 101,737
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	80	\$ 51,040
BEAUMONT, TX	17,910	\$ 9,744,785
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	150	\$ 162,729
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 140,717
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	8,250	\$ 3,706,178
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	970	\$ 642,972
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG- HP-25 KG	2,050	\$ 1,421,406
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	80	\$ 91,601
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50 KG	600	\$ 351,877
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	140	\$ 199,216
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	1,600	\$ 892,175
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	3,940	\$ 2,135,913
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	10,210	\$ 5,088,880
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	30	\$ 24,570
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	5,920	\$ 2,242,366
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,000	\$ 639,944
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 137,586
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL- 20 L	30	\$ 59,100

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2014

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	210	\$ 316,174
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG- 50 KG	1,600	\$ 977,975
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	1,070	\$ 612,624
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	140	\$ 78,540
HOUSTON, TX (HPP)	350	\$ 185,891
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 96,131
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 89,760
HOUSTON, TX (MAN)	2,060	\$ 1,826,322
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	550	\$ 469,779
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 163,684
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 85,550
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	120	\$ 56,520
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	50	\$ 98,613
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	270	\$ 363,735
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	20	\$ 29,883
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	310	\$ 447,719
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	290	\$ 110,840
HOUSTON, TX (PCW)	50	\$ 74,673
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	50	\$ 74,673
HOUSTON, TX (POA)	3,600	\$ 2,622,839
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	680	\$ 429,968
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG- HP-25 KG	850	\$ 513,562
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 42,871
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	340	\$ 500,282
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	250	\$ 383,309
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	1,390	\$ 752,848
HOUSTON, TX (SHI)	110	\$ 68,200
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG- 50 KG	110	\$ 68,200
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	1,050	\$ 1,164,707
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 170,571
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	410	\$ 133,900
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY		
POUCH-10/1.36 KG	430	\$ 860,236
LAKE CHARLES, LA	2,580	\$ 1,634,488
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	220	\$ 215,214

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2014

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 147,298
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,160	\$ 1,271,976
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DST-A)	4,750	\$ 2,803,825
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,750	\$ 2,803,825
Grand Total	53,820	\$ 32,842,110

Food for Progress:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2014

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
NORFOLK, VA (ALL)	1,600	\$ 2,121,127
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	1,600	\$ 2,121,127
NORFOLK, VA (PER)	3,250	\$ 2,898,935
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	3,250	\$ 2,898,935
BEAUMONT, TX	16,800	\$ 5,419,356
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	16,800	\$ 5,419,356
GALVESTON, TX (ADM)	16,100	\$ 4,939,480
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	16,100	\$ 4,939,480
HOUSTON, TX (CAR)	80,000	\$ 26,947,277
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	30,000	\$ 8,724,600
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	50,000	\$ 18,222,677
HOUSTON, TX (LDC)	10,000	\$ 2,912,500
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 2,912,500
HOUSTON, TX (PCW)	800	\$ 1,080,960
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	800	\$ 1,080,960
LAKE CHARLES, LA	6,000	\$ 3,306,880
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	6,000	\$ 3,306,880
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DST-A)	12,100	\$ 6,469,240
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	12,100	\$ 6,469,240
NEW ORLEANS, LA (IMTAV)	3,250	\$ 3,067,968
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	3,250	\$ 3,067,968
NEW ORLEANS, LA (IMTSR)	7,820	\$ 7,251,352
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	7,820	\$ 7,251,352
GRAYS HARBOR, WA	47,240	\$ 28,092,040

Food for Progress:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2014

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	47,240	\$ 28,092,040
Grand Total	204,960	\$ 94,507,114

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEAUMONT, TX	29,440	\$ 16,517,741
BEANS, PINTO	820	\$ 543,016
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	10,830	\$ 6,218,558
LENTILS	620	\$ 422,760
OIL, VEGETABLE	970	\$ 1,166,969
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,790	\$ 1,489,633
RICE	4,440	\$ 2,157,492
CORNMEAL	1,700	\$ 609,074
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	6,370	\$ 3,595,363
BULGUR	770	\$ 257,511
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	130	\$ 57,366
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	4,280	\$ 1,960,079
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	130	\$ 68,732
OIL, VEGETABLE	110	\$ 134,028
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,000	\$ 1,012,719
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	2,040	\$ 744,600
CHARLESTON, SC	19,980	\$ 13,192,391
BEANS, PINTO	380	\$ 222,300
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	11,860	\$ 5,679,163
LENTILS	940	\$ 768,440

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE	5,170	\$ 5,986,761
CORNMEAL	1,630	\$ 535,728
JACKSONVILLE, FL	1,240	\$ 746,133
BEANS, PINTO	440	\$ 275,598
OIL, VEGETABLE	170	\$ 194,324
RICE	630	\$ 276,211
SAVANNAH, GA	6,530	\$ 6,668,803
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	830	\$ 447,632
OIL, VEGETABLE	2,350	\$ 2,790,376
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,340	\$ 1,224,397
CORNMEAL	120	\$ 45,797
CORN-SOY BLEND	290	\$ 158,236
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD	600	\$ 2,002,366
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX (ADM)	29,530	\$ 7,061,850
SORGHUM	25,000	\$ 5,979,950
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	4,530	\$ 1,081,900
GALVESTON, TX (ADM)	106,100	\$ 27,280,903
SORGHUM	106,100	\$ 27,280,903
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	89,010	\$ 53,436,651
BEANS, PINTO	20	\$ 12,029
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	6,480	\$ 3,485,877
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	8,680	\$ 4,048,900
LENTILS	4,540	\$ 3,584,681
OIL, VEGETABLE	12,330	\$ 14,857,193
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	42,090	\$ 21,343,587

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	800	\$ 341,600
RICE	560	\$ 260,185
SORGHUM	1,730	\$ 512,080
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	130	\$ 89,990
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	210	\$ 145,285
CORNMEAL	4,040	\$ 1,412,730
BULGUR	610	\$ 200,147
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	90	\$ 31,522
FLOUR, BREAD	6,400	\$ 2,992,355
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	300	\$ 118,489
HOUSTON, TX (CAR)	199,980	\$ 42,820,406
CORN, YELLOW BULK	5,330	\$ 1,059,444
SORGHUM	96,340	\$ 19,578,353
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	98,310	\$ 22,182,608
HOUSTON, TX (HPP)	9,240	\$ 10,073,427
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	520	\$ 239,486
OIL, VEGETABLE	7,330	\$ 9,142,948
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,290	\$ 642,050
RICE	100	\$ 48,943
HOUSTON, TX (LDC)	185,230	\$ 44,061,465
SORGHUM	114,200	\$ 27,392,107
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	71,030	\$ 16,669,357
HOUSTON, TX (POA)	17,830	\$ 10,825,553
BEANS, PINTO	860	\$ 559,081
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	970	\$ 500,714

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
LENTILS	4,790	\$ 3,776,096
OIL, VEGETABLE	920	\$ 1,108,765
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,340	\$ 1,225,554
RICE	7,240	\$ 3,401,629
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	710	\$ 253,713
HOUSTON, TX (SHI)	2,000	\$ 2,463,367
OIL, VEGETABLE	2,000	\$ 2,463,367
HOUSTON, TX (WSE)	2,000	\$ 2,452,512
OIL, VEGETABLE	2,000	\$ 2,452,512
MOBILE, AL	1,300	\$ 608,407
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	700	\$ 337,463
LENTILS	150	\$ 121,251
BULGUR	450	\$ 149,693
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	42,790	\$ 27,333,616
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	2,440	\$ 1,286,834
LENTILS	9,050	\$ 7,121,846
OIL, VEGETABLE	4,380	\$ 5,386,411
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	14,330	\$ 8,083,082
SORGHUM	4,880	\$ 1,238,094
CORNMEAL	1,160	\$ 419,445
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	6,380	\$ 3,229,993
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	170	\$ 567,911
KALAMA, WA	46,440	\$ 10,183,828
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	46,440	\$ 10,183,828
LAKE CHARLES, LA	26,360	\$ 17,473,887

**Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	2,760	\$ 1,612,316
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,700	\$ 4,503,855
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	3,640	\$ 1,893,113
RICE	16,260	\$ 9,464,604
NORFOLK, VA	12,310	\$ 7,159,482
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	810	\$ 395,021
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	1,710	\$ 857,424
LENTILS	180	\$ 133,200
OIL, VEGETABLE	610	\$ 744,461
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	8,870	\$ 4,591,327
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	130	\$ 438,049
NEW YORK, NY	21,420	\$ 12,893,878
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	7,000	\$ 3,742,985
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF	180	\$ 448,838
LENTILS	330	\$ 237,277
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,700	\$ 1,898,106
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	11,260	\$ 5,533,457
RICE	420	\$ 218,387
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	70	\$ 69,666
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	280	\$ 145,740
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	180	\$ 599,424
PORTLAND, OR (ODK)	20,280	\$ 4,895,389
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	20,280	\$ 4,895,389
SAN PEDRO, CA	1,660	\$ 809,533
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	660	\$ 332,343

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
RICE	1,000	\$ 477,190
VANCOUVER, WA	20,380	\$ 4,290,601
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	20,380	\$ 4,290,601
UNDESIGNATED	96,650	\$ 51,254,468
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	3,000	\$ 1,701,409
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	3,000	\$ 5,490,601
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF	1,320	\$ 3,762,565
LENTILS	250	\$ 192,333
OIL, VEGETABLE	7,240	\$ 9,053,084
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,250	\$ 1,135,066
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	75,090	\$ 15,649,818
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	4,500	\$ 14,269,593
Grand Total	991,981	\$376,464,369

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CHARLESTON, SC	6,630	\$ 3,849,378
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	140	\$ 107,037
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	760	\$ 402,917
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	4,780	\$ 2,293,726
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	950	\$ 1,045,699
JACKSONVILLE, FL	1,450	\$ 886,759
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 123,721
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	190	\$ 263,519
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	300	\$ 149,265

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 152,757
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	300	\$ 132,057
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 65,440
MOREHEAD CITY, NC	240	\$ 153,315
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 87,773
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L	20	\$ 38,956
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	40	\$ 26,586
NORFOLK, VA	3,830	\$ 2,680,107
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	2,740	\$ 1,411,731
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	360	\$ 391,022
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED BAG-10 KG	370	\$ 709,235
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	360	\$ 168,120
NEW YORK, NY	2,720	\$ 1,438,548
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 44,831
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	340	\$ 144,269
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	1,940	\$ 921,597
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	60	\$ 42,161
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	210	\$ 246,791
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 38,900
SAVANNAH, GA	1,050	\$ 594,279
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	100	\$ 53,163
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	880	\$ 477,558
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L	20	\$ 38,956
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	50	\$ 24,603
BEAUMONT, TX	5,510	\$ 3,486,305
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 171,859

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	120	\$ 180,191
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 134,446
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,410	\$ 570,613
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	30	\$ 8,880
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	330	\$ 115,664
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,250	\$ 735,153
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	90	\$ 53,743
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	180	\$ 81,227
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	110	\$ 90,515
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	120	\$ 134,388
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	440	\$ 525,866
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	220	\$ 291,688
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	490	\$ 235,686
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	330	\$ 156,388
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	14,450	\$ 7,278,942
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 60,235
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 203,990
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	370	\$ 201,014
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	1,550	\$ 507,842
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	320	\$ 94,720
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	200	\$ 73,846
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	440	\$ 190,705
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	580	\$ 318,607
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	2,480	\$ 1,260,112
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 47,196
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 104,802

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	60	\$ 142,474
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	130	\$ 152,225
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	80	\$ 104,151
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	60	\$ 29,793
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 34,930
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,900	\$ 1,369,011
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	1,260	\$ 759,286
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,620	\$ 1,186,098
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	260	\$ 147,211
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	410	\$ 192,294
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 98,400
HOUSTON, TX (HPP)	1,760	\$ 1,350,650
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	870	\$ 285,047
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	810	\$ 956,918
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	80	\$ 108,685
HOUSTON, TX (POA)	6,250	\$ 3,438,330
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	370	\$ 233,290
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 147,234
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	1,150	\$ 456,332
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	950	\$ 548,543
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	2,000	\$ 999,254
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	370	\$ 274,099
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	30	\$ 33,669
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	200	\$ 239,489
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	800	\$ 393,601
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	250	\$ 112,820

McGovern-Dole:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
HOUSTON, TX (SHI)	40	\$ 20,494
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	40	\$ 20,494
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	4,170	\$ 2,267,889
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25		
KG	60	\$ 36,608
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	4,110	\$ 2,231,281
LAKE CHARLES, LA	4,220	\$ 2,030,286
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,530	\$ 922,615
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	340	\$ 166,654
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 75,566
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	60	\$ 72,517
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	280	\$ 367,716
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	680	\$ 323,122
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	230	\$ 102,095
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DST-A)	1,740	\$ 729,060
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	1,740	\$ 729,060
PORTLAND, OR (ODK)	9,740	\$ 2,351,139
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	9,740	\$ 2,351,139
SAN PEDRO, CA	100	\$ 53,217
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	100	\$ 53,217
Grand Total	63,900	\$ 32,608,697

Food for Progress:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CHARLESTON, SC	2,360	\$ 2,683,746
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	2,360	\$ 2,683,746
NORFOLK, VA (PER)	4,000	\$ 3,271,600
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,000	\$ 3,271,600
CORPUS CHRISTI (ADM)	10,000	\$ 2,230,300
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	10,000	\$ 2,230,300
GALVESTON, TX (ADM)	18,700	\$ 4,081,275
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	18,700	\$ 4,081,275
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	3,640	\$ 4,372,370
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	3,640	\$ 4,372,370
HOUSTON, TX (LDC)	18,800	\$ 5,182,032
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	18,800	\$ 5,182,032
LAKE CHARLES, LA	4,280	\$ 1,962,123
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,280	\$ 1,962,123
NEW ORLEANS, LA (AMA-A)	30,700	\$ 5,584,180
CORN, YELLOW BULK	30,700	\$ 5,584,180
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DRW)	4,750	\$ 1,852,500
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,750	\$ 1,852,500
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DST-A)	39,000	\$ 11,422,280
CORN, YELLOW BULK	10,000	\$ 1,928,800
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	5,000	\$ 2,095,000
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	24,000	\$ 7,398,480
NEW ORLEANS, LA (IMTAV)	4,500	\$ 2,992,500
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,500	\$ 2,992,500
NEW ORLEANS, LA (IMTSR)	23,800	\$ 17,384,978
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	23,800	\$ 17,384,978

Food for Progress:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2015

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
NEW ORLEANS (MGR-C)	24,000	\$ 6,258,240
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	24,000	\$ 6,258,240
Grand Total	188,530	\$ 69,278,125

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
NEW ORLEANS (AMA)	20,000	\$ 3,488,000
SORGHUM	20,000	\$ 3,488,000
BEAUMONT, TX	23,420	\$ 12,425,260
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	5,800	\$ 2,763,925
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	740	\$ 1,162,645
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,640	\$ 3,854,275
RICE	8,720	\$ 3,796,230
CORNMEAL	2,520	\$ 848,184
HOUSTON, TX	104,550	\$ 66,308,009
BEANS, BLACK	350	\$ 249,340
BEANS, PINTO	1,580	\$ 1,173,687
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	8,940	\$ 4,160,431
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	2,280	\$ 3,438,171
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	6,700	\$ 2,925,297
LENTILS	2,770	\$ 3,110,285
OIL, VEGETABLE	340	\$ 404,313
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	1,030	\$ 448,230
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	61,930	\$ 42,229,420

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	2,860	\$ 1,416,479
RICE	9,260	\$ 4,232,596
RICE, FORT	1,000	\$ 528,410
SORGHUM	1,130	\$ 304,461
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	350	\$ 237,311
CORNMEAL	3,650	\$ 1,310,260
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	380	\$ 139,319
JACKSONVILLE, FL	360	\$ 177,523
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	360	\$ 177,523
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	51,250	\$ 8,921,060
SORGHUM	51,250	\$ 8,921,060
CHARLESTON, SC	5,140	\$ 2,943,912
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	4,440	\$ 1,876,242
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	700	\$ 1,067,670
GALVESTON, TX	80,270	\$ 14,441,376
SORGHUM	80,270	\$ 14,441,376
HOUSTON, TX	543,630	\$105,589,321
BEANS, PINTO	790	\$ 529,821
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	1,430	\$ 631,971
HRW	346,080	\$ 69,957,896
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	80	\$ 54,720
SORGHUM	195,250	\$ 34,414,913
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	13,630	\$ 7,593,923
BEANS, PINTO	1,250	\$ 883,244
CORN, YELLOW	1,970	\$ 561,194

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	220	\$ 375,885
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF	170	\$ 477,550
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	6,060	\$ 4,285,730
SORGHUM	2,960	\$ 665,147
CORNMEAL	1,000	\$ 345,173
KALAMA, WA	37,000	\$ 7,522,000
HRW	30,000	\$ 6,156,300
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	7,000	\$ 1,365,700
LAKE CHARLES, LA	14,620	\$ 6,590,229
RICE	14,620	\$ 6,590,229
MYRTLE GROVE, LA	43,140	\$ 8,955,676
HRW	23,140	\$ 4,870,276
SRW	20,000	\$ 4,085,400
NORFOLK, VA	26,970	\$ 17,490,035
BEANS, PINTO	1,670	\$ 1,065,418
BEANS, SMALL RED	60	\$ 48,985
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	7,880	\$ 3,492,422
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	400	\$ 594,168
LENTILS	10	\$ 11,360
OIL, VEGETABLE	7,470	\$ 8,539,662
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,790	\$ 999,380
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	800	\$ 528,664
CORNMEAL	6,890	\$ 2,209,976
NEW YORK, NY	12,300	\$ 10,860,516
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	40	\$ 18,947

Food for Peace Title II:
Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	330	\$ 487,989
LENTILS	3,090	\$ 4,328,683
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,700	\$ 1,974,315
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,030	\$ 3,314,928
CORNMEAL	2,110	\$ 735,655
PORTLAND, OR	83,740	\$ 17,527,386
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	83,740	\$ 17,527,386
FITZGERALD, GA	623	\$ 1,635,998
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF	623	\$ 1,635,998
HOUSTON, TX (RGWL)	6,380	\$ 2,823,602
LENTILS	90	\$ 116,492
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	540	\$ 236,677
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,170	\$ 1,291,653
RICE	440	\$ 199,100
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	3,140	\$ 979,680
HOUSTON, TX (RHOU)	40,420	\$ 47,778,773
OIL, VEGETABLE	40,420	\$ 47,778,773
HOUSTON, TX (RHPP)	41,190	\$ 25,058,213
LENTILS	2,520	\$ 3,776,630
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	1,440	\$ 636,255
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	24,520	\$ 16,479,984
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	1,210	\$ 670,696
RICE	2,150	\$ 996,898
SORGHUM	9,350	\$ 2,497,750
RKIN	100	\$ 263,000

Food for Peace Title II:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF	100	\$ 263,000
LAKE CHARLES, LA (RLC)	310	\$ 135,842
RICE	310	\$ 135,842
MARKESAN, WI (RMRK)	2,400	\$ 3,482,187
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	2,400	\$ 3,482,187
RPRO	250	\$ 637,400
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF	250	\$ 637,400
RSTM	277	\$ 750,933
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF	277	\$ 750,933
TACOMA, WA	1,000	\$ 547,796
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,000	\$ 547,796
VANCOUVER, WA	37,350	\$ 7,577,195
HRH	37,350	\$ 7,577,195
Grand Total	1,190,310	\$381,525,164

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CHARLESTON, SC	630	\$ 302,629
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	600	\$ 270,054
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4		
L 670-719	30	\$ 32,575
JACKSONVILLE, FL	4,080	\$ 1,816,016
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	350	\$ 296,858
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,440	\$ 715,594
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	580	\$ 294,943

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25		
KG	200	\$ 102,401
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4		
L 670-719	250	\$ 271,162
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	100	\$ 49,363
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 35,528
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	90	\$ 50,168
NORFOLK, VA	410	\$ 453,664
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4		
L 670-719	150	\$ 162,293
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	260	\$ 291,371
NEW YORK, NY	1,640	\$ 788,753
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	600	\$ 178,200
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	100	\$ 30,833
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25		
KG	200	\$ 86,844
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4		
L 670-719	270	\$ 296,181
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	470	\$ 196,695
BEAUMONT, TX	5,390	\$ 2,814,285
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80	\$ 106,509
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	230	\$ 277,261
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	450	\$ 321,129
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,430	\$ 1,028,570
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	2,200	\$ 1,080,816
HOUSTON, TX (BCC)	4,370	\$ 2,713,534
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	530	\$ 364,068
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	300	\$ 125,418
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25		
KG	520	\$ 240,906
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	220	\$ 316,319
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4		
L 720-799	100	\$ 111,881

McGovern-Dole:

Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	120	\$ 138,577
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	100	\$ 124,180
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	700	\$ 379,253
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	200	\$ 90,590
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	1,580	\$ 822,343
HOUSTON, TX (HPP)	790	\$ 421,004
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	210	\$ 97,289
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	110	\$ 127,020
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	470	\$ 196,695
HOUSTON, TX (POA)	2,400	\$ 1,284,525
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	70	\$ 65,103
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	210	\$ 153,713
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	1,160	\$ 339,242
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	90	\$ 44,380
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	160	\$ 187,185
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	160	\$ 224,999
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	380	\$ 179,728
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	170	\$ 90,175
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO)	420	\$ 302,246
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	20	\$ 16,976
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	130	\$ 162,045
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	160	\$ 90,720
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	110	\$ 32,505
LAKE CHARLES, LA	2,680	\$ 1,322,092
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	1,710	\$ 900,811
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	970	\$ 421,281

McGovern-Dole:**Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
KALAMA, WA	12,000	\$ 2,341,200
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	12,000	\$ 2,341,200
Grand Total	12,000	\$ 2,341,200

Food for Progress:**Summary of Commodity Volume and Cost by Port for FY 2016 to Date**

Load Port and Commodities	Metric Tons	Commodity Cost
NEW ORLEANS, LA (DST-B)	11,370	\$ 3,627,030
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	11,370	\$ 3,627,030
NEW ORLEANS, LA (IMTSR)	8,000	\$ 5,819,920
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	8,000	\$ 5,819,920
GRAY HARBOR, WA	12,000	\$ 3,739,800
CORN, YELLOW BULK	2,000	\$ 389,800
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	10,000	\$ 3,350,000
HOUSTON, TX	95,000	\$ 19,781,850
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	95,000	\$ 19,781,850
Grand Total	126,370	\$ 32,958,600

26. Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a breakdown for each U.S. port of the tonnage per commodity type and the cost per commodity type for each program for 2012-2016.

Response: The response above provides the breakdown by port and commodity.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the tonnage per commodity type and the value per commodity type shipped on each U.S. vessel, to include the name and operator of the vessel for each Fiscal Year 2012-2016.

Response: The following tables summarize the tonnage and value by commodity type shipped on each U.S. vessel.

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES	29,640	10,150	5,200	11,480	2,350
APL AGATE				530	
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD				530	
APL BELGIUM		220			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		220			
APL CHINA			3,010	10,150	2,350
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS				3,780	
OIL, VEGETABLE			2,110	2,730	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			600	3,340	1,550
RICE				200	
WHEAT-SOY BLEND					800
CORN-SOY BLEND				100	
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD			300		
APL CORAL			200		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			200		
APL CYPRINE			1,860		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			1,860		
APL PEARL		710		800	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		710		800	
APL PHILIPPINES		1,370	130		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		210			
RICE		1,160			
CORN-SOY BLEND			130		

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PRESIDENT ADAMS	1,910	1,200			
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,750	170			
RICE	160				
CORN-SOY BLEND		880			
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED		150			
PRESIDENT JACKSON	6,180	5,970			
OIL, VEGETABLE	100	2,610			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	150	1,420			
RICE	2,770	1,100			
WHEAT-SOY BLEND		270			
CORN-SOY BLEND	3,160	570			
PRESIDENT TRUMAN	17,780	680			
OIL, VEGETABLE	2,460				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	7,180	680			
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	460				
FLOUR, BREAD	7,260				
CORN-SOY BLEND	420				
PRESIDENT WILSON	3,770				
FLOUR, BREAD	3,770				
CMA CGM				500	740
APL CHINA				500	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS				500	
APL SINGAPORE					740
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE					740
CRIMSON SHIPPING COMPANY, INC.	5,230	10,280	2,290	1,300	
CRIMSON CLOVER	1,870	4,050			
BEANS, BLACK		180			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		1,870			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE		550			
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	240				
BULGUR		750			
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,630	700			
CRIMSON TIDE	3,360	6,230	2,290	1,300	
BEANS, BLACK		470			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		400	1,010	700	
LENTILS	150	310	230	150	
OIL, VEGETABLE	70	770	270		
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	560	200			
BULGUR		760	780	450	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	2,580	3,320			
DOME CHARTERING & TRADING CORP.	16,530	14,210	2,400	290	
ASCENSION	2,820				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,410				
RICE	410				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,000				
COLUMBIA HOUSTON	670				
LENTILS	200				
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	250				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	220				
EOT SPAR	13,040	14,210	2,400	290	
BEANS, PINTO		1,860			
BEANS, SMALL RED			90		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		1,270			
LENTILS		350			
OIL, VEGETABLE	2,160	1,090	440	60	
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	70				

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	590				
RICE	8,080	4,590	370		
WHEAT-SOY BLEND		700			
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	660	100			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED		650	190		
BULGUR		390			
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,050	410			
CORN-SOY BLEND	430	2,800	1,310	230	
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	18,800	14,320			
ADVANTAGE	8,510				
RICE	8,250				
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	260				
AMERICAN TRADER	10,290	12,700			
BEANS, BLACK		1,510			
BEANS, PINTO		1,360			
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE		100			
LENTILS	320				
OIL, VEGETABLE	600	1,630			
RICE	4,780	7,040			
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	410				
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED		580			
BULGUR	1,810				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	2,170				
CORN-SOY BLEND	200	240			
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED		240			
LIGHTNING		1,620			
LENTILS		80			
OIL, VEGETABLE		540			
BULGUR		300			
CORN-SOY BLEND		280			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT		420			
HAPAG-LLOYD USA, LLC		670	390	280	60
CHARLESTON EXPRESS		180		280	
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE				180	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT				40	
RICE		180		40	
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED				20	
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS		470	390		
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE		360	230		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		80			
RICE			110		
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED		30	50		
WASHINGTON EXPRESS		20			
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED		20			
(blank)					60
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT					60
HAWAIIAN SUGAR					
TRANSPORTATION COOPE		30,720			
MOKU PAHU		30,720			
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE		30,720			
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME					
CARRIERS	6,320	17,230	25,620	28,010	28,430
OCEAN ATLAS	6,320	4,050			
LENTILS	730				
OIL, VEGETABLE	670	150			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		610			
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	1,080				
BULGUR	1,130	2,040			
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	470				
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,240	1,250			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OCEAN CHARGER		5,810	4,000		
BEANS, PINTO			220		
CORN, YELLOW			600		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		830			
OIL, VEGETABLE		2,130	790		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			200		
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE		250			
RICE		2,100	2,190		
BULGUR, SOY-FORT		500			
OCEAN CRESCENT			5,000		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			200		
OIL, VEGETABLE			160		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			220		
RICE			1,140		
CORNMEAL			2,860		
BULGUR			420		
OCEAN FREEDOM		2,370	13,520	28,010	
BEANS, BLACK			2,800		
BEANS, PINTO		790			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			2,350	2,760	
LENTILS				100	
OIL, VEGETABLE		320	1,680	3,740	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			670	4,320	
RICE		940	6,000	14,220	
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED		320			
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT				340	
BULGUR				2,530	

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT			20		
OCEAN GLOBE					28,430
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS					5,800
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS					850
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT					5,640
RICE					13,620
CORNMEAL					2,520
OCEAN TITAN		5,000	3,100		
OIL, VEGETABLE			370		
RICE			2,580		
BULGUR		5,000	40		
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT			110		
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	285,710	336,940	426,420	358,770	
LIBERTY EAGLE	81,260	114,050	103,200	56,130	
CORN, YELLOW BULK				5,330	
SORGHUM		83,220	54,400	27,350	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK				4,750	
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	11,480				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	69,780	30,830	16,100	18,700	
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING			32,700		
LIBERTY GLORY	76,800	108,360	189,580	124,030	
RICE	16,280				
SORGHUM		42,720	163,680	68,180	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK			9,100		
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	23,900	9,400			
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	36,620	56,240	16,800	31,850	

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING				24,000	
LIBERTY GRACE	127,650	114,530	133,640	178,610	
CORN, YELLOW BULK				10,000	
RICE		23,180	13,130		
SORGHUM	15,000	45,730	16,960	141,490	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK		26,090		6,740	
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	14,070	9,530	47,670		
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	98,580	10,000	55,880	20,380	
LIBERTY MARITIME					300,150
LIBERTY EAGLE					63,250
HRW					47,500
SORGHUM					15,750
LIBERTY GLORY					96,000
HRW					52,020
SORGHUM					43,980
LIBERTY GRACE					140,900
HRW					84,750
SORGHUM					47,500
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE					8,650
LIBERTY STAR SHIPPING CORPORATION	278,640	37,010			
LIBERTY SPIRIT	106,690				
SORGHUM	21,160				
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	60,000				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	25,530				
LIBERTY STAR		37,010			
RICE		14,970			
SORGHUM		12,290			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE		9,750			
LIBERTY SUN	171,950				
CORN, YELLOW BULK	3,420				
RICE	8,880				
SORGHUM	87,500				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	20,000				
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	14,010				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	38,140				
MAERSK	168,510	138,940	108,650	114,261	127,920
MAERSK ARKANSAS					160
LENTILS					90
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE					70
MAERSK ATLANTA		140	12,160	52,930	28,370
BEANS, PINTO					1,750
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			3,100	6,770	1,580
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF					150
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE			800	6,500	1,300
LENTILS		140		3,150	
OIL, VEGETABLE			1,000	1,850	4,300
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			2,410	28,330	13,490
RICE			4,000	1,740	
RICE, FORT				2,050	
SORGHUM					2,160
WHEAT-SOY BLEND			230	130	350
CORNMEAL			620	1,460	3,290
BULGUR				610	

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BULGUR, SOY-FORT				90	
CORN-SOY BLEND				250	
MAERSK CHICAGO		1,000	32,420	49,580	86,120
BEANS, PINTO				190	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			1,530	10,950	8,490
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF					150
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE			7,000	1,430	3,120
LENTILS			940	2,000	2,250
OIL, VEGETABLE			5,140	12,130	20,210
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE					1,030
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			5,630	17,620	40,670
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE					2,310
RICE			410	1,400	240
SORGHUM				1,730	400
CORNMEAL			9,850	1,600	7,250
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT				250	
CORN-SOY BLEND		1,000	1,840	250	
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED			30	30	
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT			50		
MAERSK COLUMBUS		1,000	100		2,390
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		1,000	100		
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS					400
OIL, VEGETABLE					470
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT					1,520
MAERSK DENVER			3,760		
OIL, VEGETABLE			2,150		

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			1,610		
MAERSK DETROIT			36,040	4,590	8,720
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			2,790	2,990	1,500
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS					2,940
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE					2,280
LENTILS			2,500		
OIL, VEGETABLE			5,200		1,000
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			10,430	50	1,000
WHEAT-SOY BLEND			1,400		
CORNMEAL			7,290		
BULGUR			6,430	1,550	
MAERSK GEORGIA		320			
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD		320			
MAERSK HARTFORD		930	6,130	6,750	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		360	2,390		
LENTILS		570			
OIL, VEGETABLE			2,630	2,100	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			1,110	4,650	
MAERSK IDAHO	15,960	9,810	2,130		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			1,360		
LENTILS	470				
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,480	6,060			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	4,720	1,200	770		
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	210				
RICE	2,500				
SORGHUM		1,300			
CORNMEAL	140	300			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORN-SOY BLEND	6,440	950			
MAERSK IOWA	9,430	4,540			
OIL, VEGETABLE	4,300				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	160	1,540			
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	600				
RICE	840				
CORNMEAL	2,000				
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,530	3,000			
MAERSK KENTUCKY		6,150	2,210		
BEANS, PINTO		190			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			610		
LENTILS		1,880	140		
OIL, VEGETABLE		2,130			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		400	1,460		
SORGHUM		1,370			
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD		180			
MAERSK KINLOSS					2,160
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT					2,160
MAERSK MARYLAND	200				
RICE	200				
MAERSK MEMPHIS		1,000	3,060	200	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		1,000			
OIL, VEGETABLE			320	130	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			2,740		
RICE				70	
MAERSK MISSOURI	1,350				
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,350				
MAERSK MONTANA	21,010	400			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
LENTILS	1,210	150			
OIL, VEGETABLE	7,080	110			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	3,990				
RICE	1,420	140			
SORGHUM	1,510				
CORNMEAL	850				
CORN-SOY BLEND	4,950				
MAERSK OHIO	24,350	6,540	5,800		
BEANS, PINTO			700		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		2,030			
LENTILS	1,920				
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,450		870		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	13,930	4,510	790		
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	730				
RICE	1,340				
CORNMEAL			3,140		
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,980		300		
MAERSK PITTSBURGH		1,310	110	210	
BEANS, PINTO				30	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		1,310			
LENTILS				40	
OIL, VEGETABLE			110		
RICE				140	
MAERSK UTAH	830	6,950	1,090		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		890	180		
LENTILS			480		
OIL, VEGETABLE		2,410			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		3,650	90		
RICE			340		
CORN-SOY BLEND	830				
MAERSK VIRGINIA	91,930	80,460			
BEANS, PINTO	700				
BEANS, SMALL RED	50				
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		4,270			
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	29,350	10,790			
LENTILS	4,870	5,630			
OIL, VEGETABLE	13,320	11,240			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	13,310	14,200			
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	950	3,440			
RICE	3,360	2,890			
SORGHUM	3,790	2,710			
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	490	2,100			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	60				
CORNMEAL	9,570	21,730			
BULGUR	2,790				
CORN-SOY BLEND	5,630	720			
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED	70				
SOYBEANS, YELLOW	1,820				
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	70				
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	1,730	740			
MAERSK WISCONSIN	1,420	18,250	3,640		
BEANS, PINTO		30			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		4,270			
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE		1,660			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
LENTILS		290	700		
OIL, VEGETABLE		8,370			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		1,650	1,840		
RICE		360			
SORGHUM		1,260			
CORNMEAL	960		180		
CORN-SOY BLEND		300	920		
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED		60			
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	460				
MAERSK WYOMING	2,030				
OIL, VEGETABLE	390				
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,600				
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	40				
SEALAND CHAMPION		140			
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD		140			
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY			190		
MSC LUDOVICA			190		
LENTILS			190		
MLE LOGISTICS					9,400
FOUR BUTTERFLY					9,400
HRW					9,400
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	29,630	18,000	22,050		
ATC 1800		12,000			
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK		12,000			
MONTVILLE	29,630	6,000	4,750		
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,010	6,000	4,750		
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING	20,620				
VIRGINIA			17,300		
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING			17,300		

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SCHUYLER LINE NAVIGATION			10,680	13,580	30,360
EOT SPAR			10,680	11,760	360
BEANS, BLACK			150	180	
BEANS, PINTO			1,240	1,470	
BEANS, SMALL RED			290	190	
CORN, YELLOW			290	30	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			1,230	2,000	360
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE			120	180	
LENTILS			1,300	230	
OIL, VEGETABLE			1,590	1,800	
RICE			2,330	3,700	
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED				120	
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED			140		
CORNMEAL				170	
BULGUR			580	770	
CORN-SOY BLEND			1,130	760	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER			290		
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING				160	
HSTC 1 / MOKU PAHU					30,000
HRW					30,000
NORFOLK				1,820	
LENTILS				110	
CORNMEAL				160	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT				1,410	
CORN-SOY BLEND				140	
SEALIFT	203,980	150,070	149,130	124,820	88,810

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ADVANTAGE	77,590	25,500	45,000	20,000	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			8,240	1,680	
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	1,390		10,920		
LENTILS	11,020			710	
OIL, VEGETABLE	30			3,320	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,780		9,060	3,030	
RICE	8,300		5,190		
SORGHUM	2,740		2,700	1,360	
CORNMEAL			1,220	750	
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT				8,670	
BULGUR	2,750		7,670		
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	4,300			130	
CORN-SOY BLEND	160			350	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	31,120	25,500			
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING	10,000				
AMERICAN TRADER	50				
OIL, VEGETABLE	50				
BLACK EAGLE	24,650	60,100	33,740	67,020	51,920
RICE	2,830				
SORGHUM		30,100		3,910	23,170
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK			33,740		
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE				30,020	28,750
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	21,820	30,000		33,090	
CAPT. STEVEN BENNETT		27,710	70,390	37,800	
SORGHUM			50,670	28,400	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER		27,710	19,720	9,400	

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CAPT. STEVEN L. BENNETT					36,890
SORGHUM					36,890
DELAWARE TRADER	39,120				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	39,120				
MAJOR BERNARD F. FISHER	23,330				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	590				
BULGUR	2,500				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,000				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	19,240				
NOBLE STAR	35,560	36,760			
BEANS, PINTO	3,330				
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		1,500			
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE		7,440			
LENTILS	80	1,500			
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,260	4,140			
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	910				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,000	11,930			
RICE	11,750	2,650			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	250				
CORNMEAL	2,500	4,330			
BULGUR	570				
CORN-SOY BLEND	10,910	3,270			
VIRGINIAN	3,680				
LENTILS	400				
OIL, VEGETABLE	610				
RICE	290				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	2,020				

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT STOLT-NIELSEN HOLDINGS B.V.	360	780			
MOKU PAHU		780			
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE		780			
TERAS BREAKBULK OCEAN					14,500
NORFOLK					14,500
HRW					14,500
TRANSATLANTIC LINES				1,600	
GEYSIR				1,600	
OIL, VEGETABLE				1,600	
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	232,350			10,000	68,000
DORIS GUENTHER	13,400				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	13,400				
ENERGY ENTERPRISE					34,000
HRW					34,000
MAJOR BERNARD F. FISHER	5,320				
RICE	1,900				
BULGUR	920				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	2,500				
MARY ANN HUDSON	83,840				
CORN, YELLOW BULK	9,000				
RICE	19,400				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	55,440				
PAT CANTRELL				10,000	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER				10,000	
SHEILA MCDEVITT	129,790				
LENTILS	3,050				

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,670				
RICE	18,840				
SORGHUM	60,120				
CORNMEAL	1,990				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	900				
FLOUR, BREAD	3,530				
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,850				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	35,000				
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	1,840				
TEXAS ENTERPRISE					34,000
HRW					23,140
SORGHUM					10,860
USS HOLDING LLC	7,320	6,500	4,180	8,000	
SEA CREST ARCTIC DAWN	2,750		4,180	4,000	
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	2,750		4,180	4,000	
SEA CREST BALTIC DAWN	4,570	6,500		4,000	
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,570	6,500		4,000	
Grand Total	1,282,661	785,821	757,201	672,891	670,720

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES	22,607.2	9,186.1	5,430.7	9,660.2	1,528.1
APL AGATE	-	-	-	1,766.5	-
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	-	-	-	1,766.5	-
APL BELGIUM	-	143.3	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	143.3	-	-	-
APL CHINA	-	-	4,399.8	7,402.0	1,528.1
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	-	2,094.2	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	3,061.0	3,279.9	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	316.6	1,862.4	999.4
RICE	-	-	-	112.2	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	-	-	-	-	528.7
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	-	-	53.2	-
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	-	-	1,022.1	-	-
APL CORAL	-	-	90.9	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	90.9	-	-
APL CYPRINE	-	-	855.6	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	855.6	-	-
APL PEARL	-	416.9	-	491.7	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	416.9	-	491.7	-
APL PHILIPPINES	-	804.3	84.5	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	102.1	-	-	-
RICE	-	702.1	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	-	84.5	-	-
PRESIDENT ADAMS	3,109.7	1,243.6	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,020.1	239.7	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE	89.7	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	713.0	-	-	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	-	290.9	-	-	-
PRESIDENT JACKSON	4,326.6	6,174.1	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	158.7	3,991.9	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	105.6	863.6	-	-	-
RICE	1,483.4	680.1	-	-	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	-	223.5	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,578.9	415.0	-	-	-
PRESIDENT TRUMAN	13,456.4	404.0	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,900.8	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,093.9	404.0	-	-	-
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	587.2	-	-	-	-
FLOUR, BREAD	3,563.1	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	311.3	-	-	-	-
PRESIDENT WILSON	1,714.4	-	-	-	-
FLOUR, BREAD	1,714.4	-	-	-	-
CMA CGM	-	-	-	273.6	230.9
APL CHINA	-	-	-	273.6	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	-	273.6	-
APL SINGAPORE	-	-	-	-	230.9
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	-	230.9
CRIMSON SHIPPING COMPANY, INC.	2,842.1	7,524.7	1,473.6	608.4	-
CRIMSON CLOVER	1,108.1	3,204.8	-	-	-
BEANS, BLACK	-	214.7	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	1,523.3	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	775.6	-	-	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	220.7	-	-	-	-
BULGUR	-	304.5	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	887.5	386.6	-	-	-
CRIMSON TIDE	1,734.0	4,319.9	1,473.6	608.4	-
BEANS, BLACK	-	503.8	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	361.0	651.1	337.5	-
LENTILS	75.0	176.5	140.0	121.3	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	104.6	1,135.1	380.5	-	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	423.8	169.2	-	-	-
BULGUR	-	304.4	302.0	149.7	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,130.6	1,670.0	-	-	-
DOME CHARTERING & TRADING CORP.	11,952.4	11,483.5	2,022.2	180.9	-
ASCENSION	1,752.6	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,001.3	-	-	-	-
RICE	229.8	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	521.5	-	-	-	-
COLUMBIA HOUSTON	342.5	-	-	-	-
LENTILS	117.4	-	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	124.3	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	100.8	-	-	-	-
EOT SPAR	9,857.3	11,483.5	2,022.2	180.9	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	1,884.9	-	-	-
BEANS, SMALL RED	-	-	89.3	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	987.1	-	-	-
LENTILS	-	196.2	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,648.4	1,621.7	599.2	64.4	-
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	35.1	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	464.1	-	-	-	-
RICE	4,144.0	2,612.6	211.5	-	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	-	615.4	-	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	760.7	136.7	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	-	967.0	287.0	-	-
BULGUR	-	151.9	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	481.2	185.5	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	323.8	2,124.5	835.2	116.5	-
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	11,202.2	12,301.3	-	-	-
ADVANTAGE	5,418.3	-	-	-	-
RICE	5,254.8	-	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	163.5	-	-	-	-
AMERICAN TRADER	5,783.9	10,739.4	-	-	-
BEANS, BLACK	-	1,332.6	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	1,207.0	-	-	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	57.7	-	-	-
LENTILS	162.7	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	991.3	2,593.4	-	-	-
RICE	2,461.9	4,102.6	-	-	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	317.8	-	-	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	-	767.1	-	-	-
BULGUR	701.4	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,000.7	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	148.1	197.1	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED	-	481.9	-	-	-
LIGHTNING	-	1,561.8	-	-	-
LENTILS	-	47.5	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	856.8	-	-	-
BULGUR	-	137.2	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	229.2	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	-	291.1	-	-	-
HAPAG-LLOYD USA, LLC	-	461.5	296.5	173.8	49.9
CHARLESTON EXPRESS	-	109.6	-	173.8	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	-	-	87.8	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	-	26.6	-
RICE	-	109.6	-	20.5	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	-	-	-	39.0	-
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	-	309.9	296.5	-	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	198.8	129.7	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	48.2	-	-	-
RICE	-	-	68.2	-	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	-	62.9	98.6	-	-
WASHINGTON EXPRESS	-	42.0	-	-	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	-	42.0	-	-	-
(blank)	-	-	-	-	49.9
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	-	-	49.9
HAWAIIAN SUGAR TRANSPORTATION COOPE	-	9,662.1	-	-	-
MOKU PAHU	-	9,662.1	-	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	9,662.1	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS	4,489.5	12,325.2	18,436.4	16,928.8	14,828.1

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OCEAN ATLAS	4,489.5	2,334.7	-	-	-
LENTILS	364.1	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,084.0	219.3	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	323.8	-	-	-
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	666.0	-	-	-	-
BULGUR	467.3	831.8	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	221.2	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,686.9	959.8	-	-	-
OCEAN CHARGER	-	5,429.8	2,879.9	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	-	215.2	-	-
CORN, YELLOW	-	-	185.6	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	729.5	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	3,039.4	1,095.7	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	103.9	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	-	149.6	-	-	-
RICE	-	1,272.5	1,279.6	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	-	238.9	-	-	-
OCEAN CRESCENT	-	-	2,526.4	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	144.5	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	207.4	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	110.8	-	-
RICE	-	-	634.3	-	-
CORNMEAL	-	-	1,264.8	-	-
BULGUR	-	-	164.6	-	-
OCEAN FREEDOM	-	2,383.0	10,944.0	16,928.8	-
BEANS, BLACK	-	-	3,054.9	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BEANS, PINTO	-	753.2	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	1,766.6	1,612.3	-
LENTILS	-	-	-	75.6	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	520.2	2,409.5	4,572.6	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	391.2	2,216.2	-
RICE	-	578.8	3,306.9	7,362.8	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	-	530.8	-	-	-
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	-	-	-	166.7	-
BULGUR	-	-	-	922.6	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	-	-	14.7	-	-
OCEAN GLOBE	-	-	-	-	14,828.1
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	-	-	2,763.9
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	-	-	-	-	1,354.3
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	-	-	3,854.3
RICE	-	-	-	-	6,007.5
CORNMEAL	-	-	-	-	848.2
OCEAN TITAN	-	2,177.7	2,086.1	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	513.2	-	-
RICE	-	-	1,473.7	-	-
BULGUR	-	2,177.7	18.2	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	-	-	81.0	-	-
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	89,730.2	116,377.6	116,759.4	85,977.9	-
LIBERTY EAGLE	25,493.0	31,193.5	27,968.0	13,508.3	-
CORN, YELLOW BULK	-	-	-	1,059.4	-
SORGHUM	-	21,673.9	12,001.5	6,515.0	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	-	1,852.5	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	2,678.6	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	22,814.3	9,519.6	4,939.5	4,081.3	-
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING	-	-	11,027.1	-	-
LIBERTY GLORY	28,037.2	37,242.8	46,442.2	30,966.9	-
RICE	8,434.8	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM	-	14,761.3	36,077.9	16,693.3	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	4,944.9	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	6,090.0	3,879.2	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	13,512.4	18,602.4	5,419.4	6,875.1	-
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING	-	-	-	7,398.5	-
LIBERTY GRACE	36,200.0	47,941.3	42,349.2	41,502.8	-
CORN, YELLOW BULK	-	-	-	1,928.8	-
RICE	-	14,664.6	7,406.5	-	-
SORGHUM	4,215.2	11,153.9	3,752.4	32,459.3	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	14,494.8	-	2,824.1	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	3,509.6	4,252.1	14,254.6	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	28,475.3	3,375.9	16,935.6	4,290.6	-
LIBERTY MARITIME	-	-	-	-	58,140.1
LIBERTY EAGLE	-	-	-	-	12,360.9
HRW	-	-	-	-	9,536.6
SORGHUM	-	-	-	-	2,824.3
LIBERTY GLORY	-	-	-	-	19,041.6
HRW	-	-	-	-	11,196.2
SORGHUM	-	-	-	-	7,845.4
LIBERTY GRACE	-	-	-	-	26,737.6
HRW	-	-	-	-	16,698.4

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SORGHUM	-	-	-	-	8,212.3
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	-	1,827.0
LIBERTY STAR SHIPPING CORPORATION	83,454.5	16,493.6	-	-	-
LIBERTY SPIRIT	29,427.0	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM	6,271.8	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	15,410.9	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	7,744.3	-	-	-	-
LIBERTY STAR	-	16,493.6	-	-	-
RICE	-	8,922.1	-	-	-
SORGHUM	-	3,806.3	-	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	3,765.2	-	-	-
LIBERTY SUN	54,027.5	-	-	-	-
CORN, YELLOW BULK	1,218.4	-	-	-	-
RICE	5,076.4	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM	26,537.5	-	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	7,833.6	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	3,600.6	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	9,761.0	-	-	-	-
MAERSK	128,447.6	115,401.0	71,112.5	68,828.3	93,609.4
MAERSK ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	163.7
LENTILS	-	-	-	-	119.9
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	-	-	-	-	43.8
MAERSK ATLANTA	-	84.1	7,882.5	28,300.3	19,490.8
BEANS, PINTO	-	-	-	-	1,254.9
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	2,083.6	3,172.1	705.1
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF	-	-	-	-	425.0

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	-	388.6	3,017.1	552.6
LENTILS	-	84.1	-	2,684.6	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	1,499.3	2,058.9	4,938.4
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	1,189.4	14,428.6	9,826.8
RICE	-	-	2,270.9	852.9	-
RICE, FORT	-	-	-	1,146.7	-
SORGHUM	-	-	-	-	550.9
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	-	-	188.8	90.0	237.3
CORNMEAL	-	-	261.9	482.9	999.9
BULGUR	-	-	-	200.1	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	-	-	-	31.5	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	-	-	134.9	-
MAERSK CHICAGO	-	751.8	19,936.8	33,333.8	63,255.9
BEANS, PINTO	-	-	-	94.1	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	958.0	5,749.0	3,852.2
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF	-	-	-	-	374.4
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	-	3,226.2	680.4	1,364.9
LENTILS	-	-	539.2	1,428.3	2,368.4
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	7,197.1	14,529.4	23,579.4
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	-	-	-	-	448.2
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	2,520.1	8,768.8	27,438.9
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	-	-	-	-	1,094.0
RICE	-	-	237.4	712.4	114.0
SORGHUM	-	-	-	512.1	101.2
CORNMEAL	-	-	4,078.8	542.4	2,520.4
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	-	-	-	108.4	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	751.8	1,082.3	141.8	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	-	-	59.1	66.7	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	-	-	38.4	-	-
MAERSK COLUMBUS	-	824.0	70.8	-	1,969.3
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	824.0	70.8	-	-
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	-	-	-	-	594.2
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	-	-	541.8
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	-	-	833.3
MAERSK DENVER	-	-	4,081.3	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	3,237.2	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	844.1	-	-
MAERSK DETROIT	-	-	22,784.0	1,957.3	7,726.5
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	1,906.1	1,423.0	629.2
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	-	-	-	-	4,439.6
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	-	-	-	1,007.8
LENTILS	-	-	1,426.1	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	7,405.7	-	1,081.9
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	5,596.1	26.4	568.0
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	-	-	1,145.9	-	-
CORNMEAL	-	-	2,908.9	-	-
BULGUR	-	-	2,395.3	507.8	-
MAERSK GEORGIA	-	1,159.4	-	-	-
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD	-	1,159.4	-	-	-
MAERSK HARTFORD	-	651.4	5,686.6	4,920.5	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	299.4	1,610.7	-	-
LENTILS	-	352.0	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	3,455.0	2,578.5	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	620.9	2,342.0	-
MAERSK IDAHO	11,461.6	11,490.2	1,351.9	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	928.7	-	-
LENTILS	276.4	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	2,383.8	9,414.7	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,957.1	773.4	423.2	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	106.8	-	-	-	-
RICE	1,179.5	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM	-	408.2	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	66.0	160.6	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	4,491.9	733.3	-	-	-
MAERSK IOWA	9,825.8	3,136.6	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	6,944.9	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	104.1	916.0	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	294.2	-	-	-	-
RICE	461.8	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	959.0	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,061.9	2,220.6	-	-	-
MAERSK KENTUCKY	-	5,808.6	1,286.8	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	164.1	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	415.6	-	-
LENTILS	-	1,112.1	75.1	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	3,193.0	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	257.8	796.1	-	-
SORGHUM	-	438.2	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	-	643.5	-	-	-
MAERSK KINLOSS	-	-	-	-	1,003.2
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	-	-	1,003.2
MAERSK MARYLAND	109.9	-	-	-	-
RICE	109.9	-	-	-	-
MAERSK MEMPHIS	-	824.0	1,697.3	185.0	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	824.0	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	456.8	152.2	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	1,240.5	-	-
RICE	-	-	-	32.7	-
MAERSK MISSOURI	930.2	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	930.2	-	-	-	-
MAERSK MONTANA	19,953.5	350.9	-	-	-
LENTILS	777.0	82.5	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	11,420.7	176.8	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,505.7	-	-	-	-
RICE	691.9	91.5	-	-	-
SORGHUM	541.0	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	452.5	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	3,564.7	-	-	-	-
MAERSK OHIO	18,815.3	4,739.2	3,628.0	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	-	638.9	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	1,849.6	-	-	-
LENTILS	1,145.3	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	5,518.8	-	1,083.7	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	9,006.2	2,889.6	387.4	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	350.9	-	-	-	-
RICE	699.7	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	-	-	1,323.0	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,094.4	-	194.9	-	-
MAERSK PITTSBURGH	-	1,079.4	154.5	131.4	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	-	-	24.6	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	1,079.4	-	-	-
LENTILS	-	-	-	28.3	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	154.5	-	-
RICE	-	-	-	78.5	-
MAERSK UTAH	571.9	7,139.1	617.2	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	792.6	116.5	-	-
LENTILS	-	-	257.9	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	3,863.8	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	2,482.7	45.2	-	-
RICE	-	-	197.6	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	571.9	-	-	-	-
MAERSK VIRGINIA	64,321.3	58,068.7	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	825.0	-	-	-	-
BEANS, SMALL RED	66.5	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	3,840.7	-	-	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	13,600.7	5,520.1	-	-	-
LENTILS	2,879.2	3,227.9	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	21,626.8	16,530.8	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	8,557.2	8,704.2	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	815.7	2,240.2	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE	1,951.9	1,964.2	-	-	-
SORGHUM	1,325.3	995.8	-	-	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	381.7	1,867.0	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	119.2	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	4,683.4	11,932.3	-	-	-
BULGUR	1,062.6	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	3,856.6	558.4	-	-	-
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED	43.0	-	-	-	-
SOYBEANS, YELLOW	1,317.4	-	-	-	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	184.1	-	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	1,025.1	687.1	-	-	-
MAERSK WISCONSIN	727.0	18,796.8	1,935.0	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	32.2	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	3,470.3	-	-	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	756.2	-	-	-
LENTILS	-	185.8	374.9	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	12,373.3	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	990.7	874.2	-	-
RICE	-	246.4	-	-	-
SORGHUM	-	403.0	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	437.6	-	77.6	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	223.2	608.2	-	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	-	115.8	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	289.5	-	-	-	-
MAERSK WYOMING	1,731.0	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	606.3	-	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,102.5	-	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	22.3	-	-	-	-
SEALAND CHAMPION	-	497.0	-	-	-
EMERGENCY FD, RUTG SPRD	-	497.0	-	-	-
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY	-	-	96.1	-	-
MSC LUDOVICA	-	-	96.1	-	-
LENTILS	-	-	96.1	-	-
MLE LOGISTICS	-	-	-	-	1,887.2
FOUR BUTTERFLY	-	-	-	-	1,887.2
HRW	-	-	-	-	1,887.2
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	14,031.7	9,414.3	9,999.4	-	-
ATC 1800	-	6,150.6	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	6,150.6	-	-	-
MONTVILLE	14,031.7	3,263.7	2,803.8	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	5,559.2	3,263.7	2,803.8	-	-
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING	8,472.6	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	-	-	7,195.6	-	-
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING	-	-	7,195.6	-	-
SCHUYLER LINE NAVIGATION	-	-	8,306.2	8,569.5	6,333.8
EOT SPAR	-	-	8,306.2	7,779.3	177.5
BEANS, BLACK	-	-	162.7	171.9	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	-	1,068.0	953.1	-
BEANS, SMALL RED	-	-	304.4	263.5	-
CORN, YELLOW	-	-	85.6	8.9	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	913.6	1,153.4	177.5
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	-	56.5	81.2	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
LENTILS	-	-	769.6	129.5	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	2,312.6	2,171.8	-
RICE	-	-	1,331.0	1,824.8	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	-	-	-	180.2	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	-	-	199.2	-	-
CORNMEAL	-	-	-	61.4	-
BULGUR	-	-	249.1	257.5	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	-	742.9	456.7	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	-	110.8	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING	-	-	-	65.4	-
HSTC 1 / MOKU PAHU	-	-	-	-	6,156.3
HRW	-	-	-	-	6,156.3
NORFOLK	-	-	-	790.2	-
LENTILS	-	-	-	90.5	-
CORNMEAL	-	-	-	54.3	-
BULGUR, SOY-PORT	-	-	-	570.6	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	-	-	74.8	-
SEALIFT	91,700.4	60,042.8	61,840.2	39,291.1	16,716.3
ADVANTAGE	34,924.0	8,140.6	23,583.3	12,960.8	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	5,699.7	1,033.2	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	609.4	-	5,565.6	-	-
LENTILS	6,912.1	-	-	532.5	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	54.7	-	-	4,096.3	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	3,475.9	-	4,781.6	1,619.6	-
RICE	5,481.6	-	2,848.5	-	-
SORGHUM	1,043.2	-	747.6	408.6	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORNMEAL	-	-	483.3	277.7	-
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	-	-	-	4,731.9	-
BULGUR	1,280.8	-	3,457.1	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,840.4	-	-	57.4	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	142.1	-	-	203.6	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	10,214.7	8,140.6	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING	3,869.0	-	-	-	-
AMERICAN TRADER	84.9	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	84.9	-	-	-	-
BLACK EAGLE	7,894.7	17,037.5	20,032.5	16,456.7	10,057.3
RICE	1,393.2	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM	-	7,395.8	-	938.3	4,019.8
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	20,032.5	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	7,246.5	6,037.5
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	6,501.5	9,641.7	-	8,271.8	-
CAPT. STEVEN BENNETT	-	8,913.2	18,224.4	9,873.6	-
SORGHUM	-	-	12,031.4	7,282.6	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	8,913.2	6,193.0	2,591.0	-
CAPT. STEVEN L. BENNETT	-	-	-	-	6,659.0
SORGHUM	-	-	-	-	6,659.0
DELAWARE TRADER	11,417.2	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	11,417.2	-	-	-	-
MAJOR BERNARD F. FISHER	7,348.1	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	349.0	-	-	-	-
BULGUR	986.2	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	463.3	-	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	5,549.6	-	-	-	-
NOBLE STAR	27,380.4	25,951.5	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	3,619.0	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	1,159.3	-	-	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	4,157.6	-	-	-
LENTILS	41.6	904.4	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	5,573.0	5,915.8	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	509.9	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,321.3	7,202.3	-	-	-
RICE	6,121.4	1,520.9	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	496.5	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	1,185.1	2,486.2	-	-	-
BULGUR	228.0	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	8,284.7	2,605.0	-	-	-
VIRGINIAN	2,651.2	-	-	-	-
LENTILS	251.4	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	975.6	-	-	-	-
RICE	165.8	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,020.5	-	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	237.9	-	-	-	-
STOLT-NIELSEN HOLDINGS B.V.	-	245.3	-	-	-
MOKU PAHU	-	245.3	-	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	245.3	-	-	-
TERAS BREAKBULK OCEAN	-	-	-	-	2,789.2
NORFOLK	-	-	-	-	2,789.2
HRW	-	-	-	-	2,789.2

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TRANSATLANTIC LINES	-	-	-	2,121.1	-
GEYSIR	-	-	-	2,121.1	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	-	2,121.1	-
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	83,858.2	-	-	2,230.3	13,662.6
DORIS GUENTHER	4,605.4	-	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,605.4	-	-	-	-
ENERGY ENTERPRISE	-	-	-	-	6,663.3
HRW	-	-	-	-	6,663.3
MAJOR BERNARD F. FISHER	2,418.4	-	-	-	-
RICE	900.5	-	-	-	-
BULGUR	368.0	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,150.0	-	-	-	-
MARY ANN HUDSON	30,254.7	-	-	-	-
CORN, YELLOW BULK	2,516.2	-	-	-	-
RICE	9,407.8	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	18,330.7	-	-	-	-
PAT CANTRELL	-	-	-	2,230.3	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	-	-	2,230.3	-
SHEILA MCDEVITT	46,579.6	-	-	-	-
LENTILS	1,629.9	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,520.8	-	-	-	-
RICE	10,530.9	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM	17,335.7	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	1,153.9	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	481.0	-	-	-	-
FLOUR, BREAD	1,739.5	-	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,473.3	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	9,643.6	-	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	1,071.0	-	-	-	-
TEXAS ENTERPRISE	-	-	-	-	6,999.3
HRW	-	-	-	-	5,032.3
SORGHUM	-	-	-	-	1,967.1
USS HOLDING LLC	8,614.1	7,133.4	4,001.3	6,159.6	-
SEA CREST ARCTIC DAWN OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	3,132.6	-	4,001.3	2,888.0	-
	3,132.6	-	4,001.3	2,888.0	-
SEA CREST BALTIC DAWN OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	5,481.5	7,133.4	-	3,271.6	-
	5,481.5	7,133.4	-	3,271.6	-
Grand Total	552,930.2	388,052.4	299,774.7	241,003.6	209,775.7

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.	6,430	3,140	2,870	1,830	
APL CHINA			2,740	1,830	
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG				100	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG			2,050	1,730	
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719			330		
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			160		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			200		
APL PHILIPPINES		1,370	130		
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG			130		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG		210			
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		1,160			

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PRESIDENT ADAMS		1,200			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		880			
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799		150			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899		170			
PRESIDENT JACKSON	6,430	570			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	3,160	570			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	250				
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	100				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	150				
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,770				
DOME CHARTERING & TRADING CORP.	5,130	11,180			
EOT SPAR	5,130	11,180			
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	120	100			
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG		600			
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG		90			
BULGUR BAG-50 KG		390			
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG		410			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG		1,640			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		2,000			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG		370			
LENTILS BAG-50 KG		350			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719		140			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	460				
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	70	880			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG		840			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	170	3,370			
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,310				
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	6,000	4,980			

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN TRADER	4,380	4,980			
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	120	1,390			
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	580				
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	300				
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	240				
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	100				
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	420	220			
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	100				
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.35 KG	240				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,280				
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		3,370			
LIGHTNING	1,620				
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	300				
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	280				
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80				
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	540				
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	420				
HAPAG-LLOYD USA, LLC		670	390	280	
CHARLESTON EXPRESS		180		280	
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG				180	
L OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4				20	
KG PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50				40	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		180		40	
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS		470	390		
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG		360	230		
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719			50		

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799		30			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50		80			
KG RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50			110		
WASHINGTON EXPRESS		20			
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799		20			
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS, L.L.C	2,370	6,190	2,070	4,220	6,160
OCEAN ATLAS		4,050			
BULGUR BAG-50 KG		2,040			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		1,250			
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L		150			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50					
KG		610			
OCEAN CHARGER		2,100	1,780		
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG			220		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG		2,100	1,560		
OCEAN FREEDOM	2,370		20	4,220	
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	790				
BULGUR BAG-50 KG				2,530	
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP- 25 KG				340	
LENTILS BAG-50 KG				100	
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719				60	
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L				280	
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	320				
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50			20		
KG					
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50				680	
KG					
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	320				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG	940				
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG				230	
OCEAN GLOBE					6,160
LENTILS BAG-50 KG					210
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L					230

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50					160
KG					
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50					450
KG					
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT					
BAG-50 KG					1,710
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG					3,400
OCEAN TITAN		40	270		
BULGUR BAG-50 KG		40			
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50					
KG			110		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG			160		
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION				1,740	
LIBERTY GRACE				1,740	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK				1,740	
MAERSK INC.	17,280	9,870	6,880	16,350	1,640
MAERSK ARKANSAS					430
LENTILS BAG-50 KG					100
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719					30
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799					100
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG					200
MAERSK ATLANTA			100	7,980	910
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG				250	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG				620	520
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719			100	550	70
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L				80	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50					
KG				70	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG				1,320	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT					
BAG-50 KG					320
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG				2,620	
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG				260	
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG				160	

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG				2,050	
MAERSK CHICAGO			1,150	3,160	300
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG				190	
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP- 25 KG				250	
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG			750		300
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG				1,750	
LENTILS BAG-50 KG			20		
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L			30	30	
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			50		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			300	80	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG				660	
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				200	
MAERSK DETROIT			5,120	4,510	
BULGUR BAG-50 KG			5,120	1,550	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG				2,960	
MAERSK HARTFORD				460	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				460	
MAERSK IOWA	4,780	3,000			
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	2,000				
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,240	3,000			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	350				
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	590				
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	600				
MAERSK MEMPHIS				200	
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L				130	
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				70	
MAERSK MONTANA		400			
LENTILS BAG-50 KG		150			
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L		110			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		140			

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MAERSK PITTSBURGH			170	40	
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG			30		
LENTILS BAG-50 KG				40	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG			140		
MAERSK UTAH			340		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			340		
MAERSK VIRGINIA	12,500	2,900			
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	150				
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	50				
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,790				
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	2,230				
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	290	850			
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	140				
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	70				
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	380				
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899		200			
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	370				
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG		50			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,740				
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	160				
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	850	830			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	60				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		80			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	850	890			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	560				
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	740				

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50					
LB	70				
MAERSK WISCONSIN		3,570			
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG		30			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		300			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG		2,110			
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20					
L		60			
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L		710			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG		360			
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY (USA)			190		
MSC LUDOVICA			190		
LENTILS BAG-50 KG			190		
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION			4,750		
MONTVILLE			4,750		
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK			4,750		
SCHUYLER LINE NAVIGATION COMPANY, L			5,840	6,900	6,280
EOT SPAR			5,840	5,080	6,280
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG			150	380	
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG				120	
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG			550	210	
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG			290	190	350
BULGUR BAG-50 KG			580		2,440
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG			290	30	
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG				170	
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG			970	990	580
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG			180	390	200
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG			120	480	
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719			350	180	250
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			20	440	
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L			310	220	
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG			140		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			1,600	490	100
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				630	70

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG					2,290
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG- 50 KG				160	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG- 50 KG			290		
NORFOLK				1,820	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG				1,410	
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG				160	
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG				140	
LENTILS BAG-50 KG				110	
SEALIFT HOLDINGS INC.				10,090	
ADVANTAGE				350	
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG				350	
BLACK EAGLE				9,740	
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK				9,740	
SEALIFT INC OF DELAWARE	16,570	15,520	14,080		
ADVANTAGE		2,810	14,080		
BULGUR BAG-50 KG			7,670		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG		2,120	1,870		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG		690	600		
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			3,940		
AMERICAN TRADER	50				
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	50				
CAPT. STEVEN BENNETT		12,710			
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK		12,710			
MAJOR BERNARD F. FISHER	3,090				
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,500				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	590				
NOBLE STAR	12,820				
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,420				
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	570				
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	10,190				
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80				

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	560				
VIRGINIAN	610				
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	280				
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	330				
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	2,060				
SHEILA MCDEVITT	2,060				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	900				
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,160				
Grand Total	55,840	51,550	37,070	41,410	14,080

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.	4,726	2,463	1,904	1,092	-
APL CHINA	-	-	1,820	1,092	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	-	-	53	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	-	1,055	1,039	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	-	-	423	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	-	229	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	112	-	-
APL PHILIPPINES	-	804	84	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	-	84	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	-	102	-	-	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	702	-	-	-
PRESIDENT ADAMS	-	1,244	-	-	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	713	-	-	-
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	-	291	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	-	240	-	-	-
PRESIDENT JACKSON	4,726	415	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	2,579	415	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	400	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50	159	-	-	-	-
KG	106	-	-	-	-
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50	1,483	-	-	-	-
KG	1,483	-	-	-	-
DOME CHARTERING & TRADING CORP.	3,056	9,015	-	-	-
EOT SPAR	3,056	9,015	-	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	154	137	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	-	638	-	-	-
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	-	89	-	-	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	-	152	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	-	186	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	-	1,255	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	1,347	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	313	-	-	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	-	196	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	-	220	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	757	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	109	1,258	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	-	1,254	-	-	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
KG RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	95	1,970	-	-	-
KG RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	1,941	-	-	-	-
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	5,659	3,500	-	-	-
AMERICAN TRADER	4,097	3,500	-	-	-
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	98	1,234	-	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	767	-	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	270	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	197	-	-	-	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	58	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	666	352	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	163	-	-	-	-
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	482	-	-	-	-
KG RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	1,396	-	-	-	-
KG RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	-	1,914	-	-	-
LIGHTNING	1,562	-	-	-	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	137	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	229	-	-	-	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	47	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	857	-	-	-	-
KG PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50	291	-	-	-	-
HAPAG-LLOYD USA, LLC	-	461	297	174	-
CHARLESTON EXPRESS	-	110	-	174	-
KG FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50	-	-	-	88	-
L OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4	-	-	-	39	-
KG PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50	-	-	-	27	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	-	110	-	20	-
KG	-	110	-	20	-
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	-	310	297	-	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50	-	199	130	-	-
KG	-	199	130	-	-
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	-	-	99	-	-
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	-	63	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50	-	48	-	-	-
KG	-	48	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	-	-	68	-	-
KG	-	-	68	-	-
WASHINGTON EXPRESS	-	42	-	-	-
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	-	42	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS, L.L.C	2,383	3,625	1,325	2,030	3,308
OCEAN ATLAS	-	2,335	-	-	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	-	832	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	960	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	219	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	-	324	-	-	-
OCEAN CHARGER	-	1,273	1,136	-	-
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	-	-	215	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	1,273	920	-	-
OCEAN FREEDOM	2,383	-	15	2,030	-
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	753	-	-	-	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	923	-
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	-	-	167	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	76	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	-	-	-	73	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	-	-	368	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	520	-	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50	-	-	15	-	-
KG PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50	-	-	-	323	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	-	-	-	-	-
BAG-20 KG	531	-	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	579	-	-	-	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	-	-	-	102	-
KG	-	-	-	-	-
OCEAN GLOBE	-	-	-	-	3,308
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	-	269
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	-	-	-	277
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50	-	-	-	-	91
KG PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50	-	-	-	-	321
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT	-	-	-	-	901
BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	-	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	-	-	-	-	1,450
KG	-	-	-	-	-
OCEAN TITAN	-	18	175	-	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	-	18	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50	-	-	81	-	-
KG RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	-	-	94	-	-
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	-	-	-	729	-
LIBERTY GRACE	-	-	-	729	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	-	729	-
MAERSK INC.	11,544	8,467	3,084	8,384	1,002
MAERSK ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	376
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	-	141
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	-	-	-	-	33
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	-	-	-	-	112

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	-	91
MAERSK ATLANTA	-	-	115	4,367	491
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	-	-	135	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	-	-	288	241
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	-	-	115	616	77
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	-	-	-	104	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	35	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	634	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	-	173
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	1,186	-
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	147	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	75	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, PORT BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	1,147	-
MAERSK CHICAGO	-	-	777	1,683	135
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	94	-
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	-	-	108	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	-	463	-	135
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	-	-	909	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	-	-	11	-	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	-	-	59	67	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	-	75	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	168	36	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	370	-
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	98	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MAERSK DETROIT	-	-	1,892	1,914	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	-	-	1,892	508	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	-	-	1,406	-
MAERSK HARTFORD	-	-	-	208	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	208	-
MAERSK IOWA	3,530	2,221	-	-	-
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	959	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	856	2,221	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	520	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	900	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	294	-	-	-	-
MAERSK MEMPHIS	-	-	-	185	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	-	-	152	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	33	-
MAERSK MONTANA	-	351	-	-	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	-	83	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	177	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	92	-	-	-
MAERSK PITTSBURGH	-	-	103	28	-
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	-	-	25	-	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	28	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	-	-	79	-	-
MAERSK UTAH	-	-	198	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	198	-	-
MAERSK VIRGINIA	8,014	2,638	-	-	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	181	-	-	-	-
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	66	-	-	-	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	1,063	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	1,160	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	200	659	-	-	-
KG FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50	64	-	-	-	-
L OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20	184	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	636	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	-	304	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	613	-	-	-	-
KG PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50	-	45	-	-	-
KG PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50	1,595	-	-	-	-
KG PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50	87	-	-	-	-
LB PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4	763	768	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	119	-	-	-	-
KG RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50	-	47	-	-	-
LB RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4	626	815	-	-	-
BAG-50 KG RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL	351	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	260	-	-	-	-
LB SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50	43	-	-	-	-
MAERSK WISCONSIN	-	3,257	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	-	32	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	223	-	-	-
25 KG CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-	-	1,637	-	-	-
L OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20	-	116	-	-	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	1,002	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	-	246	-	-	-
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY (USA)	-	-	96	-	-
MSC LUDOVICA	-	-	96	-	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	-	-	96	-	-
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	-	-	2,804	-	-
MONTVILLE	-	-	2,804	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	2,804	-	-
SCHUYLER LINE NAVIGATION COMPANY, L	-	-	4,219	4,350	2,897
EOT SPAR	-	-	4,219	3,560	2,897
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	-	-	163	296	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	180	-
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	-	-	470	134	-
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	-	-	304	264	297
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	-	-	249	-	716
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	-	-	86	9	-
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	-	-	-	61	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	-	643	573	295
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	-	113	203	102
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	-	-	57	234	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	-	-	455	199	271
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	-	30	526	-
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	-	-	448	292	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	-	-	199	-	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG	-	-	892	236	49
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50					
KG	-	-	-	288	36
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	-	1,131
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG- 50 KG	-	-	-	65	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG- 50 KG	-	-	111	-	-
NORFOLK	-	-	-	790	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	571	-
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	-	-	-	54	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	-	-	75	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	91	-
SEALIFT HOLDINGS INC.	-	-	-	2,555	-
ADVANTAGE	-	-	-	204	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	-	-	-	204	-
BLACK EAGLE	-	-	-	2,351	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	-	-	-	2,351	-
SEALIFT INC OF DELAWARE	13,006	5,901	7,254	-	-
ADVANTAGE	-	1,869	7,254	-	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	-	-	3,457	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	1,509	1,309	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50	-	361	352	-	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	2,136	-	-
AMERICAN TRADER	85	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	85	-	-	-	-
CAPT. STEVEN BENNETT	-	4,032	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	-	4,032	-	-	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MAJOR BERNARD F. FISHER	1,335	-	-	-	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	986	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	349	-	-	-	-
NOBLE STAR	10,610	-	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,530	-	-	-	-
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	228	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	7,875	-	-	-	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	42	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	935	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIAN	976	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	448	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	528	-	-	-	-
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	1,443	-	-	-	-
SHEILA MCDEVITT	1,443	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	481	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	962	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	41,817	33,433	20,983	19,315	7,208

Food for Progress: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	8,250				
ADVANTAGE	8,250				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	8,250				
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS, L.L.C		2,130	6,000	4,280	17,690
OCEAN CHARGER		2,130			

Food for Progress: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L		2,130			
OCEAN CRESCENT					5,690
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK					5,690
OCEAN FREEDOM			6,000	4,280	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			6,000	4,280	
OCEAN GLOBE					12,000
CORN, YELLOW BULK					2,000
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK					10,000
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	11,000	36,090	94,700	86,450	47,500
LIBERTY EAGLE			48,800	47,450	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK				4,750	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK			16,100	18,700	
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK			32,700	24,000	
LIBERTY GLORY			25,900	24,000	47,500
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK			9,100		
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK			16,800		47,500
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK				24,000	
LIBERTY GRACE	11,000	36,090	20,000	15,000	
CORN, YELLOW BULK				10,000	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK		26,090		5,000	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	11,000	10,000	20,000		
LIBERTY STAR SHIPPING CORPORATION	50,000				
LIBERTY SPIRIT	50,000				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	50,000				
MAERSK INC.	1,820				
MAERSK VIRGINIA	1,820				
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	1,820				
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	29,630	18,000	17,300		

Food for Progress: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ATC 1800		12,000			
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK		12,000			
MONTVILLE	29,630	6,000			
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,010	6,000			
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING BULK	20,620				
VIRGINIA			17,300		
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK			17,300		
SEALIFT HOLDINGS INC.				40,100	
CAPT. STEVEN BENNETT				40,100	
CORN, YELLOW BULK				30,700	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK				9,400	
SEALIFT INC OF DELAWARE	42,440	30,000	43,740		
ADVANTAGE	37,340				
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	10,000				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	27,340				
BLACK EAGLE		30,000	33,740		
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK			33,740		
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK		30,000			
CAPT. STEVEN BENNETT			10,000		
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK			10,000		
NOBLE STAR	5,100				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MID BAG-50 KG	5,100				
TRANSATLANTIC LINES			1,600		
GEYSIR			1,600		
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			1,600		
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	48,400			10,000	
DORIS GUENTHER	13,400				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	13,400				

Food for Progress: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PAT CANTRELL				10,000	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK				10,000	
SHEILA MCDEVITT	35,000				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	35,000				
USS HOLDING LLC	1,820	3,500	4,180	8,000	4,000
SEA CREST ARCTIC DAWN			4,180	4,000	4,000
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK			4,180	4,000	4,000
SEA CREST BALTIC DAWN	1,820	3,500		4,000	
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	1,820	3,500		4,000	
Grand Total	193,360	89,720	167,520	148,830	69,190

Food for Progress: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	5,255	-	-	-	-
ADVANTAGE	5,255	-	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PREL BAG-50 KG	5,255	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS, L.L.C	-	3,039	3,307	1,962	5,555
OCEAN CHARGER	-	3,039	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	-	3,039	-	-	-
OCEAN CRESCENT	-	-	-	-	1,815
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	-	-	1,815
OCEAN FREEDOM	-	-	3,307	1,962	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	3,307	1,962	-
OCEAN GLOBE	-	-	-	-	3,740
CORN, YELLOW BULK	-	-	-	-	390

Food for Progress: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOYBEAN MRAL BULK	-	-	-	-	3,350
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	3,260	17,871	32,147	23,614	9,903
LIBERTY EAGLE	-	-	15,967	12,192	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	-	1,853	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	-	-	4,939	4,081	-
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	-	-	11,027	6,258	-
LIBERTY GLORY	-	-	10,364	7,398	9,903
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	4,945	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	-	-	5,419	-	9,903
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	-	-	-	7,398	-
LIBERTY GRACE	3,260	17,871	5,816	4,024	-
CORN, YELLOW BULK	-	-	-	1,929	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	14,495	-	2,095	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	3,260	3,376	5,816	-	-
LIBERTY STAR SHIPPING CORPORATION	18,425	-	-	-	-
LIBERTY SPIRIT	18,425	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	18,425	-	-	-	-
MAERSK INC.	1,317	-	-	-	-
MAERSK VIRGINIA	1,317	-	-	-	-
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	1,317	-	-	-	-
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	14,032	9,414	7,196	-	-
ATC 1800	-	6,151	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	6,151	-	-	-
MONTVILLE	14,032	3,264	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	5,559	3,264	-	-	-
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING BULK	8,473	-	-	-	-

Food for Progress: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
VIRGINIA	-	-	7,196	-	-
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	-	-	7,196	-	-
SEALIFT HOLDINGS INC.	-	-	-	8,175	-
CAPT. STEVEN BENNETT	-	-	-	8,175	-
CORN, YELLOW BULK	-	-	-	5,584	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	-	-	-	2,591	-
SEALIFT INC OF DELAWARE	15,455	9,642	22,945	-	-
ADVANTAGE	12,909	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	3,869	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	9,040	-	-	-	-
BLACK EAGLE	-	9,642	20,033	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	20,033	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	-	9,642	-	-	-
CAPT. STEVEN BENNETT	-	-	2,913	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	-	-	2,913	-	-
NOBLE STAR	2,546	-	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50		-	-	-	-
KG	2,546	-	-	-	-
TRANSATLANTIC LINES	-	-	2,121	-	-
GEYSIR	-	-	2,121	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	-	2,121	-	-
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	14,249	-	-	2,230	-
DORIS GUENTHER	4,605	-	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,605	-	-	-	-
PAT CANTRELL	-	-	-	2,230	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	-	-	-	2,230	-
SHEILA MCDEVITT	9,644	-	-	-	-

Food for Progress: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. Vessels (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Vessel Name, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	9,644	-	-	-	-
USS HOLDING LLC	2,182	3,661	4,001	6,160	2,910
SEA CREST ARCTIC DAWN OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	-	-	4,001	2,888	2,910
	-	-	4,001	2,888	2,910
SEA CREST BALTIC DAWN OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	2,182	3,661	-	3,272	-
	2,182	3,661	-	3,272	-
Grand Total	74,174	43,627	71,717	42,142	18,368

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the total tonnage per commodity type and the value per commodity type shipped on each shipping line and each operator for each Fiscal Year 2012-2016.

Response: The following tables provide information on the tonnage per commodity type and the value per commodity type shipped on each shipping line and each operator.

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES	34,400	22,240	5,950	13,740	2,350
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		960		4,110	
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE			150		
LENTILS	860				
OIL, VEGETABLE	6,200	11,400	2,110	2,730	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	7,330	5,440	3,060	5,000	1,550
RICE	2,930	2,260	80	1,250	
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	170	270			800
SALMON, PINK		10			
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED		210			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	460				
FLOUR, BREAD	11,030				
CORN-SOY BLEND	5,420	1,450	250	100	
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED		150		20	
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD			300	530	
SALMON, KETA		90			
BROBULK LIMITED UK					93,140
HRW					70,290
SORGHUM					2,850
SRW					20,000
CLIPPER BULK PAVEO					50,000
HRW					50,000
CMA CGM	3,760	20,880	32,150	43,560	21,840
BEANS, BLACK	60	180			
BEANS, PINTO	200	400	370	1,300	860
BEANS, SMALL RED				130	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		2,870	4,490	6,400	1,800
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS					2,400
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF				180	1,100
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	90			90	
LENTILS		320	3,290	5,210	100
OIL, VEGETABLE	30	4,780	1,460	2,450	5,040
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE					540
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		1,080	5,270	10,480	2,670
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE		2,140	910		
RICE	950	3,210	11,290	10,330	1,750

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, FORT				2,060	1,000
SORGHUM			1,550		1,060
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE					3,140
CORNMEAL	2,180	1,380	1,970	120	
BULGUR		1,070			
BULGUR, SOY-FORT		1,190	1,090	1,860	380
CORN-SOY BLEND	250	2,020	460	2,160	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER				100	
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT				70	
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD				250	
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED		240		370	
COPENSHIP MPP A/S	12,230				
SORGHUM	12,230				
CRIMSON SHIPPING COMPANY, INC.	5,230	10,280	2,290	1,300	
BEANS, BLACK		650			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		2,270	1,010	700	
LENTILS	150	310	230	150	
OIL, VEGETABLE	70	1,320	270		
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	800	200			
BULGUR		1,510	780	450	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	4,210	4,020			
DOME CHARTERING & TRADING CORP.	16,530	125,650	2,400	290	
BEANS, PINTO		1,860			
BEANS, SMALL RED			90		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		3,630			
LENTILS	200	450			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE	2,160	2,980	440	60	
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	320				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,000	1,410			
RICE	8,490	11,260	370		
SORGHUM		23,600			
WHEAT-SOY BLEND		700			
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	660	100			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED		650	190		
BULGUR		390			
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	2,270	2,280			
CORN-SOY BLEND	430	2,800	1,310	230	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER		73,460			
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT		80			
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	18,800	14,320			
BEANS, BLACK		1,510			
BEANS, PINTO		1,360			
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE		100			
LENTILS	320	80			
OIL, VEGETABLE	600	2,170			
RICE	13,030	7,040			
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	410				
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED		580			
BULGUR	1,810	300			
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	2,170				
CORN-SOY BLEND	200	520			
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	260	420			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED		240			
GALBORG		1,000		8,890	5,810
BEANS, PINTO					1,250
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS				2,440	
OIL, VEGETABLE		1,000		3,000	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT				1,000	1,600
SORGHUM				2,450	1,960
CORNMEAL					1,000
HANSA TANKERS AS				4,500	
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK				4,500	
HAPAG-LLOYD USA, LLC		670	390	280	60
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE		360	230	180	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		80		40	60
RICE		180	110	40	
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED		50	50	20	
HAWAIIAN SUGAR TRANSPORTATION COOPE		30,720			
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE		30,720			
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS	6,320	18,700	27,350	28,010	28,430
BEANS, BLACK			4,020		
BEANS, PINTO		790	220		
CORN, YELLOW			600		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		830	2,550	2,760	5,800
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS					850
LENTILS	730			100	
OIL, VEGETABLE	670	2,870	3,000	3,740	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		610	1,090	4,320	5,640

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE		500			
RICE		3,040	12,350	14,220	13,620
WHEAT-SOY BLEND		450			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED		320			
CORNMEAL			2,860		2,520
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	1,080			340	
BULGUR	1,130	7,040	460	2,530	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	470	1,000			
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,240	1,250			
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT			200		
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	285,710	336,940	426,420	358,770	
CORN, YELLOW BULK				15,330	
RICE	16,280	23,180	13,130		
SORGHUM	15,000	171,670	235,040	237,020	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK		26,090	9,100	11,490	
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	49,450	18,930	47,670		
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	204,980	97,070	88,780	70,930	
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING			32,700	24,000	
LIBERTY MARITIME					300,150
HRW					184,270
SORGHUM					107,230
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE					8,650
LIBERTY STAR SHIPPING CORPORATION	278,640	37,010			
CORN, YELLOW BULK	3,420				
RICE	8,880	14,970			
SORGHUM	108,660	12,290			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	20,000				
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	74,010	9,750			
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	63,670				
M.T. MARITIME MANAGEMENT (USA) LLC				15,190	
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK				15,190	
MAERSK	233,361	222,941	148,461	148,041	182,770
BEANS, BLACK				140	350
BEANS, PINTO	2,110	2,600	860	800	2,430
BEANS, SMALL RED	50				60
CORN, YELLOW		6,860		320	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	1,000	25,270	20,430	25,110	20,410
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS					3,470
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF					320
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	41,040	12,450	7,800	9,590	6,700
LENTILS	12,300	12,620	5,650	5,860	2,770
OIL, VEGETABLE	35,651	42,161	25,621	25,041	34,230
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE		350			1,030
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	39,860	38,340	32,710	51,030	76,810
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	3,350	7,070	1,820	800	4,070
RICE	18,290	8,610	6,050	5,600	9,240
RICE, FORT				2,050	
SORGHUM	5,970	6,960	1,300	2,800	9,990
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE		2,270	880	2,040	
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	490	2,100	1,720	130	350
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED				130	
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	730				

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	600	760			
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	590			210	
CORNMEAL	28,080	27,070	28,420	5,870	10,540
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT		140		440	
BULGUR	5,730	3,530	7,230	2,160	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	160	810	250	90	
FLOUR, BREAD				6,400	
CORN-SOY BLEND	31,050	13,160	5,510	1,010	
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED	70				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER		6,510	1,700		
SOYBEANS, YELLOW	2,000				
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	100	60	30	60	
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	4,070	1,960	50	360	
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD		1,280			
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE	70				
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED			430		
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY	21,770	46,850	29,340	25,660	39,620
BEANS, BLACK			170		
BEANS, PINTO	1,940	3,990	50		750
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		13,850	3,610	5,730	520
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS					350
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE			640	520	
LENTILS	1,730	2,010	1,130	340	5,610
OIL, VEGETABLE	5,310	3,470	8,190	12,040	10,360
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE		420			1,440
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,500	15,390	10,930	5,210	16,880

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	2,810	280	200		
RICE		620		260	1,170
SORGHUM		200			430
WHEAT-SOY BLEND		170			
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	2,900				
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN				70	
CORNMEAL	110	300	2,670		2,110
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT			500	620	
BULGUR	170	3,130	580	870	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	650		110		
CORN-SOY BLEND	3,280	3,020			
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	370		560		
MILLENIUM SHIPPING CO PTE LTD		20,580			
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE		20,580			
MLE LOGISTICS		45,450	55,210	29,530	105,440
HRW					9,400
SORGHUM		24,450	20,570	25,000	49,700
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE					46,340
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER		21,000	34,640	4,530	
MOL (AMERICA) INC.	3,380	1,030			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,110				
RICE	1,130				
CORN-SOY BLEND	140	1,030			
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	29,630	18,000	22,050		
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,010	18,000	4,750		
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING	20,620				

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING			17,300		
NAVIGS CHEMICALS POOL INC.	7,420		10,680		
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	7,420		10,680		
NORDIC TANKERS USA, LLC		16,590	3,640		
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK		16,590	3,640		
PANGEA MARITIME LTD				25,120	
SORGHUM				2,950	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER				22,000	
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD				170	
RELIANCE BULK CARRIER	87,380	119,670	100,070	89,000	43,000
CORN, YELLOW					1,970
CORN, YELLOW BULK		9,060			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		4,060		7,420	
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE		5,090			
LENTILS		5,540		8,730	
OIL, VEGETABLE		1,930		260	300
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		9,440		11,840	1,010
RICE		5,430	12,780	2,390	9,720
SORGHUM	44,830	21,520	38,110	16,300	30,000
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK		7,510	16,500		
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	19,580	31,620	22,680		
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN		980			
CORNMEAL				2,110	
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT				4,080	
BULGUR		2,100			
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	22,970	15,390	10,000	35,870	

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SAFMARINE, INC.	10,310	17,970	3,030	1,840	
BEANS, PINTO	600				
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		290	1,420	810	
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE				900	
OIL, VEGETABLE	550	4,000	1,010		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		2,930			
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	3,030		600		
RICE	1,100				
SORGHUM		7,300			
CORNMEAL	1,230				
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT		630			
BULGUR	2,160				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT		390			
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,460	2,430			
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	180				
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD				130	
SCHUYLER LINE NAVIGATION			49,510	57,440	30,360
BEANS, BLACK			150	180	
BEANS, PINTO			1,240	1,470	
BEANS, SMALL RED			290	190	
CORN, YELLOW			290	30	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			1,230	2,000	360
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE			120	180	
HRW					30,000
LENTILS			1,300	340	
OIL, VEGETABLE			1,590	1,800	

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE			2,330	3,700	
SORGHUM			20,140	14,390	
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED				120	
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED			140		
CORNMEAL				330	
BULGUR			580	770	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT				1,410	
CORN-SOY BLEND			1,130	900	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER			18,980	29,470	
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING				160	
SEABOARD MARINE, LTD., INC.	8,440	3,030	1,670	60	
BEANS, BLACK		330			
BEANS, PINTO	1,100	520	440		
BEANS, SMALL RED		430			
CORN, YELLOW			410		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	80	110	400	60	
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	110				
LENTILS		250			
OIL, VEGETABLE	580	310			
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	530				
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	70				
RICE	4,610	610	420		
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	140	70			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED		170			
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,220	230			
SEALIFT	203,980	150,070	149,130	124,820	88,810

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BEANS, PINTO	3,330				
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		1,500	8,240	1,680	
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	1,390	7,440	10,920		
LENTILS	11,500	1,500		710	
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,950	4,140		3,320	
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	910				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	8,370	11,930	9,060	3,030	
RICE	23,170	2,650	5,190		
SORGHUM	2,740	30,100	53,370	33,670	60,060
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK			33,740		
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE				30,020	28,750
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	250				
CORNMEAL	2,500	4,330	1,220	750	
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT				8,670	
BULGUR	5,820		7,670		
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	7,320			130	
CORN-SOY BLEND	11,070	3,270		350	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	111,300	83,210	19,720	42,490	
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING	10,000				
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	360				
STOLT TANKERS B.V.	6,850				
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE,					
DEGUMMED BULK	6,850				
STOLT-NIELSEN HOLDINGS B.V.		780			
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE		780			
TERAS BREAKBULK OCEAN					14,500
HRW					14,500

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TRADEWINDS SHIPPING INC	81,160	68,210	170,090	38,710	61,470
HRW					20,970
OIL, VEGETABLE				300	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT				1,250	
RICE	18,480			6,550	
SORGHUM	20,000		94,750	4,150	40,500
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE			40,340		
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	42,680	68,210	35,000	26,460	
TRANSATLANTIC LINES				1,600	
OIL, VEGETABLE				1,600	
UNISHIPPING	36,650	21,030	7,000		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		510	260		
OIL, VEGETABLE		750			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT		1,670	230		
RICE	6,500	7,570	6,510		
SORGHUM	26,170				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	3,980				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER		10,530			
UNITED FREIGHT CARRIERS				46,440	
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE				46,440	
UNIVERSAL NAVIGATION			28,050	9,520	52,570
SORGHUM			14,480	9,520	45,570
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE					7,000
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER			13,570		
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	232,350			10,000	68,000
CORN, YELLOW BULK	9,000				

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HRW					57,140
LENTILS	3,050				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	2,670				
RICE	40,140				
SORGHUM	60,120				10,860
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	13,400				
CORNMEAL	1,990				
BULGUR	920				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	3,400				
FLOUR, BREAD	3,530				
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,850				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	90,440			10,000	
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	1,840				
USS HOLDING LLC	7,320	6,500	4,180	8,000	
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	7,320	6,500	4,180	8,000	
UNDESIGNATED	104,050	75,200	54,220	96,650	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		3,550	6,000	3,000	
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS EMERGENCY FD, A20 PASTE			1,500	3,000	
POUCH-18-9/50 G	110				
EMERGENCY FD, A28 RICE BAR- 24-9/55 G	110				
EMERGENCY FD, A29 WHEAT BAR- 24-9/55 G	110				
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF		200	3,730	1,320	
LENTILS	2,250	3,990	8,670	250	
OIL, VEGETABLE	8,000	3,330	5,000	7,240	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	8,470	3,560	6,500	2,250	
RICE	1,000	3,000	14,000		

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SORGHUM	13,000	3,000	2,000		
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE				75,090	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,500	2,970	3,000		
CORN-SOY BLEND	19,000				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	50,000	50,000			
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD	500	1,600	3,820	4,500	
EVERGREEN SHIPPING AGENCY	1,290		690	230	2,000
BEANS, BLACK	50			140	
BEANS, PINTO	490				
OIL, VEGETABLE	200		50		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT					2,000
RICE	320				
CORN-SOY BLEND	230		640	90	
Grand Total	1,736,961	1,452,312	1,333,971	1,187,192	1,190,320

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES	27,521.9	24,255.5	5,821.8	10,806.1	1,528.1
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	883.4	-	2,268.2	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	-	73.2	-	-
LENTILS	410.6	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	10,101.8	16,347.9	3,061.0	3,279.9	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,199.6	3,298.3	1,452.1	2,785.3	999.4
RICE	1,573.1	1,382.3	51.0	614.0	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	128.3	223.5	-	-	528.7
SALMON, PINK	-	55.8	-	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	-	305.6	-	-	-
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	587.2	-	-	-	-
FLOUR, BREAD	5,277.5	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	4,243.7	1,128.0	162.5	53.2	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	-	290.9	-	39.0	-
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD	-	-	1,022.1	1,766.5	-
SALMON, KETA	-	339.9	-	-	-
BROBULK LIMITED UK	-	-	-	-	19,242.7
HRW	-	-	-	-	14,654.4
SORGHUM	-	-	-	-	502.9
SRW	-	-	-	-	4,085.4
CLIPPER BULK FAVEO	-	-	-	-	9,914.0
HRW	-	-	-	-	9,914.0
CMA CGM	2,095.6	17,973.4	18,385.1	26,655.3	18,363.1
BEANS, BLACK	69.3	159.0	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	223.1	386.6	293.9	837.2	565.7
BEANS, SMALL RED	-	-	-	147.2	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	2,333.0	3,030.6	3,316.0	804.2
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	-	-	-	-	3,482.2
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF	-	-	-	448.8	2,912.9
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	40.6	-	-	42.9	-
LENTILS	-	191.0	1,760.2	4,077.5	130.6
OIL, VEGETABLE	47.7	7,580.3	2,176.4	2,839.0	5,878.0
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	-	-	-	-	236.7

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	699.0	2,408.5	5,232.1	1,641.6
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	-	914.3	350.8	-	-
RICE	581.9	1,900.5	6,352.8	4,951.0	768.4
RICE, FORT	-	-	-	1,132.3	528.4
SORGHUM	-	-	453.7	-	295.5
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	-	979.7
CORNMEAL	957.3	784.3	770.2	45.8	-
BULGUR	-	431.0	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	-	566.4	490.7	710.0	139.3
CORN-SOY BLEND	175.7	1,546.9	297.3	1,251.3	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	-	-	38.9	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	-	-	-	40.8	-
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD	-	-	-	835.3	-
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED	-	481.1	-	709.2	-
COPENSHIP MPP A/S	3,486.8	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM	3,486.8	-	-	-	-
CRIMSON SHIPPING COMPANY, INC.	2,842.1	7,524.7	1,473.6	608.4	-
BEANS, BLACK	-	718.5	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	1,884.3	651.1	337.5	-
LENTILS	75.0	176.5	140.0	121.3	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	104.6	1,910.7	380.5	-	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	644.4	169.2	-	-	-
BULGUR	-	608.9	302.0	149.7	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	2,018.1	2,056.6	-	-	-
DOME CHARTERING & TRADING CORP.	11,952.4	52,295.9	2,022.2	180.9	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	1,884.9	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BEANS, SMALL RED	-	-	89.3	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	3,155.8	-	-	-
LENTILS	117.4	247.3	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	3,648.4	4,442.8	599.2	64.4	-
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	159.4	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,465.4	825.9	-	-	-
RICE	4,373.9	6,182.1	211.5	-	-
SORGHUM	-	6,069.7	-	-	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	-	615.4	-	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	760.7	136.7	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	-	967.0	287.0	-	-
BULGUR	-	151.9	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,103.5	1,195.8	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	323.8	2,124.5	835.2	116.5	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	24,232.6	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	-	63.4	-	-	-
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	11,202.2	12,301.3	-	-	-
BEANS, BLACK	-	1,332.6	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	1,207.0	-	-	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	57.7	-	-	-
LENTILS	162.7	47.5	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	991.3	3,450.2	-	-	-
RICE	7,716.7	4,102.6	-	-	-
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	317.8	-	-	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	-	767.1	-	-	-
BULGUR	701.4	137.2	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,000.7	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	148.1	426.3	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	163.5	291.1	-	-	-
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED	-	481.9	-	-	-
GALBORG	-	1,412.9	-	6,064.6	2,552.7
BEANS, PINTO	-	-	-	-	883.2
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	-	1,286.8	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	1,412.9	-	3,672.5	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	-	527.9	883.6
SORGHUM	-	-	-	577.4	440.7
CORNMEAL	-	-	-	-	345.2
HANSA TANKERS AS	-	-	-	2,992.5	-
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	-	-	-	2,992.5	-
HAPAG-LLOYD USA, LLC	-	461.5	296.5	173.8	49.9
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	198.8	129.7	87.8	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	48.2	-	26.6	49.9
RICE	-	109.6	68.2	20.5	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	-	104.9	98.6	39.0	-
HAWAIIAN SUGAR TRANSPORTATION COOPE	-	9,662.1	-	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	9,662.1	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS	4,489.5	13,498.2	19,924.4	16,928.8	14,828.1
BEANS, BLACK	-	-	4,233.5	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	753.2	215.2	-	-
CORN, YELLOW	-	-	185.6	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	729.5	1,911.1	1,612.3	2,763.9
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	-	-	-	-	1,354.3

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
LENTILS	364.1	-	-	75.6	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,084.0	4,190.2	4,225.9	4,572.6	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	323.8	605.9	2,216.2	3,854.3
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	-	274.6	-	-	-
RICE	-	1,851.3	6,952.4	7,362.8	6,007.5
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	-	383.7	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	-	530.8	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	-	-	1,264.8	-	848.2
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	666.0	-	-	166.7	-
BULGUR	467.3	3,009.5	182.7	922.6	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	221.2	491.9	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,686.9	959.8	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	-	-	147.3	-	-
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	89,730.2	116,377.6	116,759.4	85,977.9	-
CORN, YELLOW BULK	-	-	-	2,988.2	-
RICE	8,434.8	14,664.6	7,406.5	-	-
SORGHUM	4,215.2	47,589.0	51,831.8	55,667.6	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	14,494.8	4,944.9	4,676.6	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	12,278.2	8,131.3	14,254.6	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	64,802.0	31,497.8	27,294.4	15,247.0	-
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING	-	-	11,027.1	7,398.5	-
LIBERTY MARITIME	-	-	-	-	58,140.1
HRW	-	-	-	-	37,431.2
SORGHUM	-	-	-	-	18,882.0
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	-	1,827.0
LIBERTY STAR SHIPPING CORPORATION	83,454.5	16,493.6	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORN, YELLOW BULK	1,218.4	-	-	-	-
RICE	5,076.4	8,922.1	-	-	-
SORGHUM	32,809.3	3,806.3	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	7,833.6	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	19,011.5	3,765.2	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	17,505.2	-	-	-	-
M.T. MARITIME MANAGEMENT (USA) LLC	-	-	-	11,468.2	-
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	-	-	-	11,468.2	-
MAERSK	171,483.9	177,635.5	100,186.7	90,847.9	128,231.1
BEANS, BLACK	-	-	-	107.0	249.3
BEANS, PINTO	2,444.9	2,417.4	764.2	459.9	1,635.5
BEANS, SMALL RED	66.5	-	-	-	49.0
CORN, YELLOW	-	2,252.3	-	94.7	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	819.0	21,280.8	13,727.7	12,499.2	9,133.1
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	-	-	-	-	5,251.2
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF	-	-	-	-	851.9
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	18,901.0	6,276.3	3,614.9	4,521.6	2,925.3
LENTILS	7,155.6	7,349.7	3,162.7	4,646.4	3,107.6
OIL, VEGETABLE	57,615.4	63,026.4	36,237.1	29,711.0	40,138.8
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	-	283.5	-	-	448.2
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	25,413.0	23,610.4	16,667.8	25,754.0	51,709.4
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	2,005.2	4,130.2	826.6	341.6	2,087.2
RICE	10,064.2	5,354.8	3,449.5	2,834.4	4,264.6
RICE, FORT	-	-	-	1,146.7	-
SORGHUM	2,084.3	2,341.1	380.6	764.2	2,622.4
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	826.3	395.1	744.6	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	381.7	1,867.0	1,406.7	90.0	237.3
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	-	-	-	204.0	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	1,462.4	-	-	-	-
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	704.2	893.7	-	-	-
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	629.0	-	-	145.3	-
CORNMEAL	13,033.4	14,627.3	11,638.1	2,022.3	3,520.2
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	-	84.8	-	190.7	-
BULGUR	2,182.5	1,694.9	2,745.9	708.0	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	83.3	380.5	108.3	31.5	-
FLOUR, BREAD	-	-	-	2,992.4	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	21,849.4	9,945.8	3,411.8	547.4	-
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED	43.0	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	2,405.1	691.9	-	-
SOYBEANS, YELLOW	1,447.7	-	-	-	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	249.4	115.8	59.1	142.5	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	2,503.7	1,749.9	38.4	148.3	-
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	-	4,721.5	-	-	-
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE	345.0	-	-	-	-
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED	-	-	860.2	-	-
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY	21,336.9	34,669.7	23,450.5	21,879.0	35,998.1
BEANS, BLACK	-	-	177.6	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	1,907.8	3,488.1	47.0	-	567.8
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	11,518.1	2,383.7	3,108.7	242.7
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	-	-	-	-	521.1
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	-	293.6	239.5	-
LENTILS	931.6	1,103.8	570.8	252.1	8,105.3

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE	8,636.3	5,019.1	12,057.4	14,932.7	12,324.2
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	-	273.3	-	-	636.3
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,556.5	8,672.2	5,674.4	2,562.6	12,224.8
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	1,442.0	141.6	74.0	-	-
RICE	-	372.6	-	138.7	531.5
SORGHUM	-	58.4	-	-	108.8
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	-	142.7	-	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	3,877.9	-	-	-	-
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	-	-	-	69.7	-
CORNMEAL	55.8	149.5	1,177.7	-	735.7
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	-	-	276.6	290.0	-
BULGUR	63.6	1,420.6	235.0	285.0	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	293.1	-	53.8	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	2,357.8	2,309.8	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	214.5	-	428.8	-	-
MILLENIUM SHIPPING CO PTE LTD	-	6,472.8	-	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	6,472.8	-	-	-
MLE LOGISTICS	-	12,629.6	14,767.7	7,061.8	20,412.5
HRW	-	-	-	-	1,887.2
SORGHUM	-	5,996.7	5,012.7	5,980.0	8,862.3
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	-	9,662.9
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	6,632.9	9,755.0	1,081.9	-
MOL (AMERICA) INC.	1,886.3	772.4	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,178.8	-	-	-	-
RICE	603.7	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	103.8	772.4	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	14,031.7	9,414.3	9,999.4	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	5,559.2	9,414.3	2,803.8	-	-
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING	8,472.6	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING	-	-	7,195.6	-	-
NAVIG8 CHEMICALS POOL INC.	8,726.9	-	9,926.4	-	-
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	8,726.9	-	9,926.4	-	-
NORDIC TANKERS USA, LLC	-	17,779.6	3,250.0	-	-
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	-	17,779.6	3,250.0	-	-
PANGAEA MARITIME LTD	-	-	-	7,187.4	-
SORGHUM	-	-	-	715.5	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	-	-	5,903.9	-
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	-	-	-	567.9	-
RELiance BULK CARRIER	26,233.0	49,809.6	34,964.5	34,807.5	11,222.4
CORN, YELLOW	-	-	-	-	561.2
CORN, YELLOW BULK	-	2,946.2	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	2,974.5	-	4,198.4	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	2,436.0	-	-	-
LENTILS	-	3,256.8	-	6,882.5	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	2,918.7	-	303.3	356.0
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	5,594.3	-	6,734.6	697.5
RICE	-	2,984.9	7,168.1	1,098.5	4,379.0
SORGHUM	13,210.5	6,075.4	9,461.8	4,210.2	5,228.7
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	4,164.3	9,583.8	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	5,392.7	9,771.5	5,842.6	-	-
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	-	1,142.0	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	-	-	-	750.8	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	-	-	-	2,093.5	-
BULGUR	-	849.8	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	7,629.7	4,695.2	2,908.2	8,535.7	-
SAFMARINE, INC.	5,969.5	13,550.8	2,553.8	1,264.9	-
BEANS, PINTO	602.9	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	254.3	968.0	395.0	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	-	-	431.9	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	880.9	6,360.1	1,379.1	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	1,806.0	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	1,437.2	-	206.7	-	-
RICE	566.0	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM	-	2,679.5	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	581.6	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	-	438.2	-	-	-
BULGUR	755.0	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	-	186.1	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,044.8	1,826.7	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	101.3	-	-	-	-
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD	-	-	-	438.0	-
SCHUYLER LINE NAVIGATION	-	-	18,704.9	17,519.8	6,333.8
BEANS, BLACK	-	-	162.7	171.9	-
BEANS, PINTO	-	-	1,068.0	953.1	-
BEANS, SMALL RED	-	-	304.4	263.5	-
CORN, YELLOW	-	-	85.6	8.9	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	-	913.6	1,153.4	177.5
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	-	-	56.5	81.2	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HRW	-	-	-	-	6,156.3
LENTILS	-	-	769.6	220.1	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	2,312.6	2,171.8	-
RICE	-	-	1,331.0	1,824.8	-
SORGHUM	-	-	4,750.0	2,650.2	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	-	-	-	180.2	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	-	-	199.2	-	-
CORNMEAL	-	-	-	115.7	-
BULGUR	-	-	249.1	257.5	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	-	-	-	570.6	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	-	-	742.9	531.5	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	-	5,759.5	6,300.1	-
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING	-	-	-	65.4	-
SEABOARD MARINE, LTD., INC.	6,203.8	2,927.3	1,033.5	36.6	-
BEANS, BLACK	-	298.8	-	-	-
BEANS, PINTO	1,016.0	491.2	353.7	-	-
BEANS, SMALL RED	-	445.4	-	-	-
CORN, YELLOW	-	-	133.9	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	65.5	87.5	293.7	36.6	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	58.1	-	-	-	-
LENTILS	-	127.4	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	954.4	514.0	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	291.9	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	36.9	-	-	-	-
RICE	2,604.0	387.1	252.2	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	157.9	125.1	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	-	261.4	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,019.2	189.6	-	-	-
SEALIFT	91,700.4	60,042.8	61,840.2	39,291.1	16,716.3
BEANS, PINTO	3,619.0	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	1,159.3	5,699.7	1,033.2	-
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	609.4	4,157.6	5,565.6	-	-
LENTILS	7,205.1	904.4	-	532.5	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	6,688.2	5,915.8	-	4,096.3	-
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	509.9	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,146.3	7,202.3	4,781.6	1,619.6	-
RICE	13,161.9	1,520.9	2,848.5	-	-
SORGHUM	1,043.2	7,395.8	12,779.0	8,629.5	10,678.8
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	20,032.5	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	7,246.5	6,037.5
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	496.5	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	1,185.1	2,486.2	483.3	277.7	-
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	-	-	-	4,731.9	-
BULGUR	2,495.0	-	3,457.1	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	3,324.2	-	-	57.4	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	8,426.8	2,605.0	-	203.6	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	33,683.0	26,695.6	6,193.0	10,862.9	-
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING	3,869.0	-	-	-	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	237.9	-	-	-	-
STOLT TANKERS B.V.	8,581.1	-	-	-	-
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	8,581.1	-	-	-	-
STOLT-NIELSEN HOLDINGS B.V.	-	245.3	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	245.3	-	-	-
TERAS BREAKBULK OCEAN	-	-	-	-	2,789.2
HRW	-	-	-	-	2,789.2
TRADEWINDS SHIPPING INC	30,429.7	24,160.2	41,228.6	11,565.2	10,978.9
HRW	-	-	-	-	4,033.8
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	-	371.5	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	-	690.5	-
RICE	9,136.0	-	-	4,166.0	-
SORGHUM	5,786.4	-	20,255.4	780.8	6,945.1
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	11,529.2	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	15,507.4	24,160.2	9,444.1	5,556.3	-
TRANSATLANTIC LINES	-	-	-	2,121.1	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	-	-	2,121.1	-
UNISHIPPING	14,295.8	11,462.4	3,993.9	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	448.2	177.2	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	-	1,240.4	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	1,162.5	135.7	-	-
RICE	3,576.9	4,909.4	3,681.0	-	-
SORGHUM	8,263.2	-	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	2,455.7	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	3,701.9	-	-	-
UNITED FREIGHT CARRIERS	-	-	-	10,183.8	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	10,183.8	-
UNIVERSAL NAVIGATION	-	-	6,663.7	2,006.1	9,564.2
SORGHUM	-	-	2,842.3	2,006.1	8,198.5
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	-	1,365.7

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	-	-	3,821.4	-	-
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	83,858.2	-	-	2,230.3	13,662.6
CORN, YELLOW BULK	2,516.2	-	-	-	-
HRW	-	-	-	-	11,695.6
LENTILS	1,629.9	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,520.8	-	-	-	-
RICE	20,839.3	-	-	-	-
SORGHUM	17,335.7	-	-	-	1,967.1
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,605.4	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	1,153.9	-	-	-	-
BULGUR	368.0	-	-	-	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	1,630.9	-	-	-	-
FLOUR, BREAD	1,739.5	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	1,473.3	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	27,974.2	-	-	2,230.3	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	1,071.0	-	-	-	-
USS HOLDING LLC	8,614.1	7,133.4	4,001.3	6,159.6	-
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	8,614.1	7,133.4	4,001.3	6,159.6	-
(blank)	58,518.4	42,354.6	60,491.1	51,254.5	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	3,023.7	3,804.0	1,701.4	-
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS EMERGNCY FD, A20 PASTE	-	-	3,680.2	5,490.6	-
POUCH-18-9/50 G EMERGNCY FD, A28 RICE BAR-	615.6	-	-	-	-
24-9/55 G	652.6	-	-	-	-
EMERGNCY FD, A29 WHEAT BAR-	629.7	-	-	-	-
24-9/55 G	629.7	-	-	-	-
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF	-	688.0	12,129.7	3,762.6	-
LENTILS	1,179.3	2,583.8	6,318.5	192.3	-

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE	14,304.8	5,355.3	7,787.1	9,053.1	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,644.2	2,236.9	3,207.8	1,135.1	-
RICE	528.8	1,775.3	8,079.0	-	-
SORGHUM	4,449.0	951.2	560.3	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	-	-	-	15,649.8	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	651.8	1,472.7	1,259.6	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	14,047.0	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	13,823.0	18,425.0	-	-	-
EMERGENCY FD, RUTF SPRD	1,992.8	5,842.7	13,664.8	14,269.6	-
EVERGREEN SHIPPING AGENCY	1,282.2	-	479.2	158.2	997.4
BEANS, BLACK	45.6	-	-	112.6	-
BEANS, PINTO	532.5	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	355.8	-	72.7	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	-	-	-	-	997.4
RICE	183.9	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	164.4	-	406.5	45.6	-
Grand Total	789,927.1	743,317.0	562,218.5	467,431.4	381,525.2

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.	6,890	3,240	3,620	1,900
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	3,620	570		
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		880	250	100
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG			2,050	1,730
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG			150	
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L				20
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799		150		

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719			330	
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	250			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899		170		
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	100		160	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	150	210	400	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			280	50
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		1,160		
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,770			
SALMON, KETA CAN-24/14.75 OZ		90		
SALMON, PINK CAN-24/14.75 OZ		10		
CMA CGM				7,180
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG- 50 KG				
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG				210
BULGUR BAG-50 KG				
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG				1,150
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG				
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG				
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG				110
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG				2,000
LENTILS BAG-50 KG				370
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719				30
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L				200
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L				
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG				800
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				250
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG				2,060
CMA CGM (AMERICA) LLC	230	3,470	5,600	2,120
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	60	180		
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG				230
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG				130
BULGUR BAG-50 KG		320		
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG		840		

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	50			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		1,250	930	1,290
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG		230	850	
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	90		90	
LENTILS BAG-50 KG		140		
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719		100	30	
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	30		340	
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L			250	
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG			70	
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG		40		
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG		240		
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED BAG-10 KG				370
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		130	3,040	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG				100
DOME CHARTERING & TRADING CORP.	5,130	11,180		
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	120	100		
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG		600		
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG		90		
BULGUR BAG-50 KG		390		
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG		410		
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG		1,640		
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		2,000		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG		370		
LENTILS BAG-50 KG		350		
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719		140		
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	460			
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	70	880		
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG		840		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	170	3,370		
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				
	4,310			

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015
EVERGREEN SHIPPING AGENCY (AMERICA)	80	330	420	2,610
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	50		140	
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	30			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		330	230	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG				1,890
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719				360
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			50	
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				360
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	6,000	4,980		
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	120	1,390		
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG- 50 KG	580			
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	300			
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	300			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	240			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	280			
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	100			
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	960	220		
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	100			
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	420			
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH- 10/1.36 KG	240			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,280			
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		3,370		
HAPAG-LLOYD USA, LLC		670	390	280
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG		360	230	180
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L				20
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719			50	
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799		50		
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG		80		40
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		180	110	40
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS, L.L.C	2,370	6,190	2,580	4,220

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	790		220	
BULGUR BAG-50 KG		2,080		2,530
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG				340
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		1,250		
LENTILS BAG-50 KG				100
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719				60
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L		150		280
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	320			
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG			200	
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG		610		680
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	320			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	940	2,100	2,160	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG				
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				230
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION				1,740
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK				1,740
MAERSK INC.	25,800	20,250	14,870	22,490
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG				240
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG				130
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	220	1,050	190	370
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	50			
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	5,730	360	5,920	1,550
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	160	690		
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG				320
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	4,460			200
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG				440
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,590			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,170	4,700	1,250	760
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG		3,520	3,410	7,260
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	280			100
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80	230	220	130
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	100	60	30	60
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	790	260	100	890

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	1,070	70		
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	130	330		
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	560	2,010	510	130
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	770	950		80
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG		150		60
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,740	510	1,600	70
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	760			
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	850	830		
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	730			
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH- 10/1.36 KG			430	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		1,520	1,070	2,900
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	850	890		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	830	360	140	1,260
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				2,620
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				260
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		1,440		410
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG				2,050
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				200
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	740	320		
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50 LB	70			
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE BAG-20 KG	70			
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY (USA)	1,170	890	1,050	4,310
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG			50	
BULGUR BAG-50 KG				870
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG				340
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	970	300		

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG		570		1,940
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	200	20	190	60
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719			280	
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			260	1,020
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L				80
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG				
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG			110	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG			160	
MOL (AMERICA) INC.		1,030		
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		1,030		
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION			4,750	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK			4,750	
RELIANCE BULK CARRIER	10,440	3,130		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG		3,130		
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	10,440			
SAFMARINE, INC.	2,600			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	2,430			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	170			
SCHUYLER LINE NAVIGATION COMPANY, L			5,840	6,900
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG			150	380
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG				120
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG			550	210
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG			290	190
BULGUR BAG-50 KG			580	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG				1,410
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG			290	30
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG				330
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG			970	1,130
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG			180	390
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG			120	480
LENTILS BAG-50 KG				110
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719			350	180
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			20	440
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L			310	220

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG			140	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			1,600	490
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				630
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG				
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG- 50 KG				160
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG- 50 KG			290	
SEABOARD MARINE, LTD., INC.	1,150	2,310	620	60
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG		160		
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG- 50 KG	120	70		
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	90	220	210	
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG		430		
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG			410	
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG		230		
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG		110		60
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	110			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	60			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799		310		
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	110			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG		170		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	660	610		
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG- 50 KG				
SEALIFT HOLDINGS INC.				10,090
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG				350
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK				9,740
SEALIFT INC OF DELAWARE	16,570	15,520	14,080	
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,420			
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	3,070		7,670	
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	10,190			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG		2,120	1,870	
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	80			

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	280			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	330			
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	610			
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	590	690	600	
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			3,940	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK		12,710		
UNISHIPPING	3,980			
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	3,980			
UNIVERSAL NAVIGATION PTE LTD				
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK				
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	2,060			
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	900			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,160			
Grand Total	64,470	73,190	53,820	63,900

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.	5,115	2,859	2,295	1,156	0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	2,967.4	415.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	713.0	162.5	53.2	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	1,055.4	1,038.8	0.0
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	73.2	0.0	0.0
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.0
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	0.0	290.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	0.0	0.0	423.3	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	399.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	0.0	239.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	158.7	0.0	228.8	0.0	0.0
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	105.6	102.1	188.9	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	163.3	24.6	0.0

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	702.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,483.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SALMON, KETA CAN-24/14.75 OZ	0.0	339.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
SALMON, PINK CAN-24/14.75 OZ	0.0	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
CMA CGM	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,786.4	1,802.3
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.1
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.7	153.7
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	339.2
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	456.3	0.0
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	178.2
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.9	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	999.3	44.4
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	274.1	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	112.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	0.0	0.0	0.0	239.5	187.2
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.0
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	196.7
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	393.6	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.8	179.7
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,084.6	90.2
CMA CGM (AMERICA) LLC	191.4	2,666.5	3,691.7	1,782.0	0.0
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	69.3	159.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	144.4	0.0
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	147.2	0.0
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	0.0	126.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	490.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	935.0	589.2	742.3	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	149.9	513.6	0.0	0.0
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	40.6	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	0.0	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	0.0	141.0	36.9	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	47.7	0.0	500.3	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	0.0	0.0	383.3	0.0	0.0

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	0.0	481.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED BAG-10 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	709.2	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	75.1	1,584.8	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	0.0
DOME CHARTERING & TRADING CORP.	3,056.0	9,015.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	154.4	136.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	0.0	637.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	0.0	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	0.0	151.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	0.0	185.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	0.0	1,255.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	1,347.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	313.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	0.0	196.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	0.0	220.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	757.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	108.7	1,257.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	0.0	1,254.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	94.7	1,970.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,941.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EVERGREEN SHIPPING AGENCY (AMERICA)	67.2	214.1	317.8	1,409.6	0.0
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	45.6	0.0	112.6	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	214.1	132.5	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	850.5	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	0.0	0.0	0.0	391.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	0.0	0.0	72.7	0.0	0.0

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier	Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG					
	KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.1	0.0
	FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	5,659.0	3,500.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	98.3	1,234.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	767.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	270.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	BULGUR BAG-50 KG	137.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	197.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	229.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	LENTILS BAG-50 KG	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,523.3	351.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	162.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	291.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	481.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,395.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	1,914.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	HAFAG-LLOYD USA, LLC	0.0	461.5	296.5	173.8	0.0
	FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	0.0	198.8	129.7	87.8	0.0
	OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.0
	OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.0	0.0
	OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	0.0	104.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	0.0	48.2	0.0	26.6	0.0
	RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	109.6	68.2	20.5	0.0
	INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS, L.L.C	2,383.0	3,625.4	1,634.5	2,030.3	3,308.3
	BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	753.2	0.0	215.2	0.0	0.0
	BULGUR BAG-50 KG	0.0	850.0	0.0	922.6	0.0
	CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.0
	CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	959.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	LENTILS BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.6	268.6
	OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.5	0.0
	OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	0.0	219.3	0.0	367.7	277.3
	OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	520.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	147.3	0.0	90.7

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	0.0	323.8	0.0	323.1	321.1
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	530.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	578.8	1,272.5	1,272.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.8
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.1	1,449.9
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	0.0	0.0	0.0	729.1	0.0
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	729.1	0.0
MAERSK INC.	19,247.8	17,441.1	9,016.0	11,894.7	3,469.8
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.3	0.0
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	204.0	0.0
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	244.7	1,057.4	149.9	201.0	364.1
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	66.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,182.5	141.0	2,242.4	507.8	0.0
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	83.3	322.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.0
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	2,222.6	0.0	0.0	73.8	0.0
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.7	125.4
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,215.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,551.3	3,519.3	781.7	405.6	270.1
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	2,771.2	2,226.7	3,553.8	240.9
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	129.9	0.0	0.0	47.2	0.0
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	40.5	130.1	142.7	104.8	316.3
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	249.4	115.8	59.1	142.5	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,184.9	363.8	114.5	981.3	194.9
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	1,701.2	98.7	0.0	0.0	111.9
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	195.4	487.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	928.3	2,906.9	769.6	152.2	429.9
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	1,238.9	1,446.2	0.0	104.2	124.2
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	0.0	136.4	0.0	29.8	0.0
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	1,595.2	258.7	978.0	34.9	0.0
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	381.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	763.0	768.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	1,462.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY FOUCH- 10/1.36 KG	0.0	0.0	860.2	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	958.9	612.6	1,369.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	625.9	814.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	379.3
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	536.6	246.4	78.5	759.3	0.0
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,186.1	0.0
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	147.2	0.0
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	801.3	0.0	192.3	90.6
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,146.7	822.3
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	260.2	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50 LB	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE BAG-20 KG	345.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING					
COMPANY (USA)	815.9	638.2	1,009.3	2,705.5	692.0
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	47.0	0.0	0.0
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.0	0.0
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	144.3	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	710.7	223.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	0.0	402.4	0.0	921.6	184.1
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	105.1	12.6	96.1	42.2	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	0.0	0.0	320.6	0.0	184.2
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	0.0	0.0	392.0	1,203.7	127.0
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.7	0.0
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	196.7
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	63.7	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	89.8	0.0	0.0
MOL (AMERICA) INC.	0.0	772.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	772.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	0.0	0.0	2,803.8	0.0	0.0
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	0.0	0.0	2,803.8	0.0	0.0
RELIANCE BULK CARRIER	2,975.3	2,170.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	2,170.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	2,975.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAPMARINE, INC.	2,097.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	1,826.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	271.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SCHUYLER LINE NAVIGATION COMPANY, L	0.0	0.0	4,219.0	4,350.3	2,896.8
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	162.7	295.6	0.0
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.2	0.0
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	469.8	134.4	0.0
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	304.4	263.5	296.9
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	249.1	0.0	715.6
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	570.6	0.0
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	85.6	8.9	0.0
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.7	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	643.0	648.0	294.9
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	112.7	203.0	102.4
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	56.5	234.0	0.0
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.5	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	0.0	0.0	455.3	198.8	271.2
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	0.0	0.0	29.9	525.9	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	0.0	0.0	447.7	291.7	0.0
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	0.0	0.0	199.2	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	892.2	235.7	49.4
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	288.4	35.5
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,131.0
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.4	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	110.8	0.0	0.0
SEABOARD MARINE, LTD., INC.	933.6	2,379.0	304.5	36.6	49.5

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	0.0	133.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	134.7	125.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	99.4	235.9	170.6	0.0	0.0
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	0.0	445.4	0.0	0.0	17.0
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	133.9	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	189.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	87.5	0.0	36.6	0.0
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	58.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	0.0	514.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	184.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	0.0	261.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	362.8	387.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5
SEALIFT HOLDINGS INC.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,554.8	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	0.0	0.0	203.6	0.0
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,351.1	0.0
SEALIFT INC OF DELAWARE	13,005.7	5,901.5	7,253.5	0.0	0.0
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	1,530.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	1,214.2	0.0	3,457.1	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	7,875.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP-25 KG	0.0	1,508.7	1,308.7	0.0	0.0
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 720-799	447.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 800-899	527.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	1,020.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	349.0	360.5	351.9	0.0	0.0
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	2,135.9	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	0.0	4,032.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNISHIPPING	2,455.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	2,455.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNIVERSAL NAVIGATION PTE LTD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,341.2

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,341.2
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	1,442.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	481.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	961.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand Total	59,446.4	51,644.0	32,842.1	32,608.7	14,559.9

Food for Progress: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.	1,640				
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	1,640				
CMA CGM (AMERICA) LLC		2,130			
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L		2,130			
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	8,250				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	8,250				
HANSA TANKERS AS				4,500	
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK				4,500	
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS, L.L.C		2,130	6,000	4,280	17,690
CORN, YELLOW BULK					2,000
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L		2,130			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG			6,000	4,280	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK					15,690
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	11,000	36,090	94,700	86,450	47,500
CORN, YELLOW BULK				10,000	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK		26,090	9,100	9,750	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	11,000	10,000	52,900	18,700	47,500
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK			32,700	48,000	
LIBERTY STAR SHIPPING CORPORATION	70,000				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	20,000				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	50,000				
M.T. MARITIME MANAGEMENT (USA) LLC				19,800	
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK				19,800	
MAERSK INC.	6,450			6,000	
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	200				

Food for Progress: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L				6,000	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,500				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	2,750				
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	2,000				
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY (USA)			800		
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			800		
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	29,630	18,000	17,300		
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	9,010	18,000			
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING BULK	20,620				
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK			17,300		
NAVIGS CHEMICALS POOL INC.	7,420	4,180	6,500		
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	7,420	4,180	6,500		
NORDIC TANKERS USA, LLC		13,870	3,640		
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK		13,870	3,640		
RELiance BULK CARRIER		7,510	26,500	9,400	5,680
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK		7,510	16,500		5,680
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK			10,000	9,400	
SEALIFT HOLDINGS INC.				40,100	
CORN, YELLOW BULK				30,700	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK				9,400	
SEALIFT INC OF DELAWARE	42,440	30,000	43,740		
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	5,100				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK			33,740		
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	10,000				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	27,340	30,000	10,000		
STOLT TANKERS B.V.	4,500				
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	4,500				
TRADEWINDS SHIPPING INC					47,500
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK					47,500
TRANSATLANTIC LINES			1,600		
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			1,600		
UNI-CHARTERING USA, LLC					4,000
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK					4,000
UNISHIPPING		10,530			
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK		10,530			
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	48,400			10,000	
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	13,400				

Food for Progress: Volume of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Metric Tons)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	35,000			10,000	
USS HOLDING LLC	1,820	3,500	4,180	8,000	4,000
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	1,820	3,500	4,180	8,000	4,000
Grand Total	231,550	127,940	204,960	188,530	126,370

Food for Progress: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.	2,622.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	2,622.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CMA CGM (AMERICA) LLC	0.0	3,579.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	0.0	3,579.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOSS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	5,254.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	5,254.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HANSA TANKERS AS	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,992.5	0.0
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,992.5	0.0
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME CARRIERS, L.L.C	0.0	3,039.4	3,306.9	1,962.1	5,554.9
CORN, YELLOW BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	389.8
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	0.0	3,039.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	0.0	0.0	3,306.9	1,962.1	0.0
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,165.1
LIBERTY GLORY CORPORATION	3,259.7	17,870.7	32,147.3	23,614.3	9,902.8
CORN, YELLOW BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,928.8	0.0
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	0.0	14,494.8	4,944.9	3,947.5	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	3,259.7	3,375.9	16,175.2	4,081.3	9,902.8
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	0.0	0.0	11,027.1	13,656.7	0.0
LIBERTY STAR SHIPPING CORPORATION	26,258.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	7,833.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	18,425.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M.T. MARITIME MANAGEMENT (USA) LLC	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,497.0	0.0
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,497.0	0.0
MAERSK INC.	4,253.6	0.0	0.0	7,056.1	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	318.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,056.1	0.0

Food for Progress: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	748.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	1,738.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	1,447.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY (USA)	0.0	0.0	1,081.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	0.0	0.0	1,081.0	0.0	0.0
MORAN TOWING CORPORATION	14,031.7	9,414.3	7,195.6	0.0	0.0
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	5,559.2	9,414.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING BULK	8,472.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	0.0	0.0	7,195.6	0.0	0.0
NAVIGS CHEMICALS POOL INC.	8,726.9	3,959.5	5,966.9	0.0	0.0
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	8,726.9	3,959.5	5,966.9	0.0	0.0
NORDIC TANKERS USA, LLC	0.0	14,729.2	3,250.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	0.0	14,729.2	3,250.0	0.0	0.0
RELANCE BULK CARRIER	0.0	4,164.3	12,492.0	2,591.0	1,811.9
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	0.0	4,164.3	9,583.8	0.0	1,811.9
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	0.0	0.0	2,908.2	2,591.0	0.0
SEALIFT HOLDINGS INC.	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,175.2	0.0
CORN, YELLOW BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,584.2	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,591.0	0.0
SEALIFT INC OF DELAWARE	15,455.1	9,641.7	22,945.0	0.0	0.0
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,546.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	0.0	0.0	20,032.5	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	3,869.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	9,039.8	9,641.7	2,912.5	0.0	0.0
STOLT TANKERS B.V.	5,629.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	5,629.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRADEWINDS SHIPPING INC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,879.1
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,879.1
TRANSATLANTIC LINES	0.0	0.0	2,121.1	0.0	0.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	0.0	0.0	2,121.1	0.0	0.0
UNI-CHARTERING USA, LLC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,910.0
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,910.0
UNISHIPPING	0.0	3,701.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	0.0	3,701.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
US UNITED OCEAN SERVICES, LLC	14,249.0	0.0	0.0	2,230.3	0.0
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	4,605.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	9,643.6	0.0	0.0	2,230.3	0.0

Food for Progress: Value of Commodities
Shipped by Shipping Line and Operator (Thousand Dollars)

Ocean Carrier, Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
USS HOLDING LLC	2,181.5	3,660.7	4,001.3	6,159.6	2,910.0
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED					
BULK	2,181.5	3,660.7	4,001.3	6,159.6	2,910.0
Grand Total	101,922.9	73,760.6	94,507.1	69,278.1	32,968.6

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide total tonnage by commodity type and value by commodity type shipped on U.S. flagged carriers and non-U.S. flagged carriers for each Fiscal Year 2012-2016.

Response: The following tables provide information on the commodity tonages and values shipped for U.S. and non-U.S. vessels.

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Metric Tons)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non-U.S. Flagged	350,250	591,291	522,551	417,651	519,600
BEANS, BLACK	110	510	1,390	280	350
BEANS, PINTO	5,740	7,290	1,020	1,880	3,540
BEANS, SMALL RED		430		130	60
CORN, YELLOW		6,860	410	320	1,970
CORN, YELLOW BULK		9,060			
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	1,080	35,150	18,550	27,090	11,160
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS					2,880
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF				180	1,120
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	11,890	5,090	790	3,170	
HRW					141,260
LENTILS	6,420	12,180	5,120	14,950	6,140
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	14,270	16,590	14,320	19,690	
OIL, VEGETABLE	14,190	38,861	18,911	26,881	23,950
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	530	770			1,980
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	8,360	45,310	20,660	31,020	42,130
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	6,770	6,300	3,530	800	1,690

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Metric Tons)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE	41,720	29,330	32,820	22,830	21,640
RICE, FORT				2,060	1,000
SORGHUM	103,900	77,390	190,900	75,830	179,500
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	3,980	7,510	16,500		
SRW					20,000
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	19,580	54,470	63,900	48,480	55,740
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	170	620	90		
SALMON, PINK		10			
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	3,040	280		130	
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	670	170			
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	600	1,740		70	
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	590			210	
CORNMEAL	18,080	6,720	11,980	5,040	3,110
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT		770	500	4,890	
BULGUR	5,270	9,830	1,380	870	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	810	4,760	1,450	1,860	380
FLOUR, BREAD				6,400	
CORN-SOY BLEND	14,160	15,920	3,670	2,760	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	65,650	195,100	113,600	118,430	
SOYBEANS, YELLOW	180				
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	30			50	
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	2,390	1,300	630	430	
EMERGNCY FD, RUT F SPRD		640		550	
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE	70				
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED		240	430	370	
SALMON, KETA		90			

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Metric Tons)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
U.S. Flagged	1,282,661	785,821	757,201	672,891	670,720
BEANS, BLACK		2,160	2,950	180	
BEANS, PINTO	4,030	4,230	2,160	1,690	1,750
BEANS, SMALL RED	50		380	190	
CORN, YELLOW			890	30	
CORN, YELLOW BULK	12,420			15,330	
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS		21,000	25,090	32,130	17,730
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS					4,190
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF					300
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	30,740	20,350	19,070	8,290	6,700
HRW					295,310
LENTILS	24,420	10,900	6,480	6,490	2,340
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	7,320	6,500	4,180	8,000	
OIL, VEGETABLE	41,781	44,421	24,830	29,461	25,980
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	1,230				1,030
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	56,480	43,010	41,690	62,180	66,090
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	2,490	3,690			2,380
RICE	122,580	61,300	37,790	21,510	13,860
RICE, FORT				2,050	
SORGHUM	191,820	220,700	288,410	272,420	180,710
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	42,410	44,090	47,590	11,490	
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	123,460	60,180	47,670	30,020	38,140
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	1,700	3,270	1,630	130	1,150
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	660	680		120	
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	310	970	330		
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	460				

Food for Peace Title II: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Metric Tons)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORNMEAL	18,010	26,360	25,160	4,140	13,060
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	1,080			9,260	
BULGUR	12,470	9,240	15,920	5,910	
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	19,840	4,930		1,630	
FLOUR, BREAD	14,560				
CORN-SOY BLEND	44,680	15,260	5,630	2,080	
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED	70				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	470,390	180,280	108,790	123,420	
SOYBEANS, YELLOW	1,820				
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING	10,000			160	
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	70	260	80	50	
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	4,690	1,160	180		
EMERGNCY FD, RUTF SPRD		640	300	530	
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING	20,620				
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED		240			
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING			50,000	24,000	
Grand Total	1,632,911	1,377,112	1,279,751	1,090,542	1,190,320

Food for Peace Title II: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Thousand Dollars)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non-U.S. Flagged	178,478.5	312,910.0	201,952.7	175,173.3	171,749.4
BEANS, BLACK	114.9	457.8	1,356.2	219.7	249.3
BEANS, PINTO	5,902.1	6,587.0	820.0	1,178.5	2,397.3
BEANS, SMALL RED	-	445.4	-	147.2	49.0
CORN, YELLOW	-	2,252.3	133.9	94.7	561.2
CORN, YELLOW BULK	-	2,946.2	-	-	-

CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	884.6	28,968.8	12,490.9	14,396.8	4,993.5
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	-	-	-	-	4,220.7
EMERGNCY FD, RUSF	-	-	-	448.8	2,965.5
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	5,399.0	2,436.0	366.8	1,538.4	-
HRW	-	-	-	-	28,602.2
LENTILS	3,419.9	7,035.3	2,724.4	11,717.4	8,855.2
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	17,308.0	17,779.6	13,176.4	14,460.7	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	23,011.3	57,868.2	27,433.4	32,511.0	28,555.5
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	291.9	556.8	-	-	872.9
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	5,018.0	26,724.3	10,538.2	16,367.1	28,484.2
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	3,353.8	3,070.8	1,458.2	341.6	949.4
RICE	22,221.8	17,176.5	18,506.7	12,013.9	9,829.4
RICE, FORT	-	-	-	1,132.3	528.4
SORGHUM	30,964.8	20,975.6	43,156.5	17,172.3	32,552.8
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	2,455.7	4,164.3	9,583.8	-	-
SRW	-	-	-	-	4,085.4
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	5,392.7	17,070.6	17,766.9	10,928.4	11,777.4
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	128.3	526.5	72.0	-	-
SALMON, PINK	-	55.8	-	-	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	4,035.7	430.7	-	204.0	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	1,343.2	261.4	-	-	-
BEANS, GREAT NORTHERN	704.2	2,035.7	-	69.7	-
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	629.0	-	-	145.3	-
CORNMEAL	8,029.7	3,468.2	4,935.8	1,793.6	1,080.8
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	-	522.9	276.6	2,465.8	-
BULGUR	1,938.5	4,396.4	585.6	285.0	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	376.5	2,396.4	652.8	710.0	139.3
FLOUR, BREAD	-	-	-	2,992.4	-

CORN-SOY BLEND	10,394.5	12,103.8	2,308.1	1,567.6	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	23,137.1	65,827.8	32,269.2	27,416.8	-
SOYBEANS, YELLOW	130.3	-	-	-	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	65.3	-	-	114.7	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	1,482.7	1,126.3	480.3	189.1	-
EMERGENCY FD, RUTG SPRD	-	2,421.6	-	1,841.2	-
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE	345.0	-	-	-	-
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED	-	481.1	860.2	709.2	-
SALMON, KETA	-	339.9	-	-	-
U.S. Flagged	552,930.2	388,052.4	299,774.7	241,003.6	209,775.7
BEANS, BLACK	-	2,051.2	3,217.7	171.9	-
BEANS, PINTO	4,444.0	4,041.4	1,922.1	1,071.7	1,254.9
BEANS, SMALL RED	66.5	-	393.7	263.5	-
CORN, YELLOW	-	-	271.1	8.9	-
CORN, YELLOW BULK	3,734.7	-	-	2,988.2	-
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS	-	17,740.0	17,265.4	16,848.5	8,127.9
CSB SUPER CEREAL PLUS	-	-	-	-	6,388.0
EMERGENCY FD, RUSF	-	-	-	-	799.4
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE	14,210.1	10,690.4	9,366.7	3,866.5	2,925.3
HRW	-	-	-	-	59,959.5
LENTILS	14,632.2	6,368.9	3,678.9	5,090.6	2,488.2
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	8,614.1	7,133.4	4,001.3	6,159.6	-
OIL, VEGETABLE	68,097.4	66,461.3	35,068.5	35,625.0	30,141.6
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE	669.3	-	-	-	448.2
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	36,462.4	26,518.5	21,187.8	31,782.4	44,573.7
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE	1,567.6	2,389.8	-	-	1,137.8
RICE	66,270.8	37,468.0	21,266.1	10,996.9	6,121.5
RICE, FORT	-	-	-	1,146.7	-

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SORGHUM	57,269.6	61,036.2	64,610.8	64,809.2	32,179.9
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	17,998.2	23,909.1	27,781.3	4,676.6	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE	31,289.7	21,803.8	14,254.6	7,246.5	8,095.3
WHEAT-SOY BLEND	1,343.9	2,875.1	1,334.7	90.0	766.0
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED	760.7	903.8	-	180.2	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED	615.7	1,497.8	486.2	-	-
BEANS, GARBANZO, KABULI	587.2	-	-	-	-
CORNMEAL	8,937.4	14,579.1	10,398.3	1,418.7	4,368.4
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT	666.0	-	-	5,006.9	-
BULGUR	5,094.3	3,907.5	6,586.3	2,037.8	-
BULGUR, SOY-FORT	9,298.6	2,481.0	-	659.5	-
FLOUR, BREAD	7,017.1	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND	32,623.2	11,730.8	3,548.1	1,181.5	-
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED	43.0	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER	143,964.4	58,193.4	33,598.3	28,340.2	-
SOYBEANS, YELLOW	1,317.4	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING	3,869.0	-	-	65.4	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED	184.1	511.6	157.7	105.7	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT	2,809.2	978.2	134.2	-	-
EMERGENCY FD, RUTG SPRD	-	2,299.9	1,022.1	1,766.5	-
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING	8,472.6	-	-	-	-
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED	-	481.9	-	-	-
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING	-	-	18,222.7	7,398.5	-
Grand Total	731,408.7	700,962.4	501,727.4	416,176.9	381,525.2

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Metric Tons)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non-U.S. Flagged	28,630	21,640	16,750	22,490	20,730
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	110	340	140	240	
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	120	70		130	70
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	160	1,240	420	620	740
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG		430		130	20
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,940	680	800	870	1,160
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	160	690		1,150	
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG			410	320	600
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	230	840		200	100
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP- 25 KG				530	300
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	2,130				
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	4,040	3,690	1,780	1,910	300
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG		5,450	4,260	7,820	500
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	340		240	100	
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	280	240	200	520	120
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L				20	
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	30			30	
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	670	360	310	730	350
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	100	380			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	240	130			
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	220	1,190	1,110	1,220	650
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	770	950	250	80	260
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG		100	140	60	
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG					940
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG		510	2,110	800	
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG		40			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	670	170			
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG		240	430		
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED BAG-10 KG				370	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	660	2,040	3,990	1,340	380
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG					380

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Metric Tons)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	270		160	600	
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				360	
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG		1,440		180	
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG				2,060	1,750
SALMON, KETA CAN-24/14.75 OZ		90			
SALMON, PINK CAN-24/14.75 OZ		10			
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG		320			
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE BAG-20 KG	70				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	3,980				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG- 50 KG				100	110
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	10,440				12,000
U.S. Flagged	55,840	51,550	37,070	41,410	14,080
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	120	1,390	150	380	
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	700	100		120	
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	2,660	630	800	400	
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	50	90	290	190	350
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	6,160	2,470	13,370	4,080	2,440
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	900	410		1,410	
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG			290	30	
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	4,230			330	
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP- 25 KG				590	
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	3,400	2,210			
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	13,160	8,280	1,850	1,830	880
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG		4,600	4,100	7,450	720
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	240	360	350	660	
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	160	500	210	250	310
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L				20	
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	70	60	30	30	
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719			50		
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799		200			
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	1,310	360	780	790	350

McGovern-Dole: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Metric Tons)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	1,960				100
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	330	370			
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	540	1,850	230	850	230
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	1,030		310	300	
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	420	50	130		160
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	3,480	1,590	600	790	450
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	760				
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	850	830			
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	380	840	140		
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	240				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	3,390	5,870	4,270	2,390	100
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	850	890			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG					2,030
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	560	360	140	660	
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				2,620	
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG				260	
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	4,310	4,530	3,940	1,090	3,670
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG				2,050	2,290
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,770			200	
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	740				
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50 LB	70				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK			4,750	1,740	
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG- 50 KG				160	
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG- 50 KG			290		
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK		12,710			
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK				9,740	
Grand Total	84,470	73,190	53,820	63,900	34,810

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Thousand Dollars)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non-U.S. Flagged	17,629.8	18,210.5	11,859.6	13,294.0	7,352.3
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	114.9	292.1	112.6	167.3	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	134.7	125.1	-	204.0	65.1
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	162.6	1,261.1	342.9	385.1	517.8
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	-	445.4	-	147.2	17.0
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	1,119.9	267.6	350.6	285.0	339.2
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	83.3	322.9	-	456.3	-
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	-	-	133.9	94.7	178.2
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	103.2	490.8	-	73.8	30.8
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	-	-	226.6	125.4
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	1,659.8	-	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	3,032.6	2,750.5	1,118.0	1,071.9	135.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	3,944.2	2,740.3	3,758.6	228.5
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	164.5	-	116.0	47.2	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	145.6	143.9	131.9	392.8	175.4
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L	-	-	-	39.0	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	65.3	-	-	75.7	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	1,030.2	504.8	357.5	790.3	381.3
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	164.6	612.7	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	379.6	183.3	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	362.6	1,727.9	1,659.3	1,443.2	744.2
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	1,238.9	1,446.2	383.3	108.7	349.2
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	-	90.9	92.3	29.8	-
PEAS, GREEN, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	-	393.4
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	-	258.7	1,230.6	393.6	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Thousand Dollars)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	-	24.2	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	1,343.2	261.4	-	-	-
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	-	481.1	860.2	-	-
POTATO GRANULES, DEHYDRATED BAG-10 KG	-	-	-	709.2	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	362.8	1,282.7	2,140.3	628.6	179.7
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	-	205.9
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	185.4	-	89.8	389.0	-
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	168.1	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	801.3	-	84.8	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	1,084.6	912.5
SALMON, KETA CAN-24/14.75 OZ	-	339.9	-	-	-
SALMON, PINK CAN-24/14.75 OZ	-	55.8	-	-	-
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	-	96.0	-	-	-
SOY PROTEIN, ISOLATE BAG-20 KG	345.0	-	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	2,455.7	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG- 50 KG	-	-	-	38.9	32.5
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	2,975.3	-	-	-	2,341.2
U.S. Flagged	41,816.6	33,433.4	20,982.5	19,314.7	7,207.6
BEANS, BLACK BAG-50 KG	98.3	1,234.3	162.7	295.6	-
BEANS, KIDNEY, DARK RED BAG-50 KG	921.5	136.7	-	180.2	-
BEANS, PINTO BAG-50 KG	2,735.0	669.7	709.6	228.5	-
BEANS, SMALL RED BAG-50 KG	66.5	89.3	304.4	263.5	296.9
BULGUR BAG-50 KG	2,414.0	1,001.9	5,598.0	1,430.5	715.6
BULGUR, SOY-FORT BAG-50 KG	481.0	185.5	-	570.6	-
CORN, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	-	-	85.6	8.9	-

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Thousand Dollars)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CORNMEAL BAG-HP-25 KG	2,119.4	-	-	115.7	-
CORNMEAL, SOY-FORT BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	-	-	275.0	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-25 KG	2,776.0	1,670.4	-	-	-
CORN-SOY BLEND BAG-HP-25 KG	10,122.3	6,123.3	1,190.9	1,039.7	430.0
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS BAG-HP- 25 KG	-	3,459.3	2,476.8	3,845.0	343.3
FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE BAG-50 KG	121.8	198.8	186.3	321.8	-
LENTILS BAG-50 KG	89.1	278.7	106.9	194.4	409.5
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED CAN-6/4 L	-	-	-	39.0	-
OIL, SUNFLOWERSEED PAIL-20 L	184.1	115.8	59.1	66.7	-
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	-	-	98.6	-	-
OIL, SUNFLWRSD BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	-	395.8	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	2,043.8	571.8	993.2	887.0	380.9
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 720-799	3,141.4	-	-	-	111.9
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 800-899	527.8	543.7	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	880.7	2,655.8	334.0	1,045.8	277.3
OIL, VEGETABLE PAIL-20 L	1,702.8	-	447.7	395.8	-
PEAS, GREEN, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	291.1	45.5	95.7	-	90.7
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT BAG-50 KG	2,049.8	834.6	351.9	384.6	321.1
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE BAG-50 KG	381.3	-	-	-	-
PEAS, YELLOW, WHOLE PKG-6/4 LB	763.0	768.1	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES, DEHYDRATED BAG-20 KG	650.0	1,254.0	199.2	-	-
POTATO GRANULES, DEHY POUCH-10/1.36 KG	481.9	-	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,069.3	3,490.7	2,452.8	1,134.1	49.4
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD PKG-6/4 LB	625.9	814.8	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	-	1,074.2

McGovern-Dole: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Thousand Dollars)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	351.3	246.4	78.5	370.3	-
RICE, 3/15 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	1,186.1	-
RICE, 3/15 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	147.2	-
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,941.1	2,616.3	2,135.9	498.1	1,576.0
RICE, 5/20 LG, W-MLD, FORT BAG-50 KG	-	-	-	1,146.7	1,131.0
RICE, 5/20 MG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,483.4	-	-	98.4	-
SORGHUM BAG-50 KG	260.2	-	-	-	-
SOY FLOUR, DEFATTED BAG-50 LB	43.0	-	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	-	2,803.8	729.1	-
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BAG- 50 KG	-	-	-	65.4	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BAG- 50 KG	-	-	110.8	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	-	4,032.2	-	-	-
WHEAT, SOFT WHITE BULK	-	-	-	2,351.1	-
Grand Total	59,446.4	51,644.0	32,842.1	32,608.7	14,559.9

Food for Progress: Volume of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Metric Tons)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non-U.S. Flagged	18,190	38,220	37,440	39,700	57,180
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	11,920	18,050	10,140	24,300	4,000
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS- 6/4 L 670-719	1,640				
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	200		800		
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L		2,130		6,000	

RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	1,500				
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	2,750				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK		7,510	16,500		5,680
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	180				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK		10,530	10,000	9,400	47,500
U.S. Flagged	213,360	89,720	167,520	148,830	69,190
CORN, YELLOW BULK				40,700	2,000
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	1,820	3,500	4,180	8,000	4,000
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L			1,600		
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L		2,130			
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	5,100		6,000	4,280	
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	8,250				
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	42,410	44,090	42,840	9,750	15,690
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	1,820				
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING BULK	20,620				
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	10,000				
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	123,340	40,000	62,900	38,100	47,500
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK			50,000	48,000	
Grand Total	231,550	127,940	204,960	188,530	126,370

Food for Progress: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Thousand Dollars)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non-U.S. Flagged	19,914.9	30,133.8	22,789.9	27,136.6	14,600.9
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	14,356.4	18,688.6	9,216.9	17,489.5	2,910.0
OIL, VEGETABLE BOTTLE, PLS-6/4 L 670-719	2,622.4	-	-	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	318.3	-	1,081.0	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	-	3,579.0	-	7,056.1	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	748.7	-	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	1,738.8	-	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	-	4,164.3	9,583.8	-	1,811.9
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	130.3	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	-	3,701.9	2,908.2	2,591.0	9,879.1

Food for Progress: Value of Commodities
Shipped on U.S. and Non-U.S. Ships (Thousand Dollars)

Flag of Ocean Carrier and Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
U.S. Flagged	82,007.9	43,626.8	71,717.2	42,141.5	18,367.7
CORN, YELLOW BULK	-	-	-	7,513.0	389.8
OIL, SOYBEAN, CRUDE, DEGUMMED BULK	2,181.5	3,660.7	4,001.3	6,159.6	2,910.0
OIL, VEGETABLE CAN-6/4 L	-	-	2,121.1	-	-
OIL, VEGETABLE DRUM-208 L	-	3,039.4	-	-	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD BAG-50 KG	2,546.3	-	3,306.9	1,962.1	-
RICE, 2/7 LG, W-MLD, PRBL BAG-50 KG	5,254.8	-	-	-	-
SOYBEAN MEAL BULK	17,998.2	23,909.1	24,977.5	3,947.5	5,165.1
SOYBEANS, YELLOW BAG-50 KG	1,317.4	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, DARK NORTHERN SPRING BULK	8,472.6	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING BULK	3,869.0	-	-	-	-
WHEAT, HARD RED WINTER BULK	40,368.1	13,017.6	19,087.7	8,902.6	9,902.8
WHEAT, NORTHERN SPRING BULK	-	-	18,222.7	13,656.7	-
Grand Total	101,922.9	73,760.6	94,507.1	69,278.1	32,968.6

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide information regarding cargoes carried on foreign-flag vessels pursuant to Determinations of Non-Availability of US-flag vessels, including dates, cargo details, and the facts underlying or justifying such determinations.

Response: USDA has not encountered a Determination of Non-Availability of U.S.-flag vessels, either for McGovern-Dole or Food for Progress.

USAID Response:

Origin Port, Discharge Port, Ocean Carrier, Commodity	10/1/1 5	12/1/1 5	1/1/16	2/1/16	3/1/16	4/1/16	5/1/16	Grand Total
COLOMBO PREPO	3,362							3,362
BERBERA	700							700
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY	700							700
OIL, VEGETABLE	700							700
MOMBASA	2,662							2,662
MAERSK	2,662							2,662
OIL, VEGETABLE	1,199							1,199
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT	1,463							1,463
Corpus Christi, TX					35,500			35,500
Djibouti					20,000			20,000
TRADEWINDS					20,000			20,000

Origin Port, Discharge Port, Ocean Carrier, Commodity	10/1/1 5	12/1/1 5	1/1/16	2/1/16	3/1/16	4/1/16	5/1/16	Grand Total
CMA CGM						640		640
OIL, VEGETABLE						220		220
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT						420		420
NAZARETH						1,520		1,520
CMA CGM						1,520		1,520
RICE						1,520		1,520
Galveston, TX		80,270						80,270
Djibouti		15,600						15,600
MLE LOGISTICS		15,600						15,600
SORGHUM		15,600						15,600
MOMBASA		45,570						45,570
UNIVERSAL NAVIGATION		45,570						45,570
SORGHUM		45,570						45,570
PORT SUDAN		19,100						19,100

Origin Port, Discharge Port, Ocean Carrier, Commodity	10/1/1 5	12/1/1 5	1/1/16	2/1/16	3/1/16	4/1/16	5/1/16	Grand Total
MLE LOGISTICS		19,100						19,100
SORGHUM		19,100						19,100
Houston, TX				80,000		5,000		85,000
Djibouti				50,000				50,000
CLIPPER BULK FAVEO				50,000				50,000
HRW				50,000				50,000
DJIBOUTI- PREP						5,000		5,000
TRADEWINDS						5,000		5,000
SORGHUM						5,000		5,000
DURBAN-PREP				30,000				30,000
RELIANCE BULK CARRIER				30,000				30,000
SORGHUM				30,000				30,000
HOUSTON, TX (JACINTO) NT O PREPO	743		3,418					4,161
ADEN			138					138

Origin Port, Discharge Port, Ocean Carrier, Commodity	10/1/1 5	12/1/1 5	1/1/16	2/1/16	3/1/16	4/1/16	5/1/16	Grand Total
CMA CGM			138					138
RUTF			138					138
DAR			3,120					3,120
CMA CGM			2,810					2,810
CORNMEAL			1,940					1,940
OIL, VEGETABLE			80					80
PEAS, YELLOW, SPLIT			790					790
MEDITERRANE AN SHIPPING COMPANY			310					310
CORN-SOY BLEND PLUS			170					170
OIL, VEGETABLE			140					140
HODEIDAH VIA DJIBOUTI			90					90
MEDITERRANE AN SHIPPING COMPANY			90					90
RUTF			90					90
MOGADISHU	743							743

Origin Port, Discharge Port, Ocean Carrier, Commodity	10/1/1 5	12/1/1 5	1/1/16	2/1/16	3/1/16	4/1/16	5/1/16	Grand Total
RUSF							100	100
RPRO				100	10			110
ABIDJAN					10			10
CMA CGM					10			10
SC+					10			10
DAR				100				100
CMA CGM				100				100
RUSF				100				100
RSTM							277	277
Djibouti							277	277
CMA CGM							277	277
RUSF							277	277
Grand Total	4,105	80,270	3,418	80,100	35,510	7,410	1,990	212,803

Food for Peace Title II USAID

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing a breakdown of the "Safebox" for fiscal years 2012 through 2016 including the source of funds (monetization, 202(e), non-monetized costs, associated costs, and the Community Development fund), the legislative authority, the amount spent on each and the percentage of each.

USAID Response:

USAID's Office of Food for Peace provides in-kind contributions and associated costs to Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) partners for development food assistance programming; these contributions are sometimes collectively referred to as the "safebox." The table below details the value of in-kind contributions (commodity and freight costs) for direct distribution, the value of in-kind contributions (commodity and freight costs) for monetization, funds used for the Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling (ITSH) of commodities, funds provided under Section 202(e), and Community Development Funds for 2012 through 2015. Please note that Community Development Funds (CDF) are Development Assistance funds authorized pursuant to section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Final figures for 2016 are not yet final and funding for development programs is generally obligated at the end of the fiscal year.

Breakdown of Development Food Assistance Programs by Expenditure in Dollars, FY 2012-2016

Fiscal Year	Commodity & Freight - Direct Distribution	Commodity & Freight - Monetization	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Community Development Funds (CDF)	Total
2012	\$169,022,300	\$128,158,700	\$55,706,000	\$74,496,000	\$35,000,000	\$462,383,000
2013	\$122,460,700	\$41,582,500	\$44,307,300	\$91,479,000	\$58,664,000	\$358,493,500
2014	\$88,957,800	\$23,714,300	\$34,355,700	\$114,556,400	\$80,000,000	\$341,584,200
2015	\$101,953,400	\$15,649,500	\$59,519,600	\$95,185,500	\$78,430,000	\$350,738,000
2016*	\$16,614,300	\$0	\$4,016,100	\$20,952,100	\$80,000,000	\$121,582,500

* 2016 figures are to date as of June 2016

++ This column answers QFR 35

Breakdown of Development Food Assistance Programs by Expenditure in Percentages, FY 2012-2016

Fiscal Year	Commodity & Freight - Direct Distribution	Commodity & Freight - Monetization	ITSH	Section 202(e)	Community Development Funds (CDF)	Total
2012	37%	28%	12%	16%	8%	100%
2013	34%	12%	12%	26%	16%	100%
2014	26%	7%	10%	34%	23%	100%
2015	29%	4%	17%	27%	22%	100%
2016*	14%	0%	3%	17%	66%	100%

* 2016 figures are to date as of June 2016

++ These figures are based on the cost of commodities used for monetization. USAID calculates its minimum required monetization level of 15 percent based on metric tonnage.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the breakdown of spending of "202(e) funds" by voucher, cash, Local and Regional Purchase of commodities, and actual overhead or administrative costs incurred by PVOs for fiscal year 2015. How much and what percentage was spent on

emergency and how much on non-emergency?

USAID Response:

Fiscal Year	Food Voucher	Cash Transfer	Local and Regional Procurement	Complementary Programming	Administrative Costs	Total 202e	Percentage of Total 202e
Emergency	\$7,045,713	\$23,272,724	\$23,071,486	\$9,654,200	\$98,393,577	\$161,437,700	60%
Non-Emergency	\$	\$5,452,352	\$	\$59,782,227	\$44,321,803	\$109,556,382	40%
Total	\$7,045,713	\$28,725,076	\$23,071,486	\$69,436,427	\$142,715,380	\$270,994,082	

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a breakdown by country and PVO of the emergency "202 (e) funds" that are not used for direct PVO overhead for fiscal year 2015.

Country	Awardee	Modality	Section 202e
Burkina Faso	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 500,000
Burundi	U.N. World Food Program	Cash/Vouchers	\$ 5,602,546
Burundi	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 1,000,000
Central African Republic	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 5,000,000
Central African Republic	U.N. World Food Program	Regional procurement	\$ 1,500,000
Colombia	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement /Cash/Vouchers	\$ 3,960,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 11,000,000
Ebola Regional	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 9,846,400
Ethiopia	U.N. World Food Program	Biometrics	\$ 2,000,000
Kenya	U.N. World Food Program	Evaluation	\$ 200,000
Liberia	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 3,000,000
Malawi	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 2,000,000
Malawi	U.N. World Food Program	Twinning	\$ 1,000,000
Niger	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 2,100,000
Pakistan	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 15,000,000
Somalia	Save the Children- Technical and Operational Performance Support Program	Baseline for resilience programs	\$ 531,200
Tanzania	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 2,587,244
Uganda	U.N. World Food Program	Local and regional procurement	\$ 5,752,600
Zimbabwe	U.N. World Food Program	Cash transfers	\$ 882,000
TOTAL			\$ 73,461,990

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a breakdown by country and PVO of the non-emergency "202(e) funds" that are not used for direct PVO overhead for fiscal year 2015.

Country	Awardee	Modality	Section 202e
Burkina Faso	ACDI/VOCA	Tufts research	\$ 2,310,566
Ethiopia	Relief Society of Tigray	Cash transfers	\$ 1,858,249
Liberia	ACDI/VOCA	Program extension	\$ 4,900,000
Malawi	Catholic Relief Services	Local and regional procurement	\$ 377,515
Mali	CARE	TBD	\$ 9,000,000
Sierra Leone	ACDI/VOCA	Program extension	\$ 4,900,000
Zimbabwe	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture	Local and regional procurement	\$ 708,000
Total			\$ 24,054,330

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five-year funding table for 202(e) funds that were used for each Fiscal Year in the Safebox.

USAID Response:

Breakdown of Development Food Assistance Programs by Expenditure in Dollars, FY 2012-2016

Fiscal Year	Commodity & Freight - Direct Distribution	Commodity & Freight - Monetization	TTSB	Section 202e	Community Development Funds (CDF)	Total
2012	\$169,022,300	\$128,158,700	\$55,706,000	\$74,496,000	\$35,000,000	\$462,383,000
2013	\$122,460,700	\$41,582,500	\$44,307,300	\$91,479,000	\$58,664,000	\$358,493,500
2014	\$88,957,800	\$23,714,300	\$34,355,700	\$114,556,400	\$80,000,000	\$341,584,200
2015	\$101,953,400	\$15,649,500	\$59,519,600	\$95,185,500	\$78,430,000	\$350,738,000
2016*	\$16,614,300	\$0	\$4,016,100	\$20,952,100	\$80,000,000	\$121,582,500

* 2016 figures are to date as of June 2016

++ This column answers QFR 35

Breakdown of Development Food Assistance Programs by Expenditure in Percentages, FY 2012-2016

Fiscal Year	Commodity & Freight - Direct Distribution	Commodity & Freight - Monetization ++	TTSB	Section 202e	Community Development Funds (CDF)	Total
2012	37%	28%	12%	16%	8%	100%
2013	34%	12%	12%	26%	16%	100%
2014	26%	7%	10%	34%	23%	100%
2015	29%	4%	17%	27%	22%	100%
2016*	14%	0%	3%	17%	66%	100%

* 2016 figures are to date as of June 2016

++ These figures are based on the cost of commodities used for monetization. USAID calculates its minimum required monetization level of 15 percent based on metric tonnage.

Community Development Fund (CDF) USAID

A recent legal opinion (B-327212) was issued by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) regarding the Safebox or minimum level for non-emergency assistance under the Food for Peace Act set forth under 7 U.S.C. 1736f(e).

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the contradiction between information provided to the Committee in the FY 2015 Questions for the Record in which USAID responded-

"However, due to the high value USAID and FFP place on the Title II non-emergency/development programs, the Administration has allowed USAID/FFP to use Community Development Funds (CDF) from the Bureau for Food Security to partially fund these programs and make sure that the earmark for non-emergency programming is met."

And, the GAO statement and determination that in fiscal year 2014-

"USAID obligated only \$261.6 million of the appropriation for nonemergency food assistance."

Clearly, USAID was not meeting the legal requirement of \$350 million for non-emergency assistance, as it told the Committee.

USAID Response:

As explained in an answer to a Question for the Record (QFR) last year and affirmed in the recent GAO opinion, in FY 2014 USAID relied upon the notwithstanding authority in section 202 (a) of the Food for Peace Act to provide nonemergency assistance at a level below that which would otherwise have been required, to respond to urgent and unprecedented emergency food needs globally. This meant that, in FY 2014, USAID provided \$255 million in Title II for nonemergency food assistance. At the time of USAID's response to GAO in September 2015, as referenced above, USAID provided an estimate of \$261.6 million for FY 2014 but did not yet have all costs in from that Fiscal Year.

USAID highly values its Title II development (nonemergency) programs, which serve a key role in USAID's efforts to build the resilience of vulnerable communities experiencing chronic food insecurity, poverty and recurrent shocks. USAID, relying on its independent authority in section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, provided Development Assistance (DA) funds to support activities that advanced these same development objectives. USAID refers to these DA funds as Community Development Funds (CDF). Utilizing CDF in this manner represents a mutually beneficial collaboration with USAID's Bureau for Food Security (BFS) through the Feed the Future initiative (FTF). The FFP-BFS partnership has resulted in the expansion of the Feed the Future program focus beyond high producing agricultural areas and new FTF awards (beyond CDF funding) for communities facing chronic poverty and recurrent crisis. The use of CDF has been a "win-win" situation for food insecure populations facing chronic and acute food emergencies.

We acknowledge that the answer provided in the FY2015 QFR suggested that the earmark would be fully met by relying on CDF in addition to Title II funds. Even though the section 202(a) notwithstanding authority eliminated the legal requirement to meet the nonemergency earmark USAID did program over \$335 million from both Title II and CDF accounts in order to meet the spirit

behind the earmark. Ultimately, in FY 2014, final spending for development programs across the two accounts fell short of \$350 million due to: 1) unforeseen commodity and freight cost savings in Ethiopia, and 2) a shift in the South Sudan Title II development project to an emergency response given renewed conflict in the country.

Mr. Aderholt: Please explain why USAID appears to have misled the Congress on this issue.

USAID Response:

USAID did not attempt to mislead Congress on this issue. We acknowledge that the answer provided in the FY2015 QFR suggested that the Title II nonemergency earmark would be fully met by relying on CDF in addition to Title II funds. The intent of the original response was to communicate that USAID aimed to meet the spirit behind the nonemergency earmark with a combination of Title II and CDF funding, even though the section 202(a) notwithstanding authority eliminated the legal requirement to do so. As noted previously, USAID provided over \$335 million from both Title II and Development Assistance (CDF) accounts through our existing authorities.

Starting in FY2013, USAID has requested authority from Congress to count CDF towards the Title II nonemergency earmark. Absent receiving this authority, USAID has met the earmark with Title II funds. However, in FY2014 due to both unforeseen emergency needs as well as cost savings in two of our programs, our funding for development food assistance programs was lower than originally planned. At the time the Question for the Record was provided for FY2015, USAID did not have the final budget figures in for FY2014 and so was not aware that the total would come in less than \$350 million due to the aforementioned issues in Ethiopia and South Sudan.

27. Please provide the written responses for the record referred to in Footnote 1 of the legal decision by GAO, specifically the USAID Letter and the USAID Email.

In the 2008 Farm Bill, Section 3021 provided specific authority for the minimum level for non-emergency food aid assistance to be waived. The 2014 Farm Bill removed this authority. This was a clear indication of Congressional Intent to provide for a fixed level of non-emergency assistance.

Mr. Aderholt: Please explain why USAID has ignored this intent and not met the level of \$350 million.

USAID Response: USAID is committed to funding our development food assistance programs as they represent critical tools in our efforts to combat global hunger and malnutrition around the world. USAID has made every effort to meet Congressional intent and remains appreciative of the generosity and support of the American taxpayers and Congress in enabling us to fulfill our mandate.

In FY 2014, as previously noted and affirmed by the GAO, USAID relied upon the notwithstanding authority in section 202 (a) of the Food for Peace Act to provide nonemergency assistance at a level below that which would otherwise have been required, to respond to urgent and unprecedented emergency food needs globally. Even though the section 202(a) notwithstanding authority eliminated the legal requirement to meet the nonemergency Title II earmark,

USAID recognized the intent of Congress to provide a fixed level of nonemergency assistance and sought to meet that objective by providing CDF through our independent authority in section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Taking this approach allowed USAID to address unprecedented emergency needs and meet the spirit behind the Title II nonemergency earmark.

Utilizing CDF in this manner represents a mutually beneficial collaboration with USAID's Bureau for Food Security (BFS), which has resulted in deeper Agency focus on providing assistance to the vulnerable communities that FFP prioritizes. We believe use of CDF has been a "win-win" situation for food insecure populations facing chronic and acute food emergencies.

World crises stretched the capacities and resources of the global humanitarian community in FY 2014. The United Nations (UN) declared five Level 3 emergencies - the UN's highest designation - in FY 2014, representing an unprecedented level of need and human suffering around the world. USAID had to make difficult funding decisions in order to prioritize life-saving humanitarian assistance, including a drawdown on the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) that year in order to avert famine in South Sudan. At a time when the scope and scale of displacement was the highest since World War II, USAID was compelled to use every tool at its disposal to ensure that millions of people were reached with emergency assistance.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the amount of funds appropriated under the Food for Peace Act that have been credited, used for, or otherwise expended towards the legal letter and spirit of the minimum level of non-emergency food assistance under 7 U.S.C. 1736f(e) of the Food for Peace Act for fiscal years 2011-2015.

Fiscal Year	Funding Level for Non-Emergency Food Assistance in Title II
2011	\$426,000,000
2012	\$427,000,000
2013	\$299,800,000
2014	\$255,000,000
2015	\$353,000,000

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the total amount of funds used for each Fiscal Year 2011-2016 of the CDF.

Fiscal Year	Funding Level for CDF
2011	\$12,000,000
2012	\$40,000,000
2013	\$58,664,000
2014	\$80,000,000
2015	\$80,000,000
2016	\$80,000,000 (planned)

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the amount of funds that were monetized under the Safebox for FY 2015 and FY 2016 to date.

USAID Response: In FY 2015, USAID monetized \$15,649,500 (75,090 MT) for the Bangladesh country program. USAID has not monetized in FY2016 to date but plans to again monetize for country programs in Bangladesh and will meet the monetization requirement outlined in the Agricultural Act of 2014.

Mr. Aderholt: Please define what a "monetization offset" is as provided for in the FY 2016 Questions for the Record pertaining to the level of non-emergency food assistance. What is the source of these funds? Are these funds provided in the form of commodities or alternative methods including LRP, cash, and vouchers?

USAID Response: "Monetization offset" refers to the direct funding of development (nonemergency) food assistance program activities as opposed to the shipping and selling of commodities overseas to generate proceeds to fund the development activities through monetization. In previous years, USAID has had to rely significantly on monetization - a process that costs U.S. taxpayers approximately 25 cents on every dollar - to fund the development activities that are part of our partners' Title II development programs. Following the reforms made in the Agricultural Act of 2014, USAID received additional resources and flexibility in section 202 (e) to directly fund development activities previously covered by monetization. Further, the complementary use of CDF, under the independent authority in section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, has allowed USAID to further support development program objectives with direct funding in several countries.

USAID provides commodities in development programs where an in-kind transfer is appropriate for the program objectives. In FY 2015, USAID provided over 378,000 MT of commodities to support development programs worldwide. However, development programs also include activities that promote income-generation, community development, health, nutrition and agricultural development in a given country. This can include activities such as trainings on maternal and child health nutrition, agricultural livelihood activities (including the provision of seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs) or asset-building programs to help build community infrastructure. As a result of reforms in the Agricultural Act of 2014, USAID also uses local and regional procurement and voucher programs to supporting in-kind Title II development program. The ability to directly fund development programs without having to monetize commodities allows our partners to more efficiently implement non-emergency development programs and saves millions of U.S. taxpayer dollars each year.

Foreign Market Development Program (FMDDP)

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table for each fiscal year 2012-2016 identifying each participant in the FMDDP program, the overseas location of each participant, the total U.S. government contribution and matching contribution, and a breakdown of the total contribution for categories including travel, housing, office expenses, etc. Please provide a total for each fiscal year U.S. government funding and matching contributions.

Response: Information for 2012-2016 is provided for the record. Breakouts by participant for FY 2016 contributions will not be available until February 2017.

[The information follows:]

Foreign Market Development Cooperator Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
Almond Board of California	China, Peoples Republic of
Almond Board of California	Hong Kong
Almond Board of California	India
Almond Board of California	Russian Federation
Almond Board of California	Taiwan
American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC)	European Union
American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC)	Japan
American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC)	Mexico
American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC)	Southern Asia NEC
American Peanut Council	United Kingdom
American Soybean Association	China, Peoples Republic of
American Soybean Association	Japan
American Soybean Association	Korea, Republic of
American Soybean Association	Mexico
American Soybean Association	Netherlands
American Soybean Association	Singapore
American Soybean Association	Taiwan
APA-The Engineered Wood Association (APA)	Japan
APA-The Engineered Wood Association (APA)	Mexico
APA-The Engineered Wood Association (APA)	Taiwan

Foreign Market Development Cooperator Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
Cotton Council International	China, Peoples Republic of
Cotton Council International	Hong Kong
Cotton Council International	Korea, Republic of
Cotton Council International	United Kingdom
Cranberry Marketing Committee	Australia
Cranberry Marketing Committee	Germany
Cranberry Marketing Committee	Korea, Republic of
Cranberry Marketing Committee	Mexico
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Indonesia
National Renderers Association	Hong Kong
National Renderers Association	Mexico
Softwood Export Council (SEC)	Japan
Softwood Export Council (SEC)	Mexico
Southern Forest Products Association (SFPA)	China, Peoples Republic of
Southern Forest Products Association (SFPA)	European Union
Southern Forest Products Association (SFPA)	Japan
Southern Forest Products Association (SFPA)	Mexico
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Belgium-Luxembourg
U.S. Dairy Export Council	China, Peoples Republic of
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Hong Kong
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Japan
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Korea, Republic of
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Lebanon
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Mexico
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Vietnam
U.S. Grains Council	China, Peoples Republic of
U.S. Grains Council	Japan
U.S. Grains Council	Korea, Republic of
U.S. Grains Council	Malaysia
U.S. Grains Council	Mexico
U.S. Grains Council	Panama
U.S. Grains Council	Taiwan
U.S. Grains Council	Tunisia
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Belgium-Luxembourg

Foreign Market Development Cooperator Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Caribbean Basin
U.S. Meat Export Federation	China, Peoples Republic of
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Hong Kong
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Japan
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Korea, Republic of
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Lebanon
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Mexico
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Russian Federation
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Singapore
U.S. Meat Export Federation	South America, NEC
U.S. Wheat Associates	Chile
U.S. Wheat Associates	China, Peoples Republic of
U.S. Wheat Associates	Egypt
U.S. Wheat Associates	Hong Kong
U.S. Wheat Associates	Japan
U.S. Wheat Associates	Korea, Republic of
U.S. Wheat Associates	Mexico
U.S. Wheat Associates	Morocco
U.S. Wheat Associates	Netherlands
U.S. Wheat Associates	Nigeria
U.S. Wheat Associates	Philippines
U.S. Wheat Associates	Russian Federation
U.S. Wheat Associates	Singapore
U.S. Wheat Associates	South Africa, Republic of
U.S. Wheat Associates	Taiwan
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	France
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Hong Kong
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	India
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Japan
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Mexico
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Spain
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Thailand
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	China, Peoples Republic of
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Hong Kong
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Japan
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Korea, Republic of
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Lebanon
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Mexico
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Russian Federation

Foreign Market Development Cooperator Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Saudi Arabia
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Singapore
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	South Africa, Republic of
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Sweden
USA Rice Federation	Germany

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2012	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Cooperator Contribution
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SFPA	3,832,609	2,208,325
American Peanut Council	682,134	2,168,425
American Seed Trade Association	191,464	2,712,772
American Sheep Industry Association	166,347	142,084
American Soybean Association	6,890,951	25,583,727
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	193,412	122,728
Cotton Council International	5,031,909	7,283,666
Cranberry Marketing Committee	200,000	372,552
Leather Industries of America	168,494	463,983
Mohair Council of America	0	25,530
National Hay Association	74,943	223,208
National Renderers Association	893,679	638,903
National Sunflower Association	275,574	926,355
North American Millers Association	59,835	270,769
U.S. Dairy Export Council	599,288	1,362,411
U.S. Dry Bean Council	133,097	144,762
U.S. Grains Council	4,300,252	7,454,289
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	119,990	833,762
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.	700,832	1,597,168
U.S. Meat Export Federation	1,553,007	1,562,000
U.S. Wheat Associates	6,043,552	8,000,928
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	190,653	319,489
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	1,381,002	1,524,924
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	1,715,002	6,999,173
Total	35,398,027	72,941,933

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2013	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Cooperator Contribution
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SFPA	3,256,308	2,222,884
American Peanut Council	655,469	2,692,749
American Seed Trade Association	212,286	9,146,171
American Sheep Industry Association	153,216	415,424
American Soybean Association	6,438,971	23,766,060
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	278,326	205,366
Cotton Council International	3,874,203	6,577,689
Cranberry Marketing Committee	185,550	139,699
Leather Industries of America	200,261	595,574
Mohair Council of America	17,245	23,539
National Hay Association	20,996	73,690
National Renderers Association	797,553	716,868
National Sunflower Association	244,693	982,129
North American Millers Association	20,520	206,033
U.S. Dairy Export Council	404,066	1,202,265
U.S. Dry Bean Council	119,673	159,861
U.S. Grains Council	3,236,316	6,254,529
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	134,720	625,521
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.	564,625	1,665,031
U.S. Meat Export Federation	1,374,172	1,374,207
U.S. Wheat Associates	4,773,075	9,442,467
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	152,614	397,977
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	1,335,539	1,451,501
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	1,590,905	7,218,092
Total	30,041,303	77,555,327

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2014	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Cooperator Contribution
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SFPA	3,360,537	2,225,732
American Peanut Council	651,059	2,419,465
American Seed Trade Association	241,049	6,588,978
American Sheep Industry Association	135,930	447,556
American Soybean Association	5,979,049	29,345,063
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	275,000	338,950
Cotton Council International	4,439,618	6,631,353
Cranberry Marketing Committee	115,069	86,473
Leather Industries of America	217,309	587,158
Mohair Council of America	17,773	23,129
National Renderers Association	799,790	792,506
National Sunflower Association	235,552	1,028,728
North American Millers Association	36,272	259,231
U.S. Dairy Export Council	705,447	1,248,176
U.S. Dry Bean Council	108,545	770,832
U.S. Grains Council	3,375,556	7,037,673
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	131,946	703,558
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.	630,457	1,999,191
U.S. Meat Export Federation	1,324,793	1,333,000
U.S. Wheat Associates	5,126,746	8,743,493
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	165,925	369,484
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	1,265,104	1,710,552
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	1,637,986	7,175,702
Total	30,976,512	81,865,983

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2015	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Cooperator Contribution
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SPPA	\$3,447,510	\$1,909,105
American Peanut Council	\$458,309	\$2,815,929
American Seed Trade Association	\$246,304	\$10,444,694
American Sheep Industry Association	\$148,193	\$552,009
American Soybean Association	\$7,251,691	\$22,074,185
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	\$275,000	\$221,213
Cotton Council International	\$4,105,097	\$6,880,666
Leather Industries of America	\$228,882	\$1,006,928
Mohair Council of America	\$17,996	\$22,382
National Renderers Association	\$284,960	\$820,576
National Sunflower Association	\$244,481	\$869,109
North American Millers Association	\$24,537	\$191,186
U.S. Dairy Export Council	\$400,000	\$1,981,605
U.S. Dry Bean Council	\$118,816	\$373,463
U.S. Grains Council	\$3,389,451	\$8,736,451
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	\$132,075	\$679,112
U.S. Meat Export Federation	\$1,370,126	\$1,280,000
U.S. Wheat Associates	\$4,329,095	\$8,093,391
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	\$162,503	\$248,430
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	\$1,299,338	\$1,933,180
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	\$2,016,286	\$6,634,900
Grand Total	\$29,950,650	\$77,768,513

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2016	Budget Ceiling ^{1/}	Promised Contributions
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SPPA	\$3,376,659	\$1,631,148
American Peanut Council	\$653,370	\$642,213
American Seed Trade Association	\$274,639	\$3,021,936
American Sheep Industry Association	\$152,031	\$345,000
American Soybean Association	\$7,418,884	\$11,527,052
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	\$275,000	\$137,500
Cotton Council International	\$4,753,033	\$5,402,229
Cranberry Marketing Committee	\$182,665	\$86,302
Leather Industries of America	\$299,019	\$664,597
Mohair Council of America	\$34,824	\$22,331
National Renderers Association	\$792,937	\$547,037
National Sunflower Association	\$253,502	\$35,478,600
North American Millers Association	\$64,459	\$55,046
U.S. Dairy Export Council	\$734,963	\$384,161
U.S. Dry Bean Council	\$119,262	\$106,002
U.S. Grains Council	\$3,937,710	\$4,529,469
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	\$155,251	\$484,042
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.	\$630,244	\$936,492
U.S. Meat Export Federation	\$1,460,975	\$1,288,209
U.S. Wheat Associates	\$4,729,779	\$5,368,452
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	\$187,734	\$82,799
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	\$1,300,505	\$1,230,159
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	\$1,876,795	\$4,073,400
Total	\$33,664,240	\$78,044,173
^{1/} Expenditure year is ongoing. Budget number assumes 100% expenditures.		

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Contributions by Cost Category											
FY 2012	Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
	American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SPPA	1,019,732			258,386	353,816		190,210	158,323	227,859	2,208,325
	American Peanut Council	239,072	370,041	89,313	175,953	493,411	1,846		399,649	399,140	2,168,425
	American Seed Trade Association	2,312,571		17,228	288,588	3,761				90,624	2,712,777
	American Sheep Industry Association	3,177			110,462			28,445			142,084
	American Soybean Association	3,464,319		6,600,430	2,671,652	1,215,538	941,112		586,264	10,104,412	25,583,727
	Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California			117,800	4,928						122,728
	Cotton Council International	4,635,464			363,760	2,035,794	70,710		79,226	98,712	7,283,666
	Cranberry Marketing Committee			337,348	8,207			21,433		5,564	372,552
	Leather Industries of America	64,681			183,715	19,743		195,844			463,983
	Mohair Council of America	9,706		2,773	352	5,183				7,516	25,530
	National Hay Association									223,208	223,208
	National Renderers Association	335,199				113,192	29,183			161,329	638,903
	National Sunflower Association	36,865		58,135	6,298	25,573	454		784,767	14,263	926,355
	North American Millers Association	173,221			51,106	41,015	5,427				270,769
	U.S. Dairy Export Council	626,582			45,803	190,939		3,306	495,782		1,362,411
	U.S. Dry Bean Council	13,639	40,531	7,351	24,357	5,655			53,229		144,762
	U.S. Grains Council	3,218,344			1,741,950	1,469,625	25,512		998,857		7,454,289
	U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	167,453		209,887	310,751	2,451		143,221		833,762	
	U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.			232,867	878,283		1,597	228,076	84,490	171,855	1,597,168
	U.S. Meat Export Federation	1,407,635		3,717	13,338	137,310					1,562,000
	U.S. Wheat Associates	2,539,414			355,189	862,305	36,419		3,389,297	818,304	8,000,928
	USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	143,375			15,575	18,618			141,921		319,489
	USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	364,693				392,991			94,145	673,095	1,524,924
	USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	4,252,662		11,286	43,198	16,867	3,954			2,671,206	6,999,173
Total		25,027,804	410,572	7,688,135	7,551,849	7,403,787	1,116,215	810,535	7,265,949	15,667,088	72,941,933

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Contributions by Cost Category											
FY 2013	Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
	American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SPPA	901,072			517,150	259,326		162,573	178,766	203,995	2,222,884
	American Peanut Council	255,377	416,794	5,929	254,987	490,358	849		772,307	496,148	2,692,749
	American Seed Trade Association	443,306		62,411	80,562	120,391	8,348,147			91,355	9,146,171
	American Sheep Industry Association	108,178		5,711	48,225	107,270	93,976	27,464	24,600		415,424
	American Soybean Association	3,295,620		6,698,260	4,136,788	144,786	529,472		361,795	8,599,337	23,766,060
	Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California			205,366							205,366
	Cotton Council International	4,421,690			182,432	1,804,327	86,312		82,928		6,577,689
	Cranberry Marketing Committee			139,577				393,770		122	139,699
	Leather Industries of America	64,417			110,027	27,360					595,574
	Mohair Council of America	13,713		3,887	1,489	4,450					23,539
	National Hay Association										
	National Renderers Association	369,789			6,286	99,378				73,690	73,690
	National Sunflower Association	31,369		43,423	7,251	28,200	661			241,415	716,868
	North American Millers Association	145,272				50,950	9,811			10,546	982,129
	U.S. Dairy Export Council	678,161			46,308	223,056			254,740		206,033
	U.S. Dry Bean Council	18,090	53,757	9,923	5,741	7,501			64,850		1,202,265
	U.S. Grains Council	2,798,053			933,122	1,041,308	23,665		1,458,381		6,254,529
	U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association			154,716	335,649			123,185		11,972	625,521
	U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.			197,306	887,462		8,825	270,734	223,947	76,758	1,665,031
	U.S. Meat Export Federation				617	57,627					1,374,207
	U.S. Wheat Associates	1,315,962			465,883	1,112,147	62,788		4,022,488	1,012,097	9,442,467
	USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	2,767,065			35,415	47,067			173,413		397,977
	USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	142,082									
	USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	374,258				243,246			141,913	692,084	1,451,501
	USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	4,386,010		68,333	94,388	13,221	4,769			2,651,370	7,218,092
	Total	22,529,485	470,551	7,594,842	8,149,783	5,881,970	9,169,275	977,726	8,620,806	14,160,888	77,555,327

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Contributions by Cost Category											
FY 2014	Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
	American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SPPA	926,280			471,811	230,739		165,922	211,645	219,336	2,225,732
	American Peanut Council	201,222	358,769	9,872	365,730	494,512	44,382		489,913	455,065	2,419,465
	American Seed Trade Association	505,491		179,811	78,147	483,081	5,250,166			92,282	6,588,978
	American Sheep Industry Association	166,726	240	4,739	26,037	112,479	107,571	3,372	25,777	615	447,556
	American Soybean Association	2,398,490		3,390,588	3,238,123	68,967	237,102		423,457	19,588,337	29,345,063
	Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California			338,950							338,950
	Cotton Council International	4,291,438			387,028	1,742,411	37,342		173,134		6,631,353
	Cranberry Marketing Committee			40,000						46,473	86,473
	Leather Industries of America	88,479			209,467	36,372		252,840			587,158
	Mohair Council of America	11,921		2,565	4,624	4,019					23,129
	National Renderers Association	439,088			61,930	98,309				193,179	792,506
	National Sunflower Association	32,265		33,498	4,881	29,378	600		912,132	15,975	1,028,728
	North American Millers Association	198,857			3,497	50,950	5,927				259,231
	U.S. Dairy Export Council	670,580			83,511	177,517		11,467	305,100		1,248,176
	U.S. Dry Bean Council	12,038	344,539	9,836	74,361	6,929			323,129		770,832
	U.S. Grains Council	2,314,600			1,503,965	1,162,922	22,421		2,033,765		7,037,673
	U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association			186,879	373,058			143,620			703,558
	U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.			311,074	862,251		2,599	446,619	310,674	65,974	1,999,191
	U.S. Meat Export Federation	1,271,181			1,880	59,939					1,333,000
	U.S. Wheat Associates	2,562,670			453,493	900,256	46,617		3,981,210	799,247	8,743,493
	USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	157,060			35,126	43,412			133,886		369,484
	USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	386,376				348,007			147,045	829,124	1,710,552
	USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	6,068,928		67,697	53,583	12,845	3,862			968,787	7,175,702
Total		22,703,689	703,548	4,575,509	8,292,504	6,063,044	5,758,588	1,023,840	9,470,867	23,274,393	81,865,983

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Contributions by Cost Category											
FY 2015	Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
	American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SEPA	\$622,784			\$427,352	\$250,525		\$69,108	\$237,355	\$301,980	\$1,909,105
	American Peanut Council	\$295,959	\$387,312	\$9,719	\$257,341	\$439,473	\$14,167		\$950,845	\$461,113	\$2,815,929
	American Seed Trade Association	\$669,084		\$38,248	\$26,451	\$98,428	\$9,563,293			\$49,191	\$10,444,694
	American Sheep Industry Association	\$215,965		\$8,852	\$31,289	\$141,171	\$121,487	\$2,198	\$30,812	\$235	\$552,009
	American Soybean Association	\$2,943,911		\$4,206,757	\$4,010,719	\$78,250			\$426,669	\$10,407,880	\$22,074,185
	Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California			\$221,213							\$221,213
	Cotton Council International	\$4,544,221			\$347,592	\$1,855,415	\$42,209		\$91,229		\$6,880,666
	Leather Industries of America	\$83,423			\$311,132	\$22,107		\$590,266			\$1,006,928
	Mohair Council of America	\$14,638		\$2,419	\$1,489	\$3,837					\$22,382
	National Renderers Association	\$439,088			\$22,135	\$98,309				\$261,044	\$820,576
	National Sunflower Association	\$32,804		\$46,786	\$5,695	\$28,779	\$453		\$734,585	\$20,006	\$869,109
	North American Millers Association	\$140,744				\$47,282	\$3,160				\$191,186
	U.S. Dairy Export Council	\$919,416			\$296,900	\$375,722		\$19,516	\$370,051		\$1,981,605
	U.S. Dry Bean Council	\$26,455	\$1,594	\$21,195	\$48,295	\$14,721			\$227,965	\$33,238	\$373,463
	U.S. Grains Council	\$2,696,936			\$1,857,082	\$1,188,337	\$9,145		\$2,984,952		\$8,736,451
	U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association			\$192,842	\$354,760			\$131,510			\$679,112
	U.S. Meat Export Federation	\$1,204,378			\$5,262	\$70,360					\$1,280,000
	U.S. Wheat Associates	\$2,642,522			\$387,150	\$971,128	\$37,547		\$3,320,439	\$734,605	\$8,093,391
	USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	\$162,184			\$34,116	\$21,119			\$31,011		\$248,430
	USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	\$407,346				\$412,953			\$133,887	\$978,994	\$1,933,180
	USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	\$5,381,950		\$61,800	\$44,015	\$16,666	\$428			\$1,130,042	\$6,634,900
Grand Total		\$23,443,805	\$388,906	\$4,809,832	\$8,468,774	\$6,134,583	\$9,791,888	\$812,598	\$9,539,800	\$14,378,327	\$77,768,513

FY 2016 Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program Contributions by Cost Category Not Available

Foreign Market Development Total U.S. Government Funding and Matching Contribution		
FY	Government Funding (Authorization)	Cooperator Contribution
2012	\$34,500,000	\$72,941,933
2013	\$34,500,000 ^{2/}	\$77,555,327
2014	\$34,500,000 ^{2/}	\$81,865,983
2015	\$34,500,000 ^{2/}	\$77,768,513
2016	\$34,500,000 ^{2/}	\$78,044,173 ^{1/}

^{1/}*Contributions promised by the cooperator*

^{2/}*Federal funding levels were reduced by sequestration*

Market Access Program (MAP)

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table for each fiscal year 2012-2016 identifying each participant in the MAP program, the overseas location of each participant, the total U.S. government contribution and matching contribution, and a breakdown of the total contribution for categories including travel, housing, office expenses, etc. Please provide a total for each fiscal year U.S. government funding and matching contributions.

Response: Information for 2012-2016 is provided for the record. Breakouts by participant for FY 2015 contributions will not be available until August 2016. Breakouts by participant for FY 2016 contributions will not be available until August 2017.

[The information follows:]

Market Access Program Participant Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI)	Brazil
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI)	China, Peoples Republic of
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI)	France
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI)	Japan
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI)	Spain
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI)	United Kingdom
Almond Board of California	China, Peoples Republic of
Almond Board of California	Hong Kong
Almond Board of California	India
Almond Board of California	Russian Federation
Almond Board of California	Taiwan
Almond Board of California	United Kingdom
American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC)	European Union
American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC)	Japan
American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC)	Mexico
American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC)	Southern Asia NEC
American Peanut Council	United Kingdom
American Soybean Association	China, Peoples Republic of

Market Access Program Participant Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
American Soybean Association	Japan
American Soybean Association	Korea, Republic of
American Soybean Association	Mexico
American Soybean Association	Netherlands
American Soybean Association	Singapore
American Soybean Association	Taiwan
APA-The Engineered Wood Association (APA)	Japan
APA-The Engineered Wood Association (APA)	Mexico
APA-The Engineered Wood Association (APA)	Taiwan
Blue Diamond Growers	Hong Kong
Blue Diamond Growers	India
Blue Diamond Growers	Japan
Blue Diamond Growers	Taiwan
Blue Diamond Growers	Thailand
California Ag Export Council	Hong Kong
California Ag Export Council	Japan
California Ag Export Council	Mexico
California Cherry Advisory Board	United Kingdom
California Cling Peach Advisory Board	Canada
California Cling Peach Advisory Board	Mexico
California Dried Prune Board	China, Peoples Republic of
California Dried Prune Board	India
California Dried Prune Board	Japan
California Dried Prune Board	Lebanon
California Dried Prune Board	Mexico
California Dried Prune Board	United Kingdom
California Pear Advisory Board	Canada
California Table Grape Commission	Brazil
California Table Grape Commission	China, Peoples Republic of
California Table Grape Commission	Colombia
California Table Grape Commission	Hong Kong
California Table Grape Commission	Indonesia
California Table Grape Commission	Japan
California Table Grape Commission	Korea, Republic of
California Table Grape Commission	Malaysia
California Table Grape Commission	Mexico

Market Access Program Participant Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
California Table Grape Commission	New Zealand
California Table Grape Commission	Philippines
California Table Grape Commission	Singapore
California Table Grape Commission	Taiwan
California Table Grape Commission	United Kingdom
California Table Grape Commission	Venezuela
California Table Grape Commission	Vietnam
California Tomato Commission	Canada
California Tomato Commission	Hong Kong
California Tomato Commission	Japan
California Tomato Commission	Mexico
California Walnut Commission	China, Peoples Republic of
California Walnut Commission	Germany
California Walnut Commission	Japan
California Walnut Commission	Korea, Republic of
California Walnut Commission	Spain
Cal-Pure	Australia
Cal-Pure	Belgium-Luxembourg
Cal-Pure	Brazil
Cal-Pure	China, Peoples Republic of
Cal-Pure	France
Cal-Pure	Germany, Federal Republic of
Cal-Pure	Hong Kong
Cal-Pure	India
Cal-Pure	Korea, Republic of
Cal-Pure	Mexico
Cal-Pure	Netherlands
Cal-Pure	United Arab Emirates
Cal-Pure	United Kingdom
Cherry Marketing Institute	Germany
Cherry Marketing Institute	Germany, Federal Republic of
Cherry Marketing Institute	United Kingdom
Cotton Council International	China, Peoples Republic of
Cotton Council International	Hong Kong
Cotton Council International	Korea, Republic of
Cotton Council International	United Kingdom
Cranberry Marketing Committee	Australia
Cranberry Marketing Committee	Germany
Cranberry Marketing Committee	Korea, Republic of

Market Access Program Participant Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
Cranberry Marketing Committee	Mexico
Florida Department of Citrus	Belgium-Luxembourg
Florida Department of Citrus	Canada
Florida Department of Citrus	France
Florida Department of Citrus	Japan
Florida Department of Citrus	Netherlands Antilles
Florida Department of Citrus	Sweden
Florida Department of Citrus	United Kingdom
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	China, Peoples Republic of
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	Japan
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	Taiwan
National Grape Co-operative Association/Welch's	China, Peoples Republic of
National Grape Co-operative Association/Welch's	Hong Kong
National Grape Co-operative Association/Welch's	Indonesia
National Grape Co-operative Association/Welch's	Japan
National Grape Co-operative Association/Welch's	Korea, Republic of
National Grape Co-operative Association/Welch's	Singapore
National Grape Co-operative Association/Welch's	Taiwan
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	China, Peoples Republic of
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Costa Rica
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Hong Kong
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Indonesia
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Japan
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Korea, Democratic People's Re
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Mexico

Market Access Program Participant Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Philippines
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Singapore
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Taiwan
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Thailand
National Potato Promotion Board/United States Potato Board	Vietnam
National Renderers Association	Hong Kong
National Renderers Association	Mexico
New York Wine and Grape Foundation	Canada
Northwest Wine Coalition	Canada
Northwest Wine Coalition	United Kingdom
Pear Bureau Northwest	Hong Kong
Pear Bureau Northwest	Indonesia
Pear Bureau Northwest	Mexico
Pear Bureau Northwest	Russian Federation
Pear Bureau Northwest	Saudi Arabia
Pear Bureau Northwest	Singapore
Pear Bureau Northwest	Taiwan
Pet Food Institute	Japan
Pet Food Institute	Mexico
Pet Food Institute	Russian Federation
Raisin Administrative Committee	Hong Kong
Raisin Administrative Committee	Hungary
Raisin Administrative Committee	Japan
Raisin Administrative Committee	Singapore
Raisin Administrative Committee	Spain
Raisin Administrative Committee	Taiwan
Raisin Administrative Committee	United Kingdom
Softwood Export Council (SEC)	Japan
Softwood Export Council (SEC)	Mexico
Southern Forest Products Association (SFPA)	China, Peoples Republic of
Southern Forest Products Association (SFPA)	European Union
Southern Forest Products Association (SFPA)	Japan

Market Access Program Participant Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
Southern Forest Products Association (SFPA)	Mexico
Texas Produce Export Association	Japan
The Catfish Institute (TCI)	Canada
U.S. Apple Export Council	Brazil
U.S. Apple Export Council	Canada
U.S. Apple Export Council	India
U.S. Apple Export Council	Mexico
U.S. Apple Export Council	Russian Federation
U.S. Apple Export Council	Southeast Asia
U.S. Apple Export Council	Taiwan
U.S. Apple Export Council	United Kingdom
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Belgium-Luxembourg
U.S. Dairy Export Council	China, Peoples Republic of
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Hong Kong
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Japan
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Korea, Republic of
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Lebanon
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Mexico
U.S. Dairy Export Council	Vietnam
U.S. Grains Council	China, Peoples Republic of
U.S. Grains Council	Japan
U.S. Grains Council	Korea, Republic of
U.S. Grains Council	Malaysia
U.S. Grains Council	Mexico
U.S. Grains Council	Panama
U.S. Grains Council	Taiwan
U.S. Grains Council	Tunisia
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Belgium-Luxembourg
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Caribbean Basin
U.S. Meat Export Federation	China, Peoples Republic of
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Hong Kong
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Japan
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Korea, Republic of
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Lebanon
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Mexico
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Russian Federation
U.S. Meat Export Federation	Singapore
U.S. Meat Export Federation	South America, NEC

Market Access Program Participant Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
U.S. Wheat Associates	Chile
U.S. Wheat Associates	China, Peoples Republic of
U.S. Wheat Associates	Egypt
U.S. Wheat Associates	Hong Kong
U.S. Wheat Associates	Japan
U.S. Wheat Associates	Korea, Republic of
U.S. Wheat Associates	Mexico
U.S. Wheat Associates	Morocco
U.S. Wheat Associates	Netherlands
U.S. Wheat Associates	Nigeria
U.S. Wheat Associates	Philippines
U.S. Wheat Associates	Russian Federation
U.S. Wheat Associates	Singapore
U.S. Wheat Associates	South Africa, Republic of
U.S. Wheat Associates	Taiwan
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	France
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Hong Kong
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	India
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Japan
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Mexico
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Spain
USA Dry Pea And Lentil Council	Thailand
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	China, Peoples Republic of
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Hong Kong
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Japan
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Korea, Republic of
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Lebanon
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Mexico
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Russian Federation
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Saudi Arabia
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Singapore
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	South Africa, Republic of
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council	Sweden
USA Rice Federation	Germany
Washington State Apple Commission	Bangladesh
Washington State Apple Commission	Cambodia
Washington State Apple Commission	Canada
Washington State Apple Commission	Colombia
Washington State Apple Commission	Costa Rica

Market Access Program Participant Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
Washington State Apple Commission	Dominican Republic
Washington State Apple Commission	Ecuador
Washington State Apple Commission	El Salvador
Washington State Apple Commission	Guatemala
Washington State Apple Commission	Honduras
Washington State Apple Commission	Hong Kong
Washington State Apple Commission	India
Washington State Apple Commission	Indonesia
Washington State Apple Commission	Laos
Washington State Apple Commission	Lebanon
Washington State Apple Commission	Malaysia
Washington State Apple Commission	Mexico
Washington State Apple Commission	Panama
Washington State Apple Commission	Peru
Washington State Apple Commission	Russian Federation
Washington State Apple Commission	Singapore
Washington State Apple Commission	Sri Lanka
Washington State Apple Commission	Taiwan
Washington State Apple Commission	Thailand
Washington State Apple Commission	Trinidad and Tobago
Washington State Apple Commission	United Kingdom
Washington State Apple Commission	Vietnam
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Australia
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Brazil
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Canada
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Hong Kong
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Japan
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Korea, Democratic People's Re
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Malaysia
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Mexico
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Russian Federation

Market Access Program Participant Overseas Locations	
Participant	Country Name
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Singapore
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Taiwan
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	Thailand
Washington State Fruit Commission (Northwest Cherry Growers)	United Kingdom
Wine Institute	Canada
Wine Institute	China, Peoples Republic of
Wine Institute	Denmark
Wine Institute	Germany
Wine Institute	Japan
Wine Institute	Korea, Republic of
Wine Institute	Mexico
Wine Institute	Netherlands
Wine Institute	Poland
Wine Institute	Russian Federation
Wine Institute	Singapore
Wine Institute	Sweden
Wine Institute	Taiwan
Wine Institute	United Kingdom

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2012	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Participant Contribution
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	4,147,964	11,222,817
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SFPA	10,223,395	5,273,637
American Peanut Council	2,379,357	5,872,664
American Pistachio Growers/Cal-Pure Pistachio Inc.	940,367	8,933,030
American Seed Trade Association	91,308	1,690,476
American Sheep Industry Association	456,811	83,670
American Soybean Association	2,219,830	7,663,768
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	4,325,278	26,550,958
Brewers Association, Inc.	408,441	760,620
California Agricultural Export Council	1,063,087	1,386,722
California Asparagus Commission	126,257	14,490
California Cherry Marketing Research BD	510,329	573,968
California Cling Peach Growers Advisory Board	596,912	144,334
California Pear Advisory Board	465,255	311,962
California Prune Board	3,074,362	11,686,386
California Table Grape Commission	3,587,576	4,076,350
California Walnut Commission	4,212,792	5,888,425
Cherry Marketing Institute	189,491	266,414
Cotton Council International	19,272,603	44,636,315
Cranberry Marketing Committee	1,427,286	1,882,628
Distilled Spirits Council	243,643	198,185
Florida Department of Citrus	4,739,062	11,151,401
Florida Tomato Committee	664,656	353,338
Food Export Association Midwest USA	10,650,114	31,892,263
Food Export USA NE	8,683,586	21,904,108
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	387,762	255,876
Hawaii Papaya Industry Association	181,735	88,244
Hop Growers of America	171,039	92,709
Intertribal Agriculture Council	780,786	416,820
Mohair Council of America	65,370	119,090
National Association of State Dept of Agri.	3,611,975	3,174,984
National Confectioners Association	1,269,434	9,655,700
National Hay Association	21,751	110,232
National Pecan Growers Council	241,218	271,202
National Potato Promotion Board	4,477,350	4,104,768
National Renderers Association	803,836	580,872

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2012	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Participant Contribution
National Sunflower Association	1,166,919	1,379,646
National Watermelon Promotion Board	270,015	224,501
New York Wine and Grape Foundation	394,331	201,335
North American Export Grain Association		676,426
Northwest Wine Promotion Coalition	898,949	1,433,791
Organic Trade Association	613,002	1,055,788
Pear Bureau Northwest	3,783,830	8,153,138
Pet Food Institute	1,429,137	429,920
Raisin Administrative Committee	2,955,692	3,730,977
Southern United States Trade Association	6,842,102	13,137,546
Sunkist Growers, Inc	2,896,888	2,896,888
Texas Produce Export Association	99,939	90,840
The Catfish Institute	142,559	
The Popcorn Board	314,758	160,147
U.S. Apple Export Council	649,820	
U.S. Dairy Export Council	4,329,879	10,460,443
U.S. Dry Bean Council	1,231,886	706,308
U.S. Grains Council	7,776,224	2,724,943
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	51,548	200,114
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.	1,154,903	2,870,961
U.S. Meat Export Federation	18,323,386	18,588,177
U.S. Wheat Associates	6,649,494	6,523,536
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	910,074	650,198
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	5,131,550	6,516,689
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	2,931,571	17,819,973
Washington Apple Commission	5,214,156	13,582,083
Washington State Fruit Commission	1,475,691	5,367,667
Welch Foods Inc.	862,551	2,691,161
Western United States Agricultural Trade Assoc.	9,295,905	46,083,553
Wine Institute	7,101,705	12,380,558
Total	191,610,481	404,026,735

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2013	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Participant Contribution
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	3,774,260	13,888,486
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SFPA	9,019,521	5,092,331
American Peanut Council	2,210,605	7,023,843
American Pistachio Growers/Cal-Pure Pistachio Inc.	1,201,914	8,985,106
American Seed Trade Association	140,205	6,464,415
American Sheep Industry Association	450,664	582,016
American Soybean Association	5,027,044	19,288,996
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	4,830,680	32,802,146
Brewers Association, Inc.	458,013	726,052
California Agricultural Export Council	914,745	1,183,253
California Asparagus Commission	32,981	11,952
California Cherry Marketing Research BD	344,091	449,719
California Cling Peach Growers Advisory Board	490,323	361,020
California Fresh Fruit Association	334,324	577,500
California Pear Advisory Board	527,621	366,557
California Prune Board	2,611,371	8,103,293
California Table Grape Commission	3,342,163	3,797,025
California Walnut Commission	3,935,223	7,467,572
Cherry Marketing Institute	249,863	336,638
Cotton Council International	17,109,374	49,489,190
Cranberry Marketing Committee	1,536,037	1,846,674
Distilled Spirits Council	275,239	183,102
Florida Department of Citrus	4,331,169	5,715,595
Florida Tomato Committee	247,360	263,514
Food Export Association Midwest USA	10,368,175	30,705,143
Food Export USA NE	8,983,236	21,652,199
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	404,291	279,651
Hop Growers of America	216,630	119,729
Intertribal Agriculture Council	678,259	311,121
Mohair Council of America	110,279	143,602
National Association of State Dept of Agri.	3,290,924	2,031,775
National Confectioners Association	1,254,910	10,869,223
National Hay Association	2,786	14,441
National Pecan Growers Council	527,653	533,011
National Potato Promotion Board	4,413,346	4,556,092
National Renderers Association	869,228	699,286
National Sunflower Association	1,096,829	1,379,022

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2013	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Participant Contribution
National Watermelon Promotion Board	283,300	266,537
New York Wine and Grape Foundation	378,358	199,620
North American Export Grain Association		548,987
Northwest Wine Promotion Coalition	921,862	1,468,329
Organic Trade Association	617,716	1,138,696
Pear Bureau Northwest	3,793,770	8,765,550
Pet Food Institute	1,317,015	635,870
Raisin Administrative Committee	2,591,658	4,718,180
Southern United States Trade Association	7,090,461	14,229,221
Sunkist Growers, Inc	2,715,201	2,715,201
Synergistic Hawaii Agriculture Council	379,415	139,331
The Catfish Institute	132,459	
The Popcorn Board	383,073	147,486
U.S. Apple Export Council	736,955	2,350,637
U.S. Dairy Export Council	4,306,080	12,290,770
U.S. Dry Bean Council	1,180,317	725,093
U.S. Grains Council	6,709,112	2,884,892
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	79,212	212,900
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.	1,059,489	3,284,855
U.S. Meat Export Federation	12,358,232	20,366,002
U.S. Wheat Associates	6,391,065	6,732,576
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	830,375	634,371
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	4,858,452	5,505,096
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	2,736,536	16,965,305
Washington Apple Commission	4,613,977	15,907,452
Washington State Fruit Commission	1,396,837	4,898,195
Welch Foods Inc.	882,947	1,227,704
Western United States Agricultural Trade Assoc.	8,734,384	39,457,942
Wine Institute	7,021,709	15,705,003
Total	180,111,303	432,422,089

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2014	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Participant Contribution
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	\$4,154,407	\$17,141,377
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood and SFPA	\$9,509,422	\$4,976,736
American Peanut Council	\$2,387,481	\$6,537,914
American Pistachio Growers/Cal-Pure Pistachios Inc.	\$1,511,814	\$11,371,587
American Seed Trade Association	\$243,230	\$3,871,425
American Sheep Industry Association	\$501,064	\$669,666
American Soybean Association	\$5,716,962	\$28,037,493
American Sweet Potato Marketing Institute	\$200,000	\$126,385
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	\$5,412,480	\$25,124,890
Brewers Association, Inc.	\$600,895	\$896,321
California Agricultural Export Council	\$1,224,074	
California Cherry Marketing Research Board	\$750,564	\$527,813
California Cling Peach Advisory Board	\$500,559	\$211,264
California Grape and Tree Fruit League	\$428,800	\$499,400
California Pear Advisory Board	\$474,150	\$321,157
California Prune Board	\$3,020,189	\$6,917,338
California Table Grape Commission	\$3,662,674	\$3,246,560
California Walnut Commission	\$4,190,858	\$7,020,126
Cherry Marketing Institute	\$289,998	\$297,982
Cotton Council International	\$17,473,517	\$43,882,608
Cranberry Marketing Committee	\$1,818,036	\$2,046,587
Distilled Spirits Council	\$422,707	\$343,570
Florida Department of Citrus	\$4,414,122	\$8,984,760
Florida Tomato Committee	\$300,000	\$190,038
Food Export Association of the Midwest USA	\$11,551,012	\$34,603,251
Food Export USA NE	\$9,853,878	\$27,857,992
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	\$446,044	\$396,301
Hop Growers of America	\$321,859	\$105,119
Intertribal Agriculture Council	\$680,020	\$234,336
Mohair Council of America	\$117,676	\$162,904
National Association of State Dept of Agri.	\$3,634,677	\$2,056,022
National Confectioners Association	\$1,980,042	\$13,593,946
National Hay Association	\$8,249	
National Pecan Growers	\$644,513	\$601,985
National Potato Promotion Board	\$5,049,805	\$4,631,075
National Renderers Association	\$947,342	\$809,084
National Sunflower Association	\$1,179,787	\$1,412,544
National Watermelon Promotion Board	\$321,550	\$179,396
New York Wine and Grape Foundation	\$527,956	\$205,213

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2014	Government Contributions (Expenditures)	Participant Contribution
North American Export Grain Association		\$504,663
Northwest Wine Promotion Coalition	\$1,232,577	\$2,431,554
Organic Trade Association	\$781,057	\$1,215,179
Pear Bureau Northwest	\$3,192,845	\$9,411,339
Pet Food Institute	\$1,559,313	\$591,985
Raisin Administrative Committee	\$3,033,219	\$4,308,088
Southern United States Trade Association	\$8,558,572	\$14,139,445
Sunkist Growers, Inc	\$3,229,265	\$2,487,371
Synergistic Hawaii Agriculture Council	\$500,000	\$131,576
The Popcorn Board	\$447,512	\$199,685
U.S. Apple Export Council	\$1,104,764	\$3,432,338
U.S. Dairy Export Council	\$5,145,466	\$12,593,574
U.S. Dry Bean Council	\$1,385,074	\$1,575,887
U.S. Grains Council	\$8,782,186	\$3,306,523
U.S. Hide, Skin & Leather Association	\$140,000	\$232,747
U.S. Livestock Genetics	\$1,669,473	\$3,138,607
U.S. Meat Export Federation	\$16,647,086	\$20,046,626
U.S. Wheat Associates	\$6,306,959	\$7,153,767
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	\$1,224,654	\$670,952
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	\$5,520,836	\$5,818,917
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	\$3,029,276	\$20,004,447
Washington Apple Commission	\$5,191,291	\$16,900,496
Washington State Fruit Commission	\$1,740,774	\$5,757,130
Welch Foods Inc.	\$883,201	\$1,958,211
Western United States Agricultural Trade Assoc.	\$13,612,800	\$33,174,051
Wine Institute	\$7,541,639	\$10,786,631
Total	\$208,932,252	\$442,063,956

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2015	Budget Ceiling ^{1/}	Promised Contributions
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	4,160,619	4,992,743
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SFPA	8,736,897	3,494,759
American Peanut Council	1,381,550	1,796,015
American Pistachio Growers/Cal-Pure Pistachio Inc.	1,570,544	15,705,440
American Seed Trade Association	286,392	3,436,704
American Sheep Industry Association	482,961	360,000
American Soybean Association	4,753,035	8,793,115
American Sweet Potato Marketing Institute	200,000	0
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	5,221,439	15,664,317
Brewers Association, Inc.	600,642	600,642
California Agricultural Export Council	984,378	738,284
California Cherry Marketing Research BD	643,722	643,722
California Cling Peach Growers Advisory Board	500,182	150,055
California Fresh Fruit Association	413,125	413,125
California Pear Advisory Board	728,842	728,842
California Prune Board	3,023,063	7,890,194
California Table Grape Commission	3,424,871	2,911,140
California Walnut Commission	4,145,799	3,523,929
Cherry Marketing Institute	290,042	174,025
Cotton Council International	16,668,001	28,335,602
Cranberry Marketing Committee	1,889,836	2,041,023
Distilled Spirits Council	384,082	172,837
Florida Department of Citrus	4,383,830	4,383,830
Florida Tomato Committee	3,578	3,578
Food Export Association Midwest USA	10,272,114	17,976,200
Food Export USA NE	9,024,086	15,792,151
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	438,121	175,248
Hop Growers of America	309,500	154,750
Intertribal Agriculture Council	728,492	218,548
Mohair Council of America	117,740	88,305
National Association of State Dept of Agri.	2,726,720	2,454,048
National Confectioners Association	669,018	669,018
National Pecan Growers Council	369,414	295,531
National Potato Promotion Board	4,998,822	4,100,000
National Renderers Association	940,127	658,089
National Sunflower Association	1,118,621	894,897
New York Wine and Grape Foundation	422,674	211,337

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2015	Budget Ceiling ^{1/}	Promised Contributions
Northwest Wine Promotion Coalition	1,230,400	1,353,440
Organic Trade Association	784,902	1,059,618
Pear Bureau Northwest	3,956,250	6,000,000
Pet Food Institute	1,323,419	397,026
Raisin Administrative Committee	3,018,117	3,923,552
Southern United States Trade Association	7,152,346	10,728,519
Sunkist Growers, Inc	2,660,274	2,660,274
Synergistic Hawaii Agriculture Council	379,415	94,854
The Popcorn Board	386,396	112,055
U.S. Apple Export Council	998,650	1,747,638
U.S. Dairy Export Council	3,323,172	4,153,965
U.S. Dry Bean Council	965,298	598,485
U.S. Grains Council	5,073,674	1,217,682
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	67,211	77,293
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.	1,430,960	2,861,920
U.S. Meat Export Federation	10,723,553	9,007,785
U.S. Wheat Associates	4,838,097	5,902,478
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	1,277,114	446,990
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	5,152,565	4,122,052
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	3,265,687	13,062,748
Washington Apple Commission	5,179,019	6,500,000
Washington State Fruit Commission	1,685,709	1,685,709
Welch Foods Inc.	932,734	1,165,918
Western United States Agricultural Trade Assoc.	7,705,129	11,557,694
Wine Institute	7,104,869	10,657,304
Total	177,627,839	251,737,036
^{1/} Expenditure year is ongoing. Budget number assumes 100% expenditures.		

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2016	Budget Ceiling ^{1/}	Promised Contributions
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	\$3,960,802	\$4,752,962
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SFPA	\$7,483,918	\$2,993,567
American Peanut Council	\$1,906,255	\$2,287,506
American Pistachio Growers/Cal-Pure Produce Inc.	\$1,779,497	\$13,346,228
American Seed Trade Association	\$331,518	\$3,978,216
American Sheep Industry Association	\$437,686	\$360,000
American Soybean Association	\$5,353,873	\$9,904,665
American Sweet Potato Marketing Institute	\$106,375	\$21,275
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	\$5,240,333	\$15,720,999
Brewers Association, Inc.	\$701,117	\$701,117
California Agricultural Export Council	\$1,023,476	\$767,607
California Cherry Marketing Research BD	\$1,048,031	\$1,048,031
California Cling Peach Growers Advisory Board	\$511,435	\$255,718
California Fresh Fruit Association	\$416,795	\$500,154
California Pear Advisory Board	\$866,838	\$866,838
California Prune Board	\$2,993,197	\$5,058,503
California Strawberry Commission	\$335,000	\$217,750
California Table Grape Commission	\$3,378,608	\$2,871,817
California Walnut Commission	\$4,111,719	\$3,906,133
Cherry Marketing Institute	\$340,553	\$204,332
Cotton Council International	\$13,324,436	\$22,651,541
Cranberry Marketing Committee	\$2,009,570	\$2,170,336
Distilled Spirits Council	\$359,221	\$161,649
Florida Department of Citrus	\$4,288,847	\$4,288,847
Food Export Association Midwest USA	\$10,621,710	\$18,587,993
Food Export USA NE	\$8,731,352	\$15,279,866
Florida Tomato Committee	\$0	\$0
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	\$452,614	\$226,307
Hop Growers of America	\$226,285	\$113,143
Intertribal Agriculture Council	\$736,775	\$221,033
Mohair Council of America	\$145,259	\$108,944
National Association of State Dept of Agri.	\$2,685,118	\$2,416,606
National Confectioners Association	\$579,033	\$579,033
National Pecan Growers Council	\$880,000	\$968,000
National Potato Promotion Board	\$4,719,948	\$4,100,000
National Renderers Association	\$422,836	\$295,985
National Sunflower Association	\$1,137,908	\$796,536

Market Access Program (MAP) Total Government and Cooperator Contribution		
FY 2016	Budget Ceiling ^{1/}	Promised Contributions
New York Wine and Grape Foundation	\$348,814	\$174,407
Northwest Wine Promotion Coalition	\$1,334,205	\$1,467,626
Organic Trade Association	\$889,393	\$1,200,681
Pear Bureau Northwest	\$3,057,235	\$6,200,000
Pet Food Institute	\$1,337,156	\$468,005
Raisin Administrative Committee	\$2,633,912	\$3,371,407
Southern United States Trade Association	\$6,025,047	\$9,037,571
Sunkist Growers, Inc	\$2,430,640	\$2,430,640
Synergistic Hawaii Agriculture Council	\$366,636	\$91,659
The Popcorn Board	\$346,219	\$100,404
U.S. Apple Export Council	\$819,257	\$1,228,886
U.S. Dairy Export Council	\$4,563,848	\$5,704,810
U.S. Dry Bean Council	\$887,873	\$550,481
U.S. Grains Council	\$7,662,642	\$2,758,551
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association	\$158,873	\$142,986
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.	\$1,255,590	\$2,511,180
U.S. Meat Export Federation	\$13,446,967	\$11,295,452
U.S. Wheat Associates	\$5,708,843	\$7,250,231
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	\$1,286,228	\$450,180
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	\$5,254,431	\$4,203,545
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	\$2,922,800	\$11,691,200
Washington Apple Commission	\$5,145,233	\$6,500,000
Washington State Fruit Commission	\$1,856,153	\$1,856,153
Welch Foods Inc.	\$983,296	\$983,296
Western United States Agricultural Trade Assoc.	\$7,702,603	\$11,553,905
Wine Institute	\$6,996,748	\$10,495,122
Total	\$179,068,580	\$246,447,610

^{1/} Expenditure year is ongoing. Budget number assumes 100% expenditures.

Market Access Program (MAP) Program Contributions by Cost Category

FY 2012										
Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	2,200,837	1,331,576		921,811	1,031,286		1,121,903	1,831,059	2,784,345	11,222,817
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SPPA	2,684,780		5,034	757,273	796,465		328,872	47,429	633,784	5,273,637
American Peanut Council	582,322	1,045,983	262,200	527,860	1,462,849	3,691		799,299	1,188,460	5,872,664
American Pistachio Growers/Cal-Pure Pistachio Inc.	4,251,482	260,507	4,022,211	75,280	9,507		314,043			8,933,030
American Seed Trade Association	324,882		34,239	27,809	90,740	1,203,124			9,682	1,690,476
American Sheep Industry Association	12,708	6,000		36,932			28,030			83,670
American Soybean Association	841,791		1,670,877	759,568	202,444	247,302		216,837	3,724,950	7,663,768
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	2,372,516	17,174,800	3,212,926	641,294	464,768		235,026	2,034,446	415,182	26,550,958
Brewers Association, Inc.	39,681	166,854	315,900	214,300	9,585		8,550		5,750	760,620
California Agricultural Export Council	938,338	270,735	11,000	64,717	74,382	9,150	15,000		3,400	1,386,722
California Asparagus Commission			10,500		1,662	500	1,829			14,490
California Cherry Marketing Research BD	200,000	8,102	185,125	124,088	14,545			33,493	8,615	573,968
California Citing Peach Growers Advisory Board	8,186	9,427	98,156		8,071			116	20,378	144,334
California Pear Advisory Board		1,170	270,611	11,110			6,485	4,215	18,370	311,962
California Prune Board	221,575	2,434,930	620,217	118,949	45,314	3,909,135	12,654		4,323,612	11,686,386
California Table Grape Commission	785,954	492,943		147,021	76,860	541,210	61,117	1,954,870	16,375	4,076,350
California Walnut Commission	647,664	2,882,351	1,304,700	68,377	82,583				588,546	5,888,425
Cherry Marketing Institute	191,590		38,812	5,647	19,484			314,204	10,883	266,414
Cotton Council International	9,934,621	30,401,419		633,266	3,552,097	109,306		2,848	2,758	44,636,315
Cranberry Marketing Committee		1,745,862	24,264	4,298			8,368		99,836	1,882,628
Distilled Spirits Council	141,536		88	47,190	9,369					198,185
Florida Department of Citrus	4,619,549	2,759,975	389,912	177,895	3,106,307	37,371	3,000	4,500	52,891	11,151,401
Florida Tomato Committee	131,704	5,131	191,115		20,479		2,380		2,529	353,338
Food Export Association Midwest USA	2,519,787	5,074,159	5,065,001	1,738,441	1,306,288	96,451	5,460,256	260,748	10,371,132	31,892,263
Food Export USA NE	1,706,799	2,969,435	3,797,530	1,526,160	1,380,146	57,060	3,899,882	365,185	6,201,911	21,904,108
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	134,227		45,680	18,105	30,001	6,175		18,619	3,069	255,876
Hawaii Papaya Industry Association	51,252	2,259	7,691		1,705		24,985		350	88,244
Hop Growers of America			83,144	5,171			3,620	774		92,709
Intertribal Agriculture Council	43,398						373,421			416,820
Mohair Council of America	73,102		15,525	6,274	24,189					119,090

Market Access Program (MAP) Program Contributions by Cost Category

FY 2012

Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
National Association of State Dept of Agri.	273,307		32,933	49,518	90,248	17,114	2,711,864			3,174,984
National Confectioners Association	2,732,500	4,505,000	86,000	773,500	141,200	6,000	349,500	10,000	1,052,000	9,655,700
National Hay Association									110,232	110,232
National Pecan Growers Council	154,976		80,900		35,327					271,202
National Potato Promotion Board	1,166,289	94,191	1,886,014	247,557	142,826		39,534	172,553	355,804	4,104,768
National Renderers Association	103,560			32,785	32,785	68,093			376,435	580,872
National Sunflower Association	443,643	164,396	405,878	172,463	190,864	2,402				1,379,646
National Watermelon Promotion Board	83,282		78,311	27,114	18,155		9,164		8,475	224,501
New York Wine and Grape Foundation	104,822			250	23,168		26,168		46,927	201,335
North American Export Grain Association	270,068		108,486	146,432	26,615	74,396		10,351	40,079	676,426
Northwest Wine Promotion Coalition	661,594	20,000	200,700	186,733	204,303	52,570	71,890	300	35,700	1,433,791
Organic Trade Association					167,746				888,042	1,055,788
Pear Bureau Northwest	2,355,139	3,284,120	610,396	635,573	617,113		125,935	419,323	105,538	8,153,138
Pet Food Institute	345,688			11,986	4,446	67,799				429,920
Raisin Administrative Committee	323,717	1,286,963	1,021,849	85,690	60,931		84,756		867,072	3,730,977
Southern United States Trade Association				20,534	100,019	37,733		99,890	11,894,711	13,137,546
Sunkist Growers, Inc	984,659	2,253,039	4,125						639,724	2,896,888
Texas Produce Export Association	35,545	20,970	19,069	4,130	5,784		5,342			90,840
The Popcorn Board	94,831	36,956			28,360					160,147
U.S. Dairy Export Council	3,528,137	42,419	1,120,379	756,405	1,075,134		79,143	1,703,570	2,155,256	10,460,443
U.S. Dry Bean Council	31,643	94,032	28,594	68,748	13,120		85,000	266,106	119,066	706,308
U.S. Grains Council	1,439,888			802,604	259,346	6,378		216,727		2,724,943
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association			118,038	390					81,685	200,114
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.			152,735	1,620,083	8,326	11,197	177,138	109,671	791,811	2,870,961
U.S. Meat Export Federation	3,439,383	5,573,035	491,545	364,469	1,245,890		1,057,924	2,286,427	4,129,505	18,388,177
U.S. Wheat Associates	2,077,702			273,449	705,522	24,280		2,775,061	669,522	6,523,536
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	224,541			69,237	92,410			264,010		650,198
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	1,485,778	39,988		459,172				362,717	4,169,034	6,516,689
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	15,741,671	1,873,349	34,606	105,611	34,022	30,714				17,819,973
Washington Apple Commission	9,285,925	2,537,131	355,368	1,001,022	138,433	24,826	80,000	32,852	126,526	13,582,083

Market Access Program (MAP) Program Contributions by Cost Category

FY 2012										
Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
Washington State Fruit Commission	301,655	4,110,176	215,716	619,947	97,865	3,079	9,802		9,427	5,367,667
Welch Foods Inc.		2,690,111		1,050						2,691,161
Western United States Agricultural Trade Assoc.	12,052,306			1,545,913	216,096			1,499,274	30,769,964	46,083,553
Wine Institute	1,114,602	8,650	294,228	1,060,686	156,734	10,098	404,552	26,121	9,304,887	12,380,558
Total	96,517,132	97,672,145	29,034,329	19,309,932	20,213,086	6,657,154	17,227,133	18,141,593	99,254,230	404,026,735

Market Access Program (MAP) Program Contributions by Cost Category

FY 2013										
Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	9,610,684	394,893	29,805	363,459	538,359	550,427	535,153	446,467	1,419,239	13,888,486
American Hardwood, Plywood, Softwood, and SPPA	2,573,379			883,837	525,675		245,894	287,106	576,439	5,092,331
American Peanut Council	602,976	1,199,453	11,858	764,725	1,454,219	1,697		1,544,614	1,444,301	7,023,843
American Pistachio Growers/Cal-Pure Pistachio Inc.	5,365,797	123,076	2,864,274	234,188	29,055		334,077		34,639	8,985,106
American Seed Trade Association	309,006		31,206	17,920	50,564	6,045,210			10,509	6,464,415
American Sheep Industry Association	155,672		24,847	62,309	154,364	149,424		35,400		582,016
American Soybean Association	3,051,587		5,067,802	3,424,711	69,947	341,042		296,014	7,037,892	19,288,996
Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California	2,343,020	15,688,161	8,247,433	17,550	846,819		94,536	3,234,755	2,329,872	32,802,146
Brewers Association, Inc.	41,394	190,234	288,400	174,425	9,585		12,712		9,302	726,052
California Agricultural Export Council	572,200	373,000	11,200	93,960	105,431	6,000	10,000	6,500	4,962	1,183,253
California Asparagus Commission	5,614		4,188		1,650	500				11,952
California Cherry Marketing Research BD		27,097	280,302	35,769	21,982			79,107	5,463	449,719
California Cling Peach Growers Advisory Board	8,630	2,281	340,225		4,803			577,500	5,082	361,020
California Fresh Fruit Association										
California Pear Advisory Board	6,385	310,710	5,851	6,770			7,328	7,867	21,645	366,557
California Prune Board	240,180	1,700,328	605,908	35,009	51,090	2,538,217			2,932,561	8,103,293
California Table Grape Commission	835,434	677,855		126,925	96,545	230,946	62,754	1,730,594	35,972	3,797,025
California Walnut Commission	750,117	3,386,899	1,746,697	69,972	104,309			342,086	1,067,492	7,467,572
Cherry Marketing Institute	248,526			14,313	16,448				57,351	336,638
Cotton Council International	10,894,341	34,240,317		72,734	3,902,048	86,919		13,023	279,808	49,489,190
Cranberry Marketing Committee	168,318	1,138,021	164,234	12,041	72,359			7,783	283,919	1,846,674
Distilled Spirits Council	132,145		196	38,713	12,049					183,102
Florida Department of Citrus	2,257,737	1,753,099	382,335	163,369	879,880	56,027	10,127	36,634	176,386	5,715,595
Florida Tomato Committee	140,539	8,667	92,280		18,525				3,502	263,514
Food Export Association Midwest USA	2,700,657	4,809,174	4,470,925	1,925,124	1,122,045	89,375	5,217,332	529,264	9,841,247	30,705,143
Food Export USA NE	1,897,560	3,003,301	3,666,416	1,196,086	1,124,616	101,157	3,816,436	453,924	6,392,703	21,652,199
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	108,971	5,933	38,039	61,405	16,592	12,277		36,434		279,651
Hop Growers of America			106,165	6,898			4,021	2,646		119,729
Intertribal Agriculture Council	63,053						248,068			311,121
Mohair Council of America	82,203		14,937	16,527	29,935					143,602

Market Access Program (MAP) Program Contributions by Cost Category

FY 2013	Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
	National Association of State Dept of Agri.	421,014						1,610,761			2,031,775
	National Confectioners Association	3,306,756	3,503,000	324,983	452,683	211,438	1,016,000	802,763	101,500	1,150,100	10,869,223
	National Hay Association									14,441	14,441
	National Pecan Growers Council	297,988		96,361	21,898	33,027	7,128	73,585			533,011
	National Potato Promotion Board	1,259,007	42,407	1,758,482	473,540	127,423			454,991	440,242	4,556,092
	National Renderers Association	82,533			14,668	38,784					699,286
	National Sunflower Association	495,024	123,277	333,698	205,193	218,817	3,013				1,379,022
	National Watermelon Promotion Board	91,616		102,353	27,684	21,230		10,073		13,581	266,537
	New York Wine and Grape Foundation	43,129			5,827	8,633		77,963	59,074	4,995	199,620
	North American Export Grain Association	288,814		21,775	169,643	28,060	32,820	38,540	7,875		548,987
	Northwest Wine Promotion Coalition	780,988	45,515	184,640	189,161	211,925	7,735	898,664	1,650	8,175	1,468,329
	Organic Trade Association					240,032		200,859		175,251	1,138,696
	Pear Bureau Northwest	2,444,179	3,683,556	600,459	734,460	513,453					8,765,550
	Pet Food Institute	559,617			59,347	8,394	8,511				635,870
	Raisin Administrative Committee	339,553	1,344,373	1,495,446	102,685	73,069		72,429		1,290,625	4,718,180
	Southern United States Trade Association	927,550			19,691	93,103	21,266		44,493	13,123,117	14,229,221
	Sunkist Growers, Inc		1,492,536	4,125				22,462		19,956	139,331
	Synergistic Hawaii Agriculture Council	61,849	2,635	17,534		14,894					147,486
	The Popcorn Board	95,782	21,160			30,544					
	U.S. Apple Export Council	1,779,621			105,868	243,785	9,627	211,736			2,350,637
	U.S. Dairy Export Council	4,020,380		1,890,234	631,242	1,322,357		23,313	2,140,588	2,262,656	12,290,770
	U.S. Dry Bean Council	32,045	95,226	26,811	202,063	13,287			286,285	69,376	725,093
	U.S. Grains Council	1,777,313			329,984	260,327	10,142		507,126		2,884,892
	U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association			71,506						141,394	212,900
	U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.			170,812	1,836,562		31,863	227,640	189,208	828,769	3,284,855
	U.S. Meat Export Federation	5,733,899	2,984,077	928,788	462,926	1,747,666		692,030	1,988,778	5,877,837	20,366,002
	U.S. Wheat Associates	2,158,281			342,248	818,095	41,858		2,697,362	674,731	6,732,576
	USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	236,814			58,417	77,876			261,264		634,371
	USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	1,483,209	76,694			178,700			664,115	3,102,378	5,505,096
	USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	16,382,690	315,074	60,194	113,992	44,297	49,059				16,965,305

Market Access Program (MAP) Program Contributions by Cost Category

FY 2013										
Participant	Compensation & Allowances	Consumer Promotion	Contractor Payments	International Travel	Rent and Supplies	Sales & Trade Relations	Shows	Technical Assistance	Trade Promotion	Grand Total
Washington Apple Commission	555,419	3,461,686	9,094,800	1,243,024	1,153,655	21,980	80,000	136,436	160,452	15,907,452
Washington State Fruit Commission	421,533	3,630,358	196,535	537,778	88,047	8,748	14,036		1,160	4,898,195
Welch Foods Inc.		1,226,756		948						1,227,704
Western United States Agricultural Trade Assoc.	12,656,076		83,036	3,280,874	268,454			3,701,622	19,467,880	39,457,942
Wine Institute	1,152,690	7,820	186,584	2,240,963	147,559	4,288	637,379	24,152	11,303,568	15,705,003
Total	105,045,110	90,784,323	46,449,537	23,681,187	19,502,595	11,483,258	16,292,673	23,347,571	95,835,835	432,422,089

Market Access Program (MAP) Program Contributions by Cost Category

FY 2014										
National Association of State Dept. of Agri.	\$145,265	\$254,119		\$12,115	\$105,561	\$30,496	\$1,508,466			\$2,056,022
National Confectioners Association	\$5,395,487	\$4,641,000	\$206,447	\$1,054,462	\$712,950	\$167,000	\$366,500		\$1,050,000	\$13,593,946
National Pecan Growers Council	\$320,036		\$229,355	\$3,080	\$7,764		\$36,504		\$4,647	\$601,985
National Potato Promotion Board	\$1,303,639	\$68,565	\$2,001,348	\$430,676	\$87,622		\$6,874	\$100,439	\$431,911	\$4,631,075
National Renderers Association	\$321,354				\$36,979					\$809,084
National Sunflower Association	\$498,235	\$153,621	\$315,289	\$225,970	\$216,335	\$3,006				\$1,412,544
National Watermelon Promotion Board	\$90,137		\$34,697	\$24,444	\$29,115	\$900	\$1,110		\$8,492	\$179,396
New York Wine and Grape Foundation	\$38,206			\$6,753	\$12,541		\$70,854	\$76,761		\$305,213
North American Export Grain Association	\$288,106		\$22,089	\$86,194	\$33,878	\$63,473		\$10,923		\$504,663
Northwest Wine Promotion Coalition	\$672,777	\$12,473	\$129,000	\$1,024,318	\$157,252	\$381,000	\$52,885	\$1,650		\$2,431,554
Organic Trade Association					\$272,393		\$942,786			\$1,215,179
Pear Bureau Northwest	\$2,925,800	\$3,699,246	\$573,537	\$656,169	\$697,321		\$123,691	\$524,103	\$211,472	\$9,411,339
Pet Food Institute	\$448,631		\$2,400		\$5,387	\$35,567				\$991,985
Raisin Administrative Committee	\$323,717	\$1,847,210	\$1,164,899	\$147,085	\$67,536	\$109,428	\$69,568	\$1,474	\$577,171	\$4,308,088
Southern United States Trade Association						\$4,774		\$47,166	\$12,702,469	\$14,139,445
Sunkist Growers, Inc.	\$1,271,823	\$896,309	\$4,125		\$91,821				\$1,586,937	\$2,487,371
Synergistic Hawaii Agriculture Council	\$77,765	\$164	\$13,750		\$9,845		\$11,051		\$19,000	\$131,576
The Pigeon Board	\$112,991	\$46,770			\$39,924					\$199,685
U.S. Apple Export Council	\$422,198			\$236,449	\$1,504,621	\$353,300	\$20,000		\$895,670	\$3,432,338
U.S. Dairy Export Council	\$4,434,460		\$1,035,439	\$733,261	\$1,173,901	\$3,820,145	\$44,229		\$1,562,139	\$12,593,574
U.S. Dry Bean Council	\$24,447	\$689,317	\$50,831	\$148,723	\$14,071		\$416	\$648,082		\$1,575,887
U.S. Grains Council	\$1,876,611		\$22,089	\$515,378	\$95,084	\$71,820		\$775,540		\$3,306,523
U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association			\$65,207	\$15,069					\$152,471	\$232,747
U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc.			\$118,639	\$2,046,274		\$22,285	\$107,341	\$162,580	\$681,488	\$3,138,607
U.S. Meat Export Federation	\$4,369,549	\$3,872,795	\$830,458	\$309,593	\$1,383,439	\$237,438	\$2,037,229	\$6,716,105	\$20,046,626	
U.S. Wheat Associates	\$2,096,730		\$371,040	\$736,573	\$38,141			\$3,257,354	\$653,929	\$7,153,767
USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council	\$255,547			\$63,388	\$83,084			\$268,933		\$670,952
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council	\$1,575,698	\$11,500		\$321,038				\$527,606	\$3,383,075	\$5,818,917
USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers	\$16,451,085	\$3,325,511	\$63,552	\$132,227	\$30,294	\$1,778				\$20,004,447
Washington Apple Commission	\$9,919,995	\$3,426,201	\$622,000	\$1,298,972	\$1,074,012	\$42,741	\$60,000	\$147,778	\$308,797	\$16,900,496
Washington State Fruit Commission	\$436,838	\$4,275,134	\$277,772	\$657,951	\$75,585	\$68,027	\$16,223			\$5,757,130

Market Access Program (MAP) Program Contributions by Cost Category

FY 2014										
Welch Foods Inc.		\$1,946,618		\$2,495			\$9,098			\$1,958,211
Western United States Agricultural Trade Assoc.	\$18,777,422		\$103,409	\$2,014,499	\$205,962			\$2,127,252	\$9,945,507	\$33,174,051
Wine Institute	\$1,350,682	\$9,563	\$70,355	\$1,236,780	\$155,148	\$9,593	\$344,175	\$8,127	\$7,592,208	\$10,786,631
Grand Total	\$124,800,297	\$94,885,161	\$34,686,342	\$24,753,215	\$23,168,161	\$7,886,832	\$16,128,994	\$22,753,225	\$93,001,729	\$442,063,956

FY 2015 Market Access Program (MAP) Contributions by Cost Category Not Yet Available

FY 2016 Market Access Program (MAP) Contributions by Cost Category Not Yet Available

**Market Access Program Total U.S. Government Funding
and Matching Contribution**

FY Year	Government Funding (Authorization)	Participant Contribution
2012	\$200,000,000	\$404,026,735
2013	\$200,000,000 ^{2/}	\$432,422,089
2014	\$200,000,000 ^{2/}	\$442,063,956
2015	\$200,000,000 ^{2/}	\$251,737,036 ^{1/}
2016	\$200,000,000 ^{2/}	\$246,447,610 ^{1/}

^{1/} Contributions promised by the Participant

^{2/} Federal funding levels were reduced by sequestration

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) OCB/USAID

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a 10 year funding history of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian trust.

USAID Response:

To date in FY 2016 there has been no drawdown of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust. See below for drawdowns of either cash or commodities in the last ten years. There is approximately \$261 million in funds currently available. This will increase to \$281 million once the \$20 million from FY 2016 appropriations has been transferred into the Trust.

Fiscal Year	Dollar or Metric Tonnage Drawdown	Description
2015	\$0	No drawdown.
2014	\$50 million	Purchase of 189,970 commodities and bags for South Sudan. (Approximately \$180 million total cost includes associated costs provided for by USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation.)
2011-2013	\$0	No drawdown.
2008-2010	\$149 million	Purchase of 344,820 MT commodities and bags for Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and North Korea. (\$279.5 million total cost with associated costs included.)*
2008	Remaining stocks of 915,349 MT sold**	Sold all remaining stocks: Sold 260,370.65 MT on 4/23/08 Sold 500,049.02 MT on 5/23/08 Sold 154,929.48 MT on 5/30/08 \$242,526,887 (total value of sale)
2006-2007	0 MT	No drawdown.
2005	700,000 MT	Released for Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan. (\$377.4 million total cost with associated costs included.)

*Includes outstanding costs provided in FY 2009 and 2010 for programming in prior fiscal years.

**This number was previously reported incorrectly as 951,349 MT.

Mr. Aderholt: Has USDA and USAID provided the \$20 million in additional funding appropriated in the FY 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act to the BEHT? Please provide the Treasury Account Fund Symbol for this account.

USAID Response: Currently the \$20 million transfer is pending. USAID and USDA will complete this transfer by the end of the third quarter of FY 2016.

Climate Change

Mr. Aderholt: How much did FAS spend on climate change activities in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 and how much does it plan to spend in fiscal year 2017?

Response: FAS represents USDA in international organizations on climate change matters in order to ensure that USDA and U.S. Government positions and agricultural trade objectives are effectively represented and defended. In addition, FAS and its partners deliver international development programs that are integrating climate-smart agriculture. In FY 2015, FAS spent about \$369,000 in salaries and benefits, \$91,000 in travel, and \$568,000 on climate change related activities. In FY 2016, FAS expects to have spent about \$377,000 on salaries and benefits, about \$60,000 in travel and approximately \$630,000 on climate change activities. The expected FY 2016 increase in activities devoted to climate change reflects more activities and engagement on climate change smart agriculture which will be driven by implementation of the Executive Order on Climate Resilient International Development (EO 13766) and increasing awareness and prioritization of climate-related issues for international cooperation and technical assistance in the food and agriculture sector. In FY 2017, FAS projects spending about \$383,340 on salaries and benefits and about \$64,000 in travel \$751,000 on climate change activities. The USDA's Climate Change Crosscut for FY 2017 highlighted the areas which FAS was uniquely positioned to complement the Department's climate-smart agriculture efforts. The Agency maintains a focus on climate change to help ensure that international agreements and measures to adapt to climate change and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture are: based on science and evidence-based results; no more trade restrictive than necessary; and, consistent with other international agreements and standards. The Agency, as part of the U.S. delegations to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, actively participates in the agriculture relevant aspects. Further, FAS plays leadership roles for USDA in the Food and Agriculture Organization's climate change efforts, the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA), the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA), and other international initiatives to help partners accelerate climate-smart agriculture. The Agency is targeting some resources towards activities that support broader policy objectives and advance U.S. interests in the COP, GACSA, and GRA. For example, FAS has utilized the Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program to target U.S.-based training on climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience to member countries of GRA and GACSA.

OIG Audits and Evaluations

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a status of any FAS actions to come to management agreement on findings or recommendations made by OIG audits over the past two years.

Response: FAS has achieved management decision on all outstanding OIG recommendations (FAS has no OIG recommendations without management decision).

Undersecretary for Trade and Foreign
Agricultural Affairs

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a status of the report required of the Secretary pertaining to the establishment of an Undersecretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs. When is this report expected to be completed?

Response: The Department has been reviewing the associated report completed by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) in 2015 that identified a number of options for the potential creation of an Under Secretary for Trade in USDA. As these options vary considerably in scope and implementation complexity, the Department is trying to understand the potential costs and benefits for each option to support an informed decision as to whether and how best to proceed with any reorganization. As such, the Department is in the process of developing its own study of the costs and benefits and expects that this study will be completed by the end of the year.

Local and Regional Purchase Program

Mr. Aderholt: How much of the \$5 million provided by the LRP program under the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program in the FY 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act has been apportioned, allotted, and obligated to date?

Response:

The FY 2016 funds apportioned for the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program, includes \$5 million for the LRP program. The process of designing the projects is underway and FAS expects final regulations to be published later this year. . Thirty days after regulation publication, a Request for Solicitation will be issued asking program participants to submit a concept note. The concept notes will be evaluated using the following criteria:

1. An introduction and impact analysis - the extent to which the background clearly and logically identifies the emergency, or McGovern Dole challenge/opportunity and the program's expected;
2. A plan of operation - the extent to which the proposed approach and activities are feasible, sustainable, and innovative and inclusive of USDA LRP program considerations and priorities;
3. Budget Information and Results - the extent to which the results and timeline are realistic, achievable, and measurable within the proposed budget.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of the recipient PVOs and the countries these funds will be used in.

Response: USDA intends to obligate the full \$5 million using the above mentioned competitive process by September 30, 2016. Countries and recipient PVOs will be not determined until that process is complete.

Food Aid Reform

Mr. Aderholt: Has the Foreign Agricultural Service or USAID or its employees indicated informally or formally to any current, prospective, or past recipients of funding from the agencies, its intention to deny, increase, or lessen the amount of funding provided either at the time or in the future in retaliation or exchange for support or opposition to the President's initiatives to reform food aid programs? If so, please provide the name, time and location of such interactions and any documents indicating as such.

USAID Response:

USAID is unaware of any instance of the Agency or its employees indicating to anyone, informally or formally, that it intended to deny or lessen the amount of funding provided in retaliation for an individual or organization's opposition to the Administration's food aid reform initiatives or to increase funding in exchange for an individual or organization's support for the initiatives.

USAID regularly meets with a variety of stakeholders, including Members of Congress, NGOs, maritime and agriculture representatives, and other agencies, about finding ways to improve our food assistance programs. Since 2013, when the Administration first proposed reforms to USAID's food assistance programs, there have been a number of consultations with stakeholders to discuss possible legislative changes to enable USAID to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our programs. Over the past several years, USAID has continued to seek ways to reach additional beneficiaries, improve the sustainability of our programming, and to do more with available resources given the expanding scale and scope of global humanitarian emergencies.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN KEVIN YODER

Pesticide-Related Import Restrictions

The European Union is in the process of implementing pesticide legislation that is out-of-step with the science-based regulatory approach followed by the US and nearly every other country in the world. Risk-based decision-making is more protective of human health and the environment than a hazard-based approach. Hazard-based decision-making, we see in the EU, neglects relevant science and can result in poor outcomes with respect to food safety and environmental protection as well as leading to unnecessary trade restrictions. The pesticide legislation I reference could reset maximum residues levels and import tolerances to the default level which would have a significant effect on agricultural production and trade. CropLife International has estimated the potential damage to U.S. exports at over \$5 billion, and global trade damage at over \$75 billion.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

Payment Error Rates

Mr. Yoder: Provide a table that shows all payment error rates for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 in those programs under FSA's purview that have been identified as susceptible to significant improper payments.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Programs	FSA Payment Error Rate	
	FY 2014	FY 2015
Direct and Counter-Cyclical Payments	0.71%	NA[1]
Emergency Conservation Program – Hurricane Sandy	0.02%	0.61%
Emergency Forest Restoration Program – Hurricane Sandy	NA[2]	1.84%
Livestock Forage Disaster Program	NA[3]	3.09%
Livestock Indemnity Program	NA[3]	6.36%
Loan Deficiency Payments	18.80%	NA[4]
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance	4.25%	7.31%
Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments	2.75%	9.90%

[1] DCP is no longer considered a high risk program effective with the Fiscal Year 2015 IPIA review cycle, per approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

[2] EFRP-Hurricane Sandy was not measured in Fiscal Year 2014 IPIA review cycle due to no outlays; therefore, no payment error rate was projected.

[3] A full statistical sample of all Miscellaneous Disaster Program components was not cost effective, therefore LFP and LIP were not reviewed in the 2014 IPIA review year.

[4] There were not any new LDP outlays reported in Fiscal Year 2014, for the Fiscal Year 2015 IPIA review cycle, therefore no payment error rate was projected.

Mr. Yoder: What are the payment error rate goals for all programs under FSA's purview in fiscal years 2016 and 2017? What was the goal for fiscal year 2015 versus actual?

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Programs	Actual FY2015	Payment Error Rate Goals		
		FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Emergency Conservation Program - Hurricane Sandy	0.61%	1.50%	0.60%	0.59%
Emergency Forest Restoration Program - Hurricane Sandy	1.64%	N/A[1]	1.50%	1.45%
Emergency Salvage Program	2.05%	2.04%	2.50%	2.48%
Emergency Wetlands Program	0.56%	N/A[2]	5.00%	4.00%
Loan Forgiveness Payments	N/A[3]	0.40%	0.40%	0.39%
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance	7.31%	4.00%	7.15%	7.29%
Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SRA)	0.90%	2.00%	2.74%	2.73%

[1] EFRP-Hurricane Sandy was not measured in Fiscal Year 2014 IPIA review cycle due to no outlays; therefore, no payment error rate goal was projected.

[2] A full statistical sample of all Miscellaneous Disaster Program components was not cost effective and LIP was not reviewed in the FY2014 IPIA review cycle.

[3] There were not any new LDP outlays reported in Fiscal Year 2014, for the Fiscal Year 2015 IPIA review cycle, therefore no payment error rate was projected.

Mr. Yoder: What is the payment error rate, both as a percentage and in dollars, for FSA?

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Programs	Program Dollars (Millions) and Error Rate			
	FY 2014		FY 2015	
Emergency Conservation Program – Hurricane Sandy	\$0.001	0.02%	\$0.002	0.61%

Mr. Yoder: What is the payment error rate, both as a percentage and in dollars, for CCC? Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA) for Specialty Crops

[The information follows:]

Response: The information is provided for the record.

Programs	Program Dollars (Millions) and Error Rate			
	FY 2014		FY 2015	
Conservation Reserve	\$15	0.97%	NA[1]	
Direct and Counter-Cyclical Payments	\$33	0.71%		
Emergency Forest Restoration Program-Hurricane Sandy	NA[2]		\$0.005	1.84%
Livestock Forage Disaster Program	NA[3]		\$104	3.09%
Livestock Indemnity Program	NA[3]		\$4	6.36%
Loan Deficiency Payments	\$0	18.80%	\$0	NA[4]
Marketing Assistance Loans	\$15	0.86%	NA[1]	
Milk Income Loss Contract Program	\$1	0.41%		
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance	\$15	4.25%	\$13	7.31%
Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments	\$49	2.75%	\$3	9.90%

[1] CRP, DCP, MAL and MILC are no longer considered high risk programs effective with Fiscal Year 2015 IPIA review cycle, per approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

[2] EFRP-Hurricane Sandy was not measured in Fiscal Year 2014 IPIA review cycle due to no outlays.

[3] A full statistical sample of all Miscellaneous Disaster Program components was not cost effective, therefore LFP and LIP were not reviewed in the Fiscal Year 2014 IPIA review year.

[4] There were not any new LDP outlays reported in Fiscal Year 2014, for the Fiscal Year 2015 IPIA review cycle, therefore no payment error rate was projected.

Mr. Yoder: What is the difference between a capped and a non-capped policy subject to the Auxiliary and Operating Expenses limitation?

RMA Response: Section III(a)(2)(F) of the SRA states which policies are included or excluded from the administrative and operating expense subsidy (A&O) cap. Excluded are the catastrophic risk protection policy loss adjustment expense subsidy, as well as the A&O on area-based plans of insurance and any crop/county policy that did not have a rate in the 2010 reinsurance year.

Mr. Yoder: Please provide an itemized list and the cost of those policies subject to the cap and those not subject to the cap.

RMA Response:

Response: Please see the table below. Area plans are not subject to the cap. Non-area plans may have both capped and uncapped amounts because A&O for non-area plans are not capped if a rate for the crop/county did not exist in the 2010 reinsurance year.

2015 Administrative& Operating Reimbursement by Insurance Plan

Insurance Plan	Capped	Uncapped	Total
Actual Production History	\$128.9	\$10.3	\$139.2

Actual Revenue History	\$7.2	\$1.1	\$8.3
Aquaculture Dollar	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.1
Area Revenue Protection	\$0.0	\$19.3	\$19.3
Area Revenue Protection - Harvest Price	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3
Area Yield Protection	\$0.0	\$1.4	\$1.4
Dollar Amount Of Insurance	\$9.4	\$0.7	\$10.1
Fixed Dollar	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Pecan Revenue	\$2.2	\$0.1	\$2.3
Rainfall Index	\$0.0	\$46.4	\$46.4
Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion	\$6.8	\$0.0	\$6.8
Revenue Protection	\$1,070.3	\$2.0	\$1,072.2
Stacked Income Protection Plan - Revenue Protection	\$0.0	\$19.1	\$19.1
Stacked Income Protection Plan - Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Supplemental Coverage Option - Revenue Protection	\$0.0	\$6.8	\$6.8
Supplemental Coverage Option - Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Supplemental Coverage Option - Yield Protection	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3
Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	\$2.5	\$0.3	\$2.8
Vegetation Index	\$0.0	\$3.2	\$3.2
Whole Farm Revenue Protection	\$0.0	\$12.1	\$12.1
Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	\$2.4	\$0.0	\$2.4
Yield Protection	\$70.6	\$2.2	\$72.9
Total	\$1,300.4	\$125.7	\$1,426.1

*costs in millions

Sequestration

Mr. Yoder: Please provide a table showing the amount of sequester for each mandatory program for FY 2013 thru FY 2016 under the FFAS mission area.

RMA Response:

Federal Crop Insurance Sequestration	
FY2013	\$ 2,983,500
FY2014	\$ 4,212,000
FY2015	\$ 5,803,500
FY2016	\$ 5,202,000*

*RMA's portion

FSA Response: The information is provided for the record.

**FFAS Mandatory Programs
Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program, Project or Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA
Crop Direct Payments	5,600,000	-285,600	5,214,400	300,000	-21,600	278,400
Agriculture Risk Coverage ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price Loss Coverage ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2013)	47,450	-2,420	45,030	50,000	-2,550	47,450
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2014)	0	0	0	50,000	-3,600	46,400
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2015)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2016)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counter Cyclical Payments	46,679	-2,381	44,298	4,000	-288	3,712
Grazing Out	48	0	48	50,000	-2,550	47,450
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2013 and Prior)	94,900	-4,840	90,060	100,000	-5,100	94,900
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2014)	0	0	0	100,000	-7,200	92,800
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2015)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2016)	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACRE Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marketing Assistance Loans (Commodity Loans)	0	0	0	6,833,518	-492,013	6,341,505
Food for Progress Purchase/Transportation	269,698	-13,755	255,943	232,000	-16,704	215,296
Storage and Handling	0	0	0	4,000,000	-288,000	3,712,000
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	0	0	0			

**FFAS Mandatory Programs
Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program, Project or Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA
Peanut Storage Program	114,898	-5,860	109,038	115,000	-8,280	106,720
Economic Adjustment Assistance Upland Cotton	49,318	-2,515	46,803	52,900	-3,809	49,091
Cotton Transition Payments	0	0	0	616,000	-44,352	571,648
Market Access Program	200,000	-10,200	189,800	200,000	-14,400	185,600
Bio-Fuel Program	21,827	-1,113	20,714	0	0	0
Non-Insured Assistance Program	220,000	-11,220	208,780	270,000	-19,440	250,560
Emerging Market Program	10,000	-510	9,490	10,000	-720	9,280
Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program	34,500	-1,760	32,741	34,500	-2,484	32,016
Quality Samples Program	2,500	-128	2,373	2,500	-180	2,320
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops	9,000	-459	8,541	9,000	-648	8,352
MILC payments (H.R. 8)	350,000	-17,850	332,150	35,000	-2,520	32,480
Margin Protection Program, Dairy	0	0	0	25,000	-1,800	23,200
CRP Technical Assistance	40,150	-2,048	38,102	19,058	-1,372	17,686
Feedstock Flexibility Program	3,587	-183	3,404	3,797	-273	3,524
Section 4	29,656	-1,512	28,144	29,682	-2,137	27,545
Section 11	50,453	-2,573	47,880	49,468	-3,562	45,906
Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program	63,220	0	63,220	6,500	-468	6,032
Livestock Indemnity Payments ²	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock Forage Disaster program ²	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey, Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tree Assistance Program	0	0	0	0	0	0

**FFAS Mandatory Programs
Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program, Project or Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA
Tree Assistance Program (Loss Adjusters)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco Buyout Program	0	0	0	1,174,960	-81,072	1,093,888
Sec. 1614 Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	0	0	0	25,000	-2,000	23,000
Lab Fees	2	0	2	2	0	2
Hazardous Materials Management	200	-10	190	200	-14	186

no Program Activity Occurred Until FY 2016

**FFAS Mandatory Programs
Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program, Project or Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016		
	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA
Crop Direct Payments	50,000	0	50,000	20,000	-1,020	18,980
Agriculture Risk Coverage ¹	0	0	0	5,100,000	0	5,100,000
Price Loss Coverage ¹	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2013)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2014)	285,000	-20,520	264,480	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2015)	15,000	-1,095	13,905	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2016)	0	0	0	130,000	0	130,000

**FFAS Mandatory Programs
Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program, Project or Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA
Counter Cyclical Payments	1,618	0	1,618	0	0	0
Grazing Out	50	0	50	46,350	0	46,350
Recurse Loans (Crop Year 2013 and Prior)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recurse Loans (Crop Year 2014)	75,000	0	75,000	0	0	0
Recurse Loans (Crop Year 2015)	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0
Recurse Loans (Crop Year 2016)	0	0	0	25,000	0	25,000
ACRE Payments	350,000	0	350,000	5,000	-255	4,745
Marketing Assistance Loans (Commodity Loans)	6,946,000	0	6,946,000	7,962,000	0	7,962,000
Food for Progress Purchase\Transportation Storage and Handling	240,000	0	240,000	135,000	0	135,000
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	149	0	149	4,000	0	4,000
Peanut Storage Program	25,000	-2,000	23,000	25,000	0	25,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance Upland Cotton	60,000	0	60,000	12,000	0	12,000
Cotton Transition Payments	53,150	0	53,150	54,554	0	54,554
Market Access Program	400,000	0	400,000	5,000	0	5,000
Bio-Fuel Program	200,000	0	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
Non-Insured Assistance Program	60,000	0	60,000	60,000	0	60,000
Emerging Market Program	155,384	0	155,384	165,000	0	165,000
Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
Quality Samples Program	34,500	0	34,500	35,000	0	35,000
	2,500	0	2,500	2,000	0	2,000

**FFAS Mandatory Programs
Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program, Project or Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops	9,000	0	9,000	9,000	0	9,000
MILC payments (H.R. 8)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Margin Protection Program, Dairy	103,641	0	103,641	125,000	0	125,000
CRP Technical Assistance	84,676	0	84,676	15,000	0	15,000
Feedstock Flexibility Program	95,000	0	95,000	0	0	0
Section 4	11,100	0	11,100	11,408	0	11,408
Section 11	49,430	0	49,430	49,939	0	49,939
Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program	5,636	0	5,636	6,000	0	6,000
Livestock Indemnity Payments ²	83,000	0	83,000	58,000	0	58,000
Livestock Forage Disaster program ²	1,330,000	0	1,330,000	492,000	0	492,000
Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey, Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish	20,000	0	20,000	19,000	0	19,000
Tree Assistance Program	65,000	0	65,000	8,000	0	8,000
Tree Assistance Program (Loss Adjusters)	5,000	0	5,000	200	0	200
Tobacco Buyout Program	294,937	-20,279	274,658	0	0	0
Sec. 1614 Implementation	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
Lab Fees	2	0	2	2	0	2
Hazardous Materials Management	200	0	200	200	0	200

¹No Program Activity Occurred Until FY 2016

²No Program Activity Occurred Until FY 2015

**FFAS Mandatory Programs
Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2013			FY 2014		
Program, Project or Activity	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA
Farm Service Agency						
Crop Direct Payments	4,688,954	0	4,688,954	300,000	-21,600	278,400
Agriculture Risk Coverage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price Loss Coverage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2013)	47,450	-2,420	45,030	50,000	-3,600	46,400
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2014)	0	0	0	50,000	-3,600	46,400
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2015)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counter Cyclical Payments	46,679	-2,381	44,298	4,000	-288	3,712
Grazing Out	48	0	48	50,000	-3,600	46,400
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2013 and Prior)	94,900	-4,840	90,060	100,000	-7,200	92,800
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2014)	0	0	0	100,000	-7,200	92,800
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2015)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marketing Assistance Loans (Commodity Loans)	0	0	0	6,833,518	-492,013	6,341,505
Biomass Crop Assistance Program ²						
Food for Progress Purchase/Transportation	269,698	-13,755	255,943	232,000	-16,704	215,296
Storage and Handling	0	0	0	4,000	-288	3,712
Peanut Storage Program	114,898	-5,860	109,038	115,000	-8,280	106,720
Upland Cotton Eon Adjustment Assistance	49,318	-2,515	46,803	52,900	-3,809	49,091
Cotton Transition	0	0	0	621,400	-44,741	576,659
Market Access Program	200,000	-10,200	189,800	200,000	-14,400	185,600
Bio-Fuel Program	21,827	-1,113	20,714	0	0	0
Non-Insured Assistance	220,000	-11,220	208,780	270,000	-19,440	250,560
Emerging Market Program	10,000	-510	9,490	10,000	-720	9,280
Foreign Market	34,500	-1,760	32,741	34,500	-2,484	32,016
Quality Samples Program	2,500	-128	2,373	2,500	-180	2,320

**FFAS Mandatory Programs
Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program, Project or Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016		
	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestrable BA	Sequester	Net BA
Farm Service Agency						
Crop Direct Payments	0	0	0	25,000	-1,275	23,725
Agriculture Risk Coverage	0	0	0	14,079,035	-957,374	13,121,661
Price Loss Coverage	0	0	0	3,269,803	-222,347	3,047,456
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2013)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2014)	285,000	-20,520	264,480	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2015)	15,000	-1,095	13,905	185,000,000	-	172,420,000
Counter Cyclical Payments	1,618	-118	1,500	0	0	0
Graze Out	50	-4	46	46	-3	43
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2013 and Prior)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2014)	75,000	-5,400	69,600	0	0	0
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2015)	25,000	-1,825	23,175	30,000	-2,040	27,960
Marketing Assistance Loans (Commodity Loans) ¹	7,662,000	-521,016	7,140,984	9,125,000	0	9,125,000
Biomass Crop Assistance Program ²	25,000	-1,875	22,000	25,000	-1,700	3,000
Food for Progress Purchase/Transportation	240,000	-17,520	222,480	198,050	-13,467	184,583
Storage and Handling	149	-11	138	8,327	-577	7,750
Peanut Storage Program	60,000	-4,380	55,620	110,000	-8,030	101,970
Upland Cotton Econ Adjustment Assistance	49,220	-3,593	45,627	54,554	-3,710	50,844
Cotton Transition	400,000	-29,200	370,800	3,500	-238	3,262
Market Access Program	200,000	-14,600	185,400	200,000	-13,600	186,400
Bio-Fuel Program	60,000	-4,380	55,620	0	0	0
Non-Insured Assistance	155,384	-11,343	144,041	165,000	-11,220	153,780
Emerging Market Program	10,000	-730	9,270	10,000	-680	9,320
Foreign Market	34,500	-2,519	31,982	34,500	-2,346	32,154
Quality Samples Program	2,500	-183	2,318	2,500	-170	2,330

FFAS Mandatory Programs

Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program, Project or Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Sequesterable BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequesterable BA	Sequester	Net BA
Farm Service Agency						
Crop Direct Payments	4,688,954	0	4,688,954	300,000	-21,600	278,400
Agriculture Risk Coverage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price Loss Coverage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2013)	47,450	-2,420	45,030	50,000	-3,600	46,400
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2014)	0	0	0	50,000	-3,600	46,400
Loan Deficiency Payments (Crop Year 2015)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counter Cyclical Payments	46,679	-2,381	44,298	4,000	-288	3,712
Graze Out	48	0	48	50,000	-3,600	46,400
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2013 and Prior)	94,900	-4,840	90,060	100,000	-7,200	92,800
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2014)	0	0	0	100,000	-7,200	92,800
Recourse Loans (Crop Year 2015)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marketing Assistance Loans (Commodity Loans) ¹	0	0	0	6,833,518	-492,013	6,341,505
Biomass Crop Assistance Program ²						
Food for Progress Purchase\Transportation	269,698	-13,755	255,943	232,000	-16,704	215,296
Storage and Handling	0	0	0	4,000	-288	3,712
Peanut Storage Program	114,898	-5,860	109,038	115,000	-8,280	106,720
Upland Cotton Econ Adjustment Assistance	49,318	-2,515	46,803	52,900	-3,809	49,091
Cotton Transition	0	0	0	621,400	-44,741	576,659
Market Access Program	200,000	-10,200	189,800	200,000	-14,400	185,600
Bio-Fuel Program	21,827	-1,113	20,714	0	0	0
Non-Insured Assistance	220,000	-11,220	208,780	270,000	-19,440	250,560
Emerging Market Program	10,000	-510	9,490	10,000	-720	9,280
Foreign Market	34,500	-1,760	32,741	34,500	-2,484	32,016
Quality Samples Program	2,500	-128	2,373	2,500	-180	2,320

Cotton as an Oilseed

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the request and response to the Office of Management and Budget that would setup a cost-sharing program for cotton-ginning. What legal authority will this program be setup under?

FSA Response: USDA has had informal discussions with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regarding the potential for USDA to use authority under Section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Charter Act to expand and maintain the domestic marketing of cotton.

Specifically, the CCC Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714c(e)) includes authority for CCC to use its general powers to increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (other than tobacco) by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic markets or by developing or aiding in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for such commodities. The ginning of cotton is necessary prior to marketing the lint for fiber or the seed for oil or feed; therefore, CCC would potentially use its general authority to aid in the expansion and maintenance of domestic markets for cotton. Increased domestic consumption and uses for cotton as a result of the potential program that would make payments to cotton producers, based in part on cotton ginning costs, will aid the broader marketing chain associated with cotton and cottonseed, including cotton gins, cooperatives, marketers and cottonseed crushers and the rural communities that depend on them.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the legal explanation for why the Secretary may not designate cottonseed as an oilseed.

FSA Response: USDA was asked to consider designating cottonseed as an "other oilseed" in order to qualify for the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) payments, but not for Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL). After close examination of applicable law, USDA determined that such a designation is not authorized under the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) because it expressly removed eligibility of cotton for such payments, as cotton is no longer listed as a "covered commodity" under section 1111.

Specific elements of the 2014 Farm Bill and related legislative history, when taken together, clearly show that USDA lacks the authority to designate cottonseed as an "other oilseed." In the 2014 Farm Bill, Congress specifically created the Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX) program for cotton and a Cotton Transition Assistance Program (CTAP) as the alternative to ARC and PLC for cotton. Furthermore, previous cotton base acres were converted to generic base acres, with a provision that permits covered commodities (section 1111) to each attribute base acres from generic base acres (in proportion to the planting of all the covered commodities on the farm), thereby excluding cotton from that attribution or from triggering a payment. To add cottonseed as a covered commodity through designation as an "other oilseed" would also result, by operation of law, in farms with cotton production in 1998-2001 being awarded two types of base for the same planting history-generic base that was formerly cotton base and the potentially new cottonseed base. There is no other instance in which the same planting history would trigger eligibility for double the amount of base acres.

Additionally, to treat cottonseed as a separate crop and therefore an "other oilseed" would be contrary to the interpretation of certain amendments of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (FCIA) enacted in the 2014 Farm Bill. Section 508B of the FCIA, as enacted by section 11017 of the 2014 Farm Bill mandates the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) to "make available to producers of upland cotton an additional policy to be known as STAX." Under the authority

of this provision, the Risk Management Agency (RMA) allows a cottonseed endorsement to a STAX policy. Since by statute only "upland cotton" is eligible for STAX, USDA has already determined that cottonseed was not a crop independent from the crop of upland cotton.

Treating cottonseed as an "other oilseed" for purposes of ARC and PLC payments, but not for Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL), is also not consistent with use of the term "other oilseed" in Title I of the 2014 Farm Bill. The term "other oilseed" is expressly included in the definitions of the terms "covered commodity" in section 1111 and "loan commodity" in section 1201. There is no legal authority to conclude that a commodity determined to be an "other oilseed" can only be eligible for ARC and PLC payments, but not for MALs.

Mr. Aderholt: Has USDA ever designated any other seed as an oilseed?

FSA Response: The Secretary used discretionary authority under the 1996 Farm Bill to designate crambe and sesame as "other oilseeds" beginning with crop years 1999 and 2000, respectively, making them eligible for nonrecourse marketing assistance loans (MALs) and loan deficiency payments (LDPs). The Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (2003 Act), Public Law 108-7, amended the 2002 Farm Bill and listed crambe and sesame as other oilseeds, making them eligible for MALs, LDPs, direct payments (DPs) and counter-cyclical payments (CCPs). No additional oilseed has been designated as an "other" oilseed under the 2002 Farm Bill, 2008 Farm Bill or 2014 Farm Bill.

Beginning Farmers and Ranchers (BFRs)

Mr. Aderholt: How much did FSA spend on BFRs in FY 2015 and FY 2016 and planned for FY 2017? Please provide a breakdown by mandatory spending by program, appropriated funds by program, reimbursable agreements, loans, grants, and other related categories and include the percentage increases between each fiscal year.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:] FSA does not track participation in many of its program by BFRs, except for the following Farm Loan Programs:

Farm Service Agency New, Beginning and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers (Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Enacted a/	% Change FY15- FY16	FY 2017 President's Budget	% Change FY16- FY17
Direct Farm Ownership	\$356,072	\$548,574	54%	\$548,574	0%
Direct Farm Ownership Down- payment	374,150	576,426	54%	576,426	0%
Guaranteed Farm Ownership	660,417	800,000	21%	800,000	0%
Total, Farm Ownership	1,390,639	1,925,000	38%	1,925,000	0%
Direct Operating	805,053	626,002	-22%	626,002	0%
Guaranteed Operating	363,799	557,377	53%	557,377	0%
Total, Farm Operating	1,168,852	1,183,379	1%	1,183,379	0%
Veteran Farmers Direct Operating				208,043	
Veteran Farmers Guaranteed Operating				38,987	
Total, Veteran Farm Operating				247,030	
Individual Development Grants	0	0	0%	150	
Total, Loans and Grants	2,559,491	3,108,379	21%	3,356,909	8%
Program Loan Cost Expense (PLCE)				2,150	
Program Loan Cost Expense (PLCE) Veterans				792	
Total, Program Loan Cost Expense				2,942	
S&E Outreach for New, Beginning and Veteran Farmers/Ranchers	0	0	0%	3,940	
Grand Total, New, Beginning and Veteran Farmers/Ranchers	\$2,559,491	\$3,108,379	21%	\$3,363,791	8%

a/ "FY 2016 Actual" funding data reflects program level data as of 2-29-2016.

Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural
Systems (MIDAS)

Mr. Aderholt: How does USDA continue to define MIDAS? Which activities fall under the definition of MIDAS and which activities fall under USDA's webfarm in Kansas City? Which activities fall outside of both MIDAS and webfarm activities at FSA? The response should ensure that all FSA IT activities are captured under one of the three categories. If not, please explain.

FSA Response: MIDAS is an investment within the Farm Service Agency (FSA) - Farm Program information technology (IT) portfolio that supports the Farm Records and Business Partner applications. MIDAS is currently in sustainment which consists of operations and maintenance and minor enhancements consistent with Secretarial direction. FSA is not planning to implement additional business functionality via the MIDAS investment.

FSA aligns information technology activities into portfolios supporting business lines. In addition to a centrally located array of interconnected computer servers that exchange data in support of data storage and web-based applications called the "web farm," other technologies, including commercially available off the shelf (COTS) software and mainframe, are utilized in supporting delivery of FSA programs.

The following is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Portfolio	Activities/Investments
Farm Programs	<p>MIDAS Farm Records and Business Partner applications hosted at USDA National Finance Center (NFC), New Orleans, includes farm records management (11 million customer records and 5 million farms with 8.1 million tracts and 38 million fields), customer information management (maintenance of customer records with automatic validation of mailing address, multiple customer records and TIN/IRS numbers) and a single, consolidated view of program eligibility information and financial services information.</p> <p>The USDA National Information Technology Center (NITC), Kansas City, hosts common farm program processes used by FSA and other USDA agencies in determining program and payment eligibility for programs (e.g., Direct Attribution, AGI, payment limitation, etc.) as well as program-specific functionality for Farm Bill and mandatory programs including Cotton, Subsidy and Production (e.g., ARC/PLC, CTAP, ACRE), Price Support (e.g.,</p>

Portfolio	Activities/Investments
	MAL, eLDP, MPP-Dairy, Trade Assistance), Natural Disaster Relief (e.g., LIP, LFP, TAP, ELAP, NAP), Tobacco, and Conservation (e.g., CRP, ECP, BCAP, etc.).
Farm Loan Programs	FSA operates applications to deliver the Farm Loan Programs (FLP) including Direct Loan System and the Farm Business Plan Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) in the USDA NITC. FSA also partners with Rural Development to support additional FLP activities such as the Guaranteed Loan program, also hosted in the USDA NITC.
Commodity Operations	<p>FSA operates applications to support the Commodity Operations programs in the USDA NITC, including the acquisition and disposition of commodities pledged as collateral for marketing assistance loans; establish Posted County Prices for locations throughout the U.S. to develop loan rates for loan deficiency payments, and market assistance loan repayments; administer the contracting for storage under the Uniform Grain and Rice Storage Agreement (UGRSA), the Cotton Storage Agreement (CSA), the Peanut Storage Agreement (PSA), and the Processed Commodity Storage Agreement (PCSA); administer the U.S. Warehouse Act and regulations thereunder.</p> <p>FSA partners with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), USDA Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS), and USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to support the domestic and foreign procurement processes for commodity operations through the Web-Based Supply Chain Management System (WBSCM). WBSCM is hosted by USDA NITC.</p>
Field Operations	FSA operates applications to support outreach and education activities and administration of the County Committee elections in the NITC. In addition, FSA operates Bridges to Opportunity (BTO) utilizing cloud-based Software as a Service (SaaS) technology and

Portfolio	Activities/Investments
	COTS hosted at USDA NITC.
Geospatial Services	FSA operates processes for maintaining geospatial information (e.g., Common Land Unit) in the USDA NITC. National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) imagery services are hosted at the Aerial Photography Field Office (APFO). Other technology platforms support the APFO in managing the NAIP, other image data sets used by FSA, and imagery acquired for other USDA agencies under an MOU on a cost reimbursable basis.
Management & Administration	FSA operates applications for management and administrative processes including financial management, General Sales Manager, and various back-office activities required to support headquarters operations (e.g., FSA Internet, Intranet, communication services, etc.) in the USDA NITC.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee with a detailed explanation of the Department's plans, actions, and expenditures regarding the Acreage Crop Reporting Streamlining Initiative (ACRSI) and the Bridges to Opportunity project.

FSA Response: **Acreage Crop Reporting Streamlining Initiative (ACRSI)** is a cross Agency effort to implement and streamline acreage reporting. The execution of this program requires the creation of a USDA data standard allowing the Producer to report common crop and acreage reporting data once through the reporting channel of their choice, including FSA County Offices, Crop Insurance Agents/AIPs, etc. The data is then shared across the USDA for use by RMA, FSA, NRCS, NASS, etc.

The ACRSI program continues to expand and improve. FSA and RMA are using a phased incremental approach that allows for the collection of lessons learned from all pilot phases and is planning to expand reporting Nationwide during the Spring of 2016. This approach to expansion will provide continuous improvements, based on lessons learned, and better overall outcomes.

The initial data collection effort and pilot, as conducted by FSA and RMA, included 30 Counties in Illinois and Iowa and was completed in Spring 2015. The Fall 2015 pilot included all counties in 15 states (AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KY, MD, MT, NC, ND, PA, SC, SD, and TN) and nine crops (Alfalfa, Corn, CRP, Fallow, Grass, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, and Wheat).

Through collaboration efforts of the ACRSI program office, a shared governance approach that aligns the agencies' approach to Acreage Reporting dates (ARD) and Commodity Validation Table (CVT) has been implemented. The governance structure demonstrates the ACRSI program is effective in reducing

administrative burden.

Going forward, the ACRSI Program will focus on the Spring 2016 Expansion to collect crop and acreage data for up to 13 crops in all 50 States. With the planned addition of four more crops (Cotton, Peanuts, Rice, and Sorghum), the crops represented would comprise over 93% of all acreage reported in 2015. The expansion is planned through a phased approach to ensure large scale implementation risk is minimized and ensure sustainable adoption in meeting the vision and goals of ACRSI. To date, RMA has developed and maintained a Clearinghouse and related information technology to exchange the newly standardized data that resulted from USDA alignment on numerous business initiatives including Acreage Reporting Dates, crop names and categorization, entity definitions, and more. Each of the AIPs also invested in connecting to the Clearinghouse and developing software for their agents to effectively use the data for their business processes.

An evaluation and application of lessons learned from previous phases, combined with results from the Analysis of Alternatives (AOA), is underway to determine future functionality and long-term strategy, and is targeted for completion in Fall 2016. Outputs from these analysis activities will support USDA plans to continue expanding the platform with more crops, more robust processes, and better handling of exceptions and discrepancies through continuous improvement over the lifecycle of the product. The USDA will evaluate greater use of precision agriculture data for accuracy, especially for identifying land location, using geospatial standards and technology that have already been developed within the Clearinghouse. The USDA will also explore allowing third parties without existing USDA relationships (e.g. those beyond Approved Insurance Providers) to submit the common data on the producer's behalf, simplifying the acreage reporting process even further.

Bridges to Opportunity (BTO) is designed to provide customers access to a wide range of essential agricultural resources through their local FSA office. BTO offers three types of services to the agricultural community: (1) Provides information on the agricultural resources provided by FSA, USDA, and partner organizations directly to customers; (2) Refers customers to participating agricultural experts from partner organizations; and (3) Facilitates collaboration between partners to address prevailing needs of the agricultural community.

In addition to the core BTO services, the enabling customer relationship management (CRM) software platform provides a useful tool for employees in FSA offices to better serve customers. The BTO software includes "Receipt for Service" functionality that is easy to use and efficiently delivers agricultural resources, referrals, and FSA program information to customers. The platform is readily able to be adapted and expanded to deliver more programs and services if desired.

The Phase 2 BTO software application was completed in February 2016. Additionally planned steps involve Phase 2 of the BTO roll out in 20 states, through over 200 offices, with 1,200 employees using and improving the service and software as they deliver valuable agricultural resources to customers and their agricultural community.

The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Program Name	FY 2016 Obligations
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	as of March 2016
Bridges to Opportunity	
Development, Modernization, and Enhancement (DME)	\$349,501
Operations & Maintenance (O&M)	\$144,694
Subtotal, BTO	\$494,195
Acreage Crop Reporting Streamlining Initiative (ACRSI)	
DME	-
O&M	\$1,643,985
Subtotal, ACRSI	\$1,643,985

Mr. Aderholt: How much was spent on MIDAS in fiscal year 2016 and how much is needed in fiscal year 2017 for operation and maintenance of the MIDAS system? How much was spent on the operations and maintenance costs for non-MIDAS IT activities related to delivering farm programs for fiscal years 2011 through estimated 2017?

FSA Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Information Technology (IT) Investment Summary, 2012-2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

IT Investment Item in S&E Account (non-Farm Bill)	FY 2010	FY 2011	Actual Obligations			Enacted	President's	President's
			FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Budget	Budget
Farm Program IT Delivery	\$48,838	\$43,735	\$168,184	\$133,407	\$159,884	\$132,364	\$129,547	\$100,851
Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural Systems (MIDAS)	\$24,925	\$21,412	\$125,514	\$85,995	\$98,452	\$62,700	\$50,408	\$47,629
Non-MIDAS	23,913	22,323	42,670	47,412	61,432 <i>a/</i>	69,664 <i>a/</i>	79,139	53,222
Non-Farm Program IT Delivery	216,970	206,566	174,063	150,008	157,480	192,494	216,249	220,662
Total, IT Investments	265,808	250,301	342,247	283,415	317,364	324,858	345,796	321,513

Mr. Aderholt: What are the out-year costs to maintain MIDAS?

FSA Response: FSA estimates annual operations and maintenance for MIDAS Farm Records and Business Partner to be \$40 million. This figure is subject to refinement.

FSA IT

Mr. Aderholt: FSA recently held a stakeholder meeting for its Information Technology partners in advance of a proposed rollout to change the contracting mechanism it will use in future years for IT acquisition. This includes use of an agency-wide contract that over five years could range in value from \$1 to \$1.5 billion in funding. Please describe the purpose and specifications of this contracting vehicle and what it will include.

FSA Response: The Industry Day referenced in the question was held on February 2, 2016, specifically for an Agency Wide Acquisition Contract (AWAC) for a wide range of information technology (IT) support services. The original effort was advertised on FedBizOpps.gov under the solicitation number AG-3151-S-16-0008 and was anticipated to include Advisory CIO Services;

Quality Management and Independent Verification and Validation; Strategic Planning/Enterprise Architecture; Program and Project Management; Systems and Software Engineering, Design, Development and Integration Services; Information Assurance, Security and Privacy; IT Operations and Maintenance; Test Management; IT Outsourcing; Enterprise Information Management/ Data Management; Digital Services; and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Services. The contract would have been a multiple award and allow for the competitive purchase of commercial services under firm fixed price or time and material (or a combination of the two) task orders.

After detailed conversations between FSA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and USDA acquisition leadership, it was decided that this acquisition would be better led by the Department rather than FSA since multiple agencies within USDA will use the contract. The Farm Service Agency issued a notice on April 12, 2016, on FedBizOpps.gov, that the Agency had decided to restructure our approach for the effort and would no longer be pursuing the Agency Wide Acquisition Contract.

Mr. Aderholt: Will this help FSA achieve its proposed savings, and when will announcement of the vehicle be publicly available?

FSA Response: FSA is no longer pursuing the Agency Wide Acquisition Contract.

Mr. Aderholt: In putting together this new contracting vehicle, are you working with the Office of the Chief Information Officer under the guidelines of the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act and similar provisions in the FY 16 Agriculture Appropriations Bill?

FSA Response: FSA is no longer pursuing the Agency Wide Acquisition Contract.

Office Closings and County Office Staff Reductions

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of the FSA workload review? What is the status of NAPA's review of this workload study?

Response: NAPA reviewed FSA's two workload models and concluded the Budget Performance Management System (BPMS) workload system had a sound framework. NAPA provided four recommendations for FSA improving the existing processes.

NAPA interim recommendations for FSA's current Staffing Model improvement include:

- 1) Create a dedicated project management team to lead the implementation of additional improvements to the staffing model. (Completed January 2016).
- 2) Establish FSA's Executive Leadership Committee (ELC), as a "senior governance body" and reconvene a working group consist of field and headquarters Subject matter Experts, SMEs, to review complexity

factors and workload impacts of 2014 Farm Bill program changes.
(Completed April 2016)

- 3) Conduct a staffing model pilot utilizing the working group and ELC's input.
- 4) Conduct a longer term, pilot test which includes county level staff allocations to State Executive Directors (SEDs) use, with clear decision protocols and future staffing need determinations.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Mr. Aderholt: What is the total number of acres enrolled under CRP as of second quarter 2016? How does this compare to the total number of acres at the end of fiscal years 2014 and 2015. How many acres are projected to be enrolled in fiscal year 2017?

FSA Response: As of the end of March 2016, there were 23.8 million acres under contract in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). At the end of FY 2014 and FY 2015, there were 25.4 million acres and 24.2 million acres, respectively, under contract. The 2014 Farm Bill established a maximum enrollment cap of 24 million acres beginning FY 2017. FSA is experiencing strong demand from landowners to enroll land exceeding the enrollment cap; however, FSA intends to have enrollment for FY 2017 at or near the 24 million-acre cap by targeting the most environmentally sensitive land for enrollment.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide FSA's analysis of the cost of administering the Conservation Reserve Program.

FSA Response: FSA field office staff are not assigned solely to a specific program or sign-up and instead shift their work during the year based on priorities such as sign-up deadlines. Given these multiple duties, it can be difficult to break out the exact amount of work done on any specific activity. In order to estimate these costs, FSA uses standardized managerial cost accounting principles to analyze the costs of all of its programs. The costs are derived from FSA time and attendance system for hours worked on each program and FSA's general ledger system. Based upon this data and FSA's standardized methodology, the total estimated cost of administering the CRP was \$50.94 million in FY 2015.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the cost of administering CRP for the past five fiscal years as well as the estimated cost of operating the program in fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

FSA Response:

This information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

<p>Conservation Reserve Program (General and Continuous) Administrative Costs[1]</p>
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Fiscal Year	Total Administrative Cost
FY 2010 Actual	\$46,992,523
FY 2011 Actual	\$64,737,773
FY 2012 Actual	\$51,829,358
FY 2013 Actual	\$56,999,476
FY 2014 Actual	\$49,676,275
FY 2015 Actual	\$47,718,999
FY 2016 Projected	\$71,475,395
FY 2017 Projected	\$58,072,942

[1] Information provided for historical, current, and future years projections is for State and County Office CRP activity only and does not include Headquarters costs. The costs provided are for direct (salary & benefit) costs and does not include fully allocated or overhead costs.

Mr. Aderholt: How much does it cost to conduct a general sign up?

FSA Response: The most recent CRP general enrollment period occurred in FY 2016, from December 1, 2015 to February 26, 2016. Based upon the amount of time dedicated to the sign-up from FSA's time and attendance system, the direct (salary and benefit) cost of that CRP general enrollment is projected to be \$5,349,571.

Mr. Aderholt: How much does it cost to administer continuous sign ups?

FSA Response:

This information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

FSA operating expenses includes staffing levels sufficient to conduct continuous sign-ups for the CRP. Based upon data in FSA's time and attendance system, which includes data on programs and activities FSA personnel spend their time on, the direct (salary and benefit) cost for the continuous signups is shown in the table below

CRP Continuous Signup Administrative Costs	
Fiscal Year	Total Administrative Costs
FY 2012 Actual	\$7,159,156
FY 2013	\$5,998,489

Actual	
FY 2014	
Actual	\$5,755,220
FY 2015	
Actual	\$10,432,498
FY 2016	
Projected	\$16,952,544

Mr. Aderholt: Please list the conservation priority areas designated by the Secretary. Include those listed in statute.

FSA Response: Currently the National conservation priority areas designated by the Secretary include: Chesapeake Bay, Long Island Sound, Great Lakes, Long Leaf Pine, and Prairie Pothole.

Mr. Aderholt: How many acres currently are enrolled in the Emergency Forestry CRP? Where are they located, and how much funding has been allocated to the program?

FSA Response:

The 2014 Farm Bill repealed the Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program (EFCRP), but allowed payments for existing contracts to continue. A total of \$70,019,151 has been expended so far. Over 224,000 acres are currently enrolled in EFCRP. Funding is generally allocated on a year-by-year basis to obligate for payments due in the next fiscal year (for already approved contracts and any errors, omissions or appeals). Funding outlays are as follows: In FY 2013, we paid \$4.56 million; in FY 2014, \$4.55 million; in FY 2015, \$5.21 million; and in FY 2016, \$4.37 million.

The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Enrollment for EFCRP (as of May 23, 2016):

State	EFCRP Acres Currently Enrolled
Alabama	24,496
Florida	5,440
Louisiana	9,729
Mississippi	176,075
Texas	8,513
TOTAL:	224,253

Mr. Aderholt: How many CRP contracts and acres were terminated early in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 to date?

FSA Response: In 2015, 239,000 acres were terminated early, including 105,000 acres terminated under the 'early-out' provision provided by the 2014 farm bill. To date in 2016, roughly 25,000 acres have been terminated early.

Mr. Aderholt: How many landowners participated in the transition option for beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 to date? How many acres were involved, and how much funding has been allocated to the program by fiscal year for the past five years?

Response: The 2008 Farm Bill authorized \$25 million for the Transition Incentives Program (TIP), and \$22.8 million was obligated. A total of 276,000 acres (in 1,719 CRP contracts) were transitioned to beginning or socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers between 2010 and 2012. The 2014 Farm Bill provided \$33 million. Signup began June of 2014 and as of May 24, 2016 obligated and pending contracts, totaled \$12.5 million as obligated, based on 768 contracts and 124,659 acres.

TIP Numbers as of July 6, 2016

State	Number of Contracts	Total TIP Acres	Total Rental Payment
Colorado	41	9,191	713,898
Idaho	1	106	12,107
Illinois	5	240	37,341
Iowa	25	1,537	335,120
Kansas	39	5,447	454,222
Kentucky	15	587	93,157
Michigan	8	296	34,718
Minnesota	183	25,747	2,835,585
Missouri	27	1,979	273,684
Montana	131	32,827	2,624,635
Nebraska	76	5,407	874,861
North Dakota	113	15,622	1,277,118
Ohio	19	471	68,676
Oklahoma	3	444	40,607
Pennsylvania	5	209	44,899
South Dakota	8	826	98,239
Texas	15	4,071	306,654
Virginia	2	149	14,425
Washington	45	19,216	2,368,642
Wisconsin	5	378	49,910
Grand Total	766	124,749	12,558,496

Mr. Aderholt: How many staff are dedicated to operating CRP? How many FTE work on CRP?

FSA Response: The table below shows the aggregate staff years dedicated to CRP activities from FY 2012 through FY 2016 based on time and attendance records. FSA staff may work on multiple programs in any given year. Based upon data entered into FSA's time and attendance system this table shows the staff year utilization (assuming 2,080 hours per year) of agency personnel

delivering CRP. Only a small number of employees, typically in headquarters or state offices, are fully dedicated to CRP.

The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2012 Actual	789
FY 2013 Actual	751
FY 2014 Actual	673
FY 2015 Actual	677
FY 2016 Projected	1017

Full Time Employees for CRP	
Fiscal Year	Total FTEs
FY 2012 Actual	789
FY 2013 Actual	751
FY 2014 Actual	673
FY 2015 Actual	677
FY 2016 Projected	1017

Mr. Aderholt: What are FSA's other conservation programs?

FSA Response: FSA's other conservation programs include:

- The Source Water Protection Program (SWPP) is a joint project with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the National Rural Water Association (NRWA), a non-profit water and wastewater utility membership organization. The SWPP is designed to help prevent pollution of surface and ground water used as the primary source of drinking water by rural residents.
- Conservation Compliance requires producers to have a conservation plan approved by and on file with USDA. The purpose of the conservation compliance provisions is to protect highly erodible land and wetlands. The provisions objectives help to reduce soil loss due to wind and water erosion; protect the Nation's long term capability to produce food and fiber and assist in preserving the Nations wetlands.

- The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to restore farmland damaged by natural disasters and for emergency water conservation measures in severe droughts.
- The Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP), which is very similar to the ECP, provides funding to restore privately owned forests damaged by natural disasters.
- FSA's guaranteed Conservation Loan program provides access to capital to farmers who need and want to implement conservation measures approved by the Natural Resources Conservation Service but do not have the "up front" funds available to implement these practices. Such measures include reducing soil erosion, improving water quality, promoting and transitioning to sustainable and organic agricultural practices, installation of conservation structures, installation of water conservation measures, establishment or improvement of permanent pastures, and manure management. Guaranteed Conservation Loans are made and serviced by commercial lenders such as banks and Farm Credit Services. FSA guarantees the lenders' loan against up to a 90% loss. FSA has the responsibility of approving all eligible loan guarantees and providing oversight of the lenders activities. Conservation Loan eligibility requirements are expanded to permit the agency to provide assistance to applicants who may be larger and financially strong than traditional FSA loan participants. This serves to promote more expensive conservation practices which are beneficial, but otherwise might not be undertaken.
- FSA's traditional direct and guaranteed Farm Ownership and Farm Operating Loan programs may also be used for the same conservation purposes as conservation loans. The loan program best suited for individual applicants depends largely on terms and collateral available to secure the loan.
- FSA also has the authority to enter into Conservation Contracts with borrowers. A Conservation Contract is a legal agreement between FSA and a Farm Loan Programs borrower who has a loan secured by real estate. FSA reduces the amount of the loan, and the borrower agrees that part of the land will be used only for conservation purposes, such as wildlife habitat, or for a buffer next to an important natural resource, such as a wetland. To qualify for a Conservation Contract, the land must be suitable for conservation purposes. The term of the contract can be 10, 30, or 50 years. Borrowers can apply for a Conservation Contract at any time. They are specifically informed of the program if they encounter financial difficulties; the FSA notification of the availability of loan servicing options sent to delinquent and distressed borrowers includes information on the Conservation Contract program.
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) and State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) are included within the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and not considered separate programs. The CREP and SAFE initiatives are funded under the CRP apportionment and help to supplement the goals and objectives of CRP.

Mr. Aderholt: How much does it cost to operate each conservation program?

FSA Response: The table below lists the estimated direct (salary and benefit) cost of Conservation Programs for FYs 2012 through FY 2015 and the projected cost for FY 2016. FSA's time and attendance system does not identify all conservation programs separately so not all programs are broken out.

The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Program	FY 2012 Actual [1]	FY 2013 Actual [1]	FY 2014 Actual [1]	FY 2015 Actual [1]	FY 2016 (Est.) [1]
Emergency Forest Restoration Program	\$764,651	\$645,879	\$719,656	\$523,179	\$562,134
Emergency Conservation Program	\$7,033,462	\$5,709,467	\$4,086,022	\$3,369,340	\$5,656,263
Grassland Reserve Program	\$945,690	\$1,212,334	\$819,779	\$614,747	\$705,449
Conservation Reserve Program - Continuous	\$22,354,128	\$26,119,756	\$26,629,101	\$32,226,783	\$40,555,121
Conservation Reserve Program - General	\$32,575,377	\$34,264,406	\$26,084,108	\$19,544,934	\$33,149,153

1/ Information provided for historical, and current year projection was for Conservation programs activity and includes Headquarters costs. The costs provided are for direct (salary & benefit) costs only and does not included fully allocated cost / overhead costs.

Mr. Aderholt: Since land enrolled through the continuous program receives higher rental rates than land enrolled through general sign ups, how much of CRP's funding baseline is directed to it?

FSA Response: Continuous signup practices target specific high conservation value lands, such as riparian buffers, wetland restorations, and pollinator habitat plantings. Currently, for FY 2016, continuous signup enrollment accounts for 47% of projected overall CRP financial assistance for FY 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding is set aside for the highly erodible land initiative?

FSA Response: While specific funding is not set aside for the Highly Erodible Land Initiative (HELI), FSA allocates acreage allotments for States as enrollment targets, and takes into consideration the 750,000 total acre allocation for the initiative when accepting lands in general enrollment and expanding or developing other initiatives. Lands enrolled under this initiative are expected to have a similar cost to those enrolled under general enrollment authority but provide larger reductions in soil erosion because HELI

eligibility is limited to lands with an erodibility index of 20 or more.

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding is set aside for the grassland and wetland habitat initiative?

FSA Response: No specific funding is set aside for grasslands or the wetland habitat initiative, but, based on the 2014 farm bill, the new CRP grasslands provision is limited to no more than 2 million acres total. FSA takes into consideration the allocations for the various initiatives when accepting lands in general signup and expanding or developing other initiatives. Numerous initiatives were announced by the Secretary in March 2012 and are funded through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) apportionment under the CRP continuous signup. The initiative increased acreage allocations for certain important conservation practices by 1,000,000 acres. These targeted initiatives increased and expanded potential enrollment for wetland restoration practices, practices under the State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE), duck nesting habitat practices, upland bird habitat buffer practices and created a new acreage allocation for a continuous pollinator practice.

CRP initiatives, allocations, and acres enrolled through March 2016 are as follows:

Initiatives (and Allocations) *	First Year	Practice Code	Acres Added in FY 2016	Acres as of March 2016
Wetland Restoration-Floodplain (481,600 ac.)	2004	CP23	46,264	342,763
Bottomland hardwood trees (250,000 ac.)	2004	CP31	12,939	127,258
Wetland Restoration-Non-Floodplain (568,400 ac.)	2005	CP23A	76,702	406,781
Upland bird habitat buffers (500,000 ac.)	2005	CP33	46,273	240,264
Longleaf pine plantings (250,000 ac.)	2007	CP36	18,898	158,511
Duck nesting habitat (600,000 ac.)	2007	CP37	52,943	315,306
State acres for wildlife enhancement (1,750,000 ac.)	2008	CP38	302,113	1,319,966
Highly erodible lands (750,000 ac.)	2012	Various	149,073	400,120
Pollinator habitat (200,000 ac.)	2012	CP42	107,757	140,498

Mr. Aderholt: Why does USDA have to pay more for land enrolled through continuous sign ups?

FSA Response: The continuous enrollment authority targets specific environmentally sensitive land, such as agricultural land prone to erosion, pasture or agricultural land that borders river or stream banks, wetlands, or field margins. These lands cost more to enroll for a few reasons:

- A high proportion of lands enrolled using the continuous authority are located in states where cropland rents are high, such as Iowa and Illinois, which account for 19 percent of total continuous enrollment acres. By contrast, they account for only 7 percent of general enrollment.
- Continuous enrollment practices are predominantly small parcels of land carved out of existing fields, which creates a more up-front investment by landowners in designing and implementing continuous practices than for general enrollment practices. For example, for a riparian buffer, it must be determined where exactly on the landscape the practice will be established, which water bodies to buffer, how wide the buffer should be, etc. In comparison, a typical whole-field enrollment only requires a decision on the cover type and management necessary to maintain cover.
- Many continuous enrollment lands enrolled through the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) are provided additional annual rental incentive payments based on the terms and conditions of their specific individual CREP agreement signed between USDA and the State and their partners.

Most continuous signup practices are small footprint - large impact practices, such as riparian buffers and field windbreaks that "protect" large acreages with just a small number of acres. Other practices such as SAFE restoration and upland bird nesting habitat field borders provide disproportionate benefits to targeted wildlife species. Wetland restorations provide multiple benefits, including flood damage reduction, huge waterfowl reproduction benefits, and serve as natural sponges converting nitrates into harmless nitrogen gas.

Including both continuous and general signup lands, CRP's benefits have been tremendous (from the May 5, 2016 announcement):

The Conservation Reserve Program provides nearly \$2 billion annually to land owners - dollars that make their way into local economies, supporting small businesses and creating jobs. When these direct benefits are taken together with the resulting economic activity, the benefits related to CRP are estimated at \$3.1 billion annually. Over the past 30 years, CRP has created major environmental improvements throughout the countryside. The program has removed carbon dioxide from the atmosphere equal to removing nine million cars from the road annually, and prevented 600 million dump trucks of soil from erosion. USDA is continuing these achievements by maximizing conservation benefits within the limitations provided by law.

State Mediation Grants

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list broken down by state, congressional district, activity type (I.E. agricultural leases, right-to-farm laws, and family farm transitions), and the recipient of funds provided under the FY 2015 and 2016 State Mediation Grant account.

FSA Response: FSA does not track mediation activities by congressional district and in some cases only National totals

are available. FY 2016 data is based on mid-year data reported by certified state mediation programs.

[The information follows:]

Servicing Area	FY 2015
FSA	1,849
Forrest Service	6
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	0
Risk Management Agency	9
Rural Development (Housing)	91
Rural Development (Business Loans)	
Non-FSA Ag Credit	72
Financial	0
Inquiries	0
Legal	0
Carryover from FY 15	0
Other USDA Agencies	2
Total Number of Cases	2,029

Funding levels for certified state mediation programs are included below.

State Mediation Grants		
State	FY 15 Allocations	FY 16 Allocations
Alabama	\$58,000	\$82,200
Arizona	\$69,000	\$59,003
Arkansas	\$74,000	\$67,761
California	N/A	\$113,166
Colorado	\$13,000	\$23,273

State Mediation Grants		
State	FY 15 Allocations	FY 16 Allocations
Connecticut	N/A	\$45,198
Florida	\$27,000	\$23,943
Hawaii	\$56,000	\$52,855
Idaho	\$50,000	\$50,985
Illinois	\$51,000	\$28,019
Indiana	\$156,000	\$146,279
Iowa	\$249,000	\$232,996
Kansas	\$338,000	\$329,416
Maine	\$47,000	\$64,748
Maryland	\$116,000	\$55,810
Massachusetts	\$37,000	\$56,749
Minnesota	\$152,000	\$54,322
Michigan	\$52,000	\$282,615
Mississippi	\$74,000	\$67,299
Missouri	\$9,000	\$18,998
Montana	\$49,000	\$45,114
Nebraska	\$119,000	\$123,853
New Hampshire	\$64,000	\$58,059
New Jersey	\$6,000	\$11,427
New Mexico	\$31,000	\$29,366
New York	\$303,000	\$286,770
North Carolina	\$76,000	\$55,709
North Dakota	\$103,000	\$22,117
Oklahoma	\$214,000	\$172,047
Oregon	\$38,000	\$32,901
Pennsylvania	\$25,000	\$11,886
Rhode Island	\$39,000	\$55,165
South Dakota	\$150,000	\$42,990
Texas	\$51,000	\$60,941
Utah	\$13,000	\$12,220
Vermont	\$146,000	\$127,642
Virginia	\$40,000	\$39,459
Washington	\$55,000	\$54,458
Wisconsin	\$209,000	\$205,777
Wyoming	\$3,000	\$68,329
Total	\$3,363,000	\$3,371,865

Recipients of mediation grants are listed in the table below.

State-Certified Agricultural Mediation Programs	
<p>Alabama Agricultural Mediation Program (AAMP) Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries 1445 Federal Drive Montgomery, AL 36107-1123 Phone: (334) 240-7151 Toll Free: (800) 642-7761 Ext. 7151 Fax: (334) 240-7193</p>	<p>Idaho Agricultural Mediation Program (IAMP) Fulcrum Institute Dispute Resolution Clinic 2100 Northwest Boulevard, Suite 320 Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814 Phone: (208) 667-5325 Fax: (509) 838-5588 http://www.fulcrumdispute.com/</p>
<p>Arizona Ag Mediation Institute, Inc. 572 N. Mondel Dr. Gilbert, AZ 85233 Phone/Fax: (480) 496-5926 www.azagmediation.o</p>	<p>Illinois Agricultural Mediation Program (IAMP) Dispute Resolution Institute, Inc. P.O. Box 1136 Carbondale, IL 62903-1136 Phone: (618) 549-1300 Fax: (618) 351-1419</p>
<p>Arkansas Development Finance Authority Arkansas Farm/Creditor Mediation Program 900 West Capitol, Suite 310 Little Rock, AR 72201 Phone:</p>	<p>Indiana Agricultural Mediation Program Rural Services of Indiana, Inc. 60918 U.S. 31, South South Bend, IN 46614 Toll Free: (800) 288-6581</p>
<p>California Agricultural Mediation Program California Department of Food & Agriculture 1220 N. Street, Suite 400 Sacramento, CA 95814</p>	<p>Iowa Mediation Services, Inc. 1441 29th Street, Suite 120 West Des Moines, IA 50266 Phone: (515) 331-8081</p>
<p>Colorado Department of Agriculture Colorado Agricultural Mediation Program (CAMP) 2331 West 31st Avenue Denver, CO 80211-3859 Phone: (303) 477-0076 Fax: (303) 480-9236 www.colorado.gov/ag/ics</p>	<p>Kansas Agricultural Mediation Services (KAMS) Kansas State University 2A Edwards Hall 1810 Kerr Drive Manhattan, KS 66506-4806 Phone: (785) 532-6958 Toll Free: (800) 321-3276</p>
<p>State of Connecticut Department of Agriculture Quinnipiac University Center on Dispute Resolution 275 Mt. Carmel Avenue</p>	<p>Maine Agricultural Mediation Program Volunteers of America Northern New England 14 Maine Street, Suite 301 Brunswick, ME 04011 Phone: (207) 373-1140 Ext. 229 Fax: (207) 373-1160 http://www.voanne.org/mediation-services</p>
<p>University of Florida Florida Agricultural Mediation Program P.O. Box 110240 Gainesville, FL 32611-0240 Phone: (352) 846-1511 Fax: (352) 392-0240 http://www.fred.ifas.ufl.edu/staff/</p>	<p>Maryland Department of Agriculture Maryland Agricultural Conflict Resolution Service 50 Harry S. Truman Parkway Annapolis, MD 21401 Toll Free: (800) 492-5590 Phone: (410) 841-5880 Fax: (410) 841-5894</p>

State-Certified Agricultural Mediation Programs	
<p>Environmental Mediation Center, Inc. Hawaii Agricultural Mediation Program (HIAMP) 177 Paddy Hill Road Moretown, VT 05660 http://hiamp.encyclopedia.org/ Phone: (802) 583-1100 Toll Free: (800) 511-2213</p> <p>Hawaii Department of Agriculture 1428 South King Street Honolulu, HI 96814 http://hdoa.hawaii.gov/</p>	<p>Massachusetts Agricultural Mediation Program University of Massachusetts, Boston Massachusetts Office of Public Collaboration McCormack Building, M-1-627 100 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, MA 02125 Phone: (617) 287-4040 Fax: (617) 287-4049 www.moppc.umb.edu</p>
<p>Michigan Agricultural Mediation Program Dispute Resolution Education Resources, Inc. (DRER) 516 South Creyts Road, Suite A Lansing, MI 48917 Phone: (517) 485-2274 Fax: (517) 485-1183 http://www.mediationmichigan.org/index.php?id=12090</p>	<p>New Mexico Agricultural Mediation Program (NMAMP) Regents of New Mexico State University Office of Grants and Contracts P.O. Box 30003, MSC JAE Las Cruces, NM 88003-0003 Phone: (575) 646-2925 or (800) 289-6577 Fax: (575) 646-3808 http://aces.nmsu.edu/ces/nmamp/index.html</p>
<p>Minnesota Farmer Lender Mediation Program University of Minnesota 1526 170th Avenue Bejou, MN 56516-9736 Phone: (218) 935-5785 Fax: (218) 935-9053 www.extension.umn.edu</p>	<p>New York State Agricultural Mediation Program State Office of Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs New York State Unified Court System 4 Pine West Plaza Suite 411 Albany, NY 12205 Phone: (866) 669-7267 Fax: (518) 687-2245 http://www.nysamp.com/</p>
<p>Mississippi Association of Cooperatives Mississippi Agriculture Mediation Program 233 E. Hamilton Street Jackson, MS 39225 Phone: (601) 354-2750 Fax: (601) 354-2777 http://www.mississippiassociation.coop/</p>	<p>North Carolina Agricultural Mediation Program (NCAMP) Western Carolina University 110 Cordelia Camp Building Cullowee, NC 28721 Phone: (828) 227-7191 Fax: (828) 227-7417 http://www.wcu.edu/</p>
<p>Missouri Department of Agriculture Missouri Ag Mediation Program P.O. Box 630 Jefferson City, MO 65102 Phone: (573) 751-5520 Fax: (573) 751-5516 www.mediate@mda.mo.gov</p>	<p>North Dakota Department of Agriculture North Dakota Mediation State State Capitol 600 East Boulevard Avenue, Department 602 Bismarck, ND 58505-0020 Phone: (701) 328-2231 Toll Free: (800) 242-7535 Fax: (701) 328-4567 www.nd.gov/ndda</p>
<p>Montana Agricultural Mediation Program (MAMP) Fulcrum Institute Dispute Resolution Clinic 2100 Northwest Boulevard, Suite 320 Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814 Phone: (208) 667-5325 Fax: (509) 838-5588 http://www.fulcrumdispute.com/</p>	<p>Oklahoma Agriculture Mediation Program, Inc. 2800 North Lincoln Boulevard, 2nd Floor Oklahoma City, OK 73105 Office: (405) 521-3934 Toll Free: (800) 248-5465 Fax: (405) 521-3926 https://www.ok.gov/mediation/</p>

State-Certified Agricultural Mediation Programs	
<p>State of Nebraska Department of Agriculture Nebraska Farm Mediation Service P.O. Box 94947 Lincoln, NE 68509-4947 Phone: (402) 471-2341 Fax: (402) 471-6876 www.nda.nebraska.gov</p>	<p>Oregon Certified Agricultural Mediation Program Six Rivers Dispute Resolution Center P.O. Box 1594 Hood River, OR 97031 Phone: (541) 386-1283 Toll Free: (888) 628-4101 Fax: (541) 386-2189 http://www.6rivers.org/</p>
<p>Environmental Mediation Center, Inc. New Hampshire Agricultural Mediation Program (NHAMP) 177 Paddy Hill Road Moretown, VT 05660 Phone: (800) 511-2213 http://nhamp.emcenter.org/</p> <p>New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets, & Food P.O. Box 2042 Concord, NH 03302- 2042 http://agriculture. nh.gov/</p>	<p>Pennsylvania Agricultural Mediation Program Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 2301 North Cameron Street Harrisburg, PA 17110 Phone: (717) 787-4737 www.agriculture.state.pa.us</p>
<p>New Jersey State Agriculture Development Committee New Jersey Agricultural Mediation Program P.O. Box 330 Trenton, NJ 08625 Phone: (609) 984-2504 or (609) 292-7988 Fax: (609) 633-2004 http://www.nj.gov/agriculture/sadc/</p>	<p>Rhode Island Agricultural Mediation Program Center for Mediation & Collaboration Rhode Island 500 Broad St., Unit 4-B Providence, RI 02907 Phone: (401) 273-9999 Toll Free: (855) 343-0072 Fax: (401) 632-0504 www.cmcni.org</p>
<p>State of South Dakota Department of Agriculture South Dakota Agricultural Loan Mediation Services 523 East Capitol Avenue Joe Foss Building, 3rd Floor Pierre, SD 57501-3182 Phone: (605) 773-5425 Fax: (605) 773-3481 http://sdda.sd.gov</p>	<p>Virginia State Agricultural Mediation Program Western Carolina University 110 Cordelia Camp Building Cullowee, NC 28723 Phone: (828) 227-7191 Fax: (828) 227-7417 http://www.wcu.edu/</p>
<p>Texas Rural Mediation Services Office of Dispute Resolution, Lubbock County P.O. Box 10536 Lubbock, TX 79408 Telephone: (806) 775-1087 Fax: (806) 775-7950 https://www.co.lubbock.tx.us/departments/division .php?fdd=8-36</p>	<p>Washington Agricultural Mediation Program Fulcrum Institute Dispute Resolution Clinic 211 West Augusta Spokane, WA 99205 Phone: (509) 838-2799 Fax: (509) 838-5588 http://www.fulcrumdispute.com/</p>
<p>Utah Agricultural Mediation Program Utah Department of Agriculture and Food P.O. Box 146500 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6500 Phone: (801) 538-7100 Fax: (801) 538-7126 http://ag.utah.gov</p>	<p>State of Wisconsin Wisconsin Farm Mediation & Arbitration Program Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection P.O. Box 8911 Madison, WI 53708-8911 Phone: (608) 224-5012 http://datcp.wi.gov/Farms/Wisconsin_Farm_Center/ Farm_Mediation /index.aspx</p>

State-Certified Agricultural Mediation Programs	
Environmental Mediation Center, Inc. Vermont Agricultural Mediation Program (VTAMP) 177 Paddy Hill Road Moretown, VT 05660 Phone: (802) 583-1100 Ext. 101 Toll Free: (800) 511-2213 http://vtamp.emcenter.org/	Wyoming Agriculture & Natural Resource Mediation Program Wyoming Department of Agriculture 2219 Carey Avenue Cheyenne, WY 82002-0100 Phone: (307) 777-7321 Fax: (307) 777-6593 http://wyagric.state.wy.us/divisions/nrp/mediation-program

FSA Loan Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Why do FSA's loan programs have a subsidy cost?

FSA Response: The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 requires Federal Credit Programs to be budgeted based upon the projected cost of loans at the time they are made. The cost estimates are made using cash flow modeling and net present value calculations. The factors with the most significant impact on the subsidy rates are 1) interest rates, including the rates on loans and the projected cost of funds, and 2) events that modify the stream of collections back to the Treasury, including prepayments, restructuring of payments, delinquencies, and losses. The amount of Budget Authority ("subsidy") required to support Farm Loan Programs reflects reductions in cost as a result of continuing improvements in program efficiency and management. In FY 2010, \$155.8 million in Budget Authority was required to support \$5.28 billion in loans and guarantees made. In contrast, for FY 2016, only \$69.6 million was required to support a potential program level of \$6.4 billion.

Mr. Aderholt: How many loans in each FSA loan program are delinquent?

FSA Response: The number of loans delinquent under Farm Loan Programs, as of February 29, 2016, is reflected in the table below:

[The information follows:]

Loan Type	Direct Loans	Guaranteed Loans
Operating	16,202	682
Farm Ownership	4,447	458
Emergency	2,816	N/A
Economic Emergency	320	N/A
Soil & Water	71	N/A

Mr. Aderholt: What is the delinquency rate on each FSA loan program?

FSA Response: The delinquency rate for each program under Farm Loan Programs, as of February 29, 2016, is reflected in the table below:

[The information follows:]

Loan Type	Direct Loans	Guaranteed Loans
Operating	19.0%	3.6%
Farm Ownership	11.0%	1.4%
Emergency	45.0%	N/A
Economic	50.4%	N/A
Emergency		
Soil & Water	30.2%	N/A

Note: The rate is based on number of loans. The Economic Emergency and Soil and Water loan programs have not been authorized for many years. Most of the successful borrowers have paid in full, or graduated and refinanced their loans. Many of the remaining borrowers are in various states of resolution, bankruptcy, or foreclosure, hence the higher delinquency rates.

Mr. Aderholt: What is FSA doing to reduce the delinquency rate on direct loans?

FSA Response: As of February 29, 2016, the percent of dollars total delinquent for direct loans is at a low at 6.12 percent. The FLP Direct Loan program is designed specifically for beginning farmers and other producers who are unable to get credit from commercial lenders, so there is a higher risk of delinquency than commercial portfolios. However, FSA proactively conducts field visits and year-end analysis to assist its borrowers in becoming successful in their operations. In addition, as part of supervised credit, FSA requires borrowers who do not have the financial or managerial skills necessary to attend borrower training. Internally, FSA conducts analysis of its portfolio at all levels - County, State and National levels, to identify and mitigate potential risks. FSA uses all available servicing options allowed under its authorizing statute to assist borrowers who are financially distressed to be able to return to profitability. Options available include rescheduling the term of chattel type loans, reamortizing the term of real estate type loans deferral, and write-down, and these are used to preserve an operation, so it can be successful.

Mr. Aderholt: How many loans in each FSA loan program have incurred a loss?

FSA Response: FSA does not track losses by individual loan, but rather by dollars.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the loss rate on FSA loan programs?

FSA Response: Please refer to question 103 below for a detailed breakdown of FSA loan program loss rates.

Mr. Aderholt: What is FSA doing to reduce the loss rate on direct loans?

FSA Response: As of September 30, 2015, the loss rate for direct loans

was at 0.8 percent. The FLP Direct Loan program is designed specifically for beginning farmers and other producers who are unable to get credit from commercial lenders, so there is a higher risk of delinquency than commercial portfolios. However, FSA proactively conducts field visits and year-end analysis to assist its borrowers in becoming successful in their operations. In addition, as part of supervised credit, FSA requires borrowers who do not have the financial or managerial skills necessary to attend borrower training. Internally FSA conducts analysis of its portfolio at all levels - County, State and National levels, to identify and mitigate potential risks. FSA uses all available servicing options allowed under its authorizing statute to assist borrowers who are financially distressed to be able to return to profitability. Options available include rescheduling, re-amortization, deferral, and write-down and are used to preserve an operation so it can be successful. Lastly, Administrative and Treasury Offsets are utilized when required to collect the debt when some operations invariably fail. FSA will also file deficiency judgments and refer debt to the Department of the Treasury so private collection agencies can be used.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of those loans that have a loss?

FSA Response: Loans are recorded as a loss when all collateral has been liquidated and all feasible collection efforts have been exhausted, including offset and other collection efforts by the Department of Treasury. Loans included in a bankruptcy are recorded as a loss when the debt is discharged and collateral liquidated. Borrowers whose loans resulted in a loss to the Government, including guaranteed loan loss claims, are not eligible for any future FSA loans unless the loss amount is repaid.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe FSA's policies and procedures for collecting on delinquent loans and those in default.

FSA Response: FSA uses all available servicing options allowed under its authorizing statute to assist borrowers who are financially distressed to be able to return to profitability. Options available include rescheduling, re-amortization, deferral, and write-down and are used to preserve an operation so it can be successful. Lastly, administrative and Treasury Offsets are utilized when required to collect the debt when some operations invariably fail. FSA will also file deficiency judgments and refer debt to the Department of the Treasury so private collection agencies can be used.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a ten-year table, including fiscal year 2007 through fiscal year 2016, showing the subsidy rate and loan levels for all FSA loan programs.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

PROGRAM LEVELS										
FY 2007 to FY 2016										
\$ in thousands										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF):										
Farm Ownership:										
Direct Program Level	303,395	381,778	560,000	702,816	580,860	529,812	448,237	999,667	1,007,898	1,500,000
Unsubsidized Guaranteed Program Level	965,415	1,170,527	1,272,711	1,605,999	1,906,069	1,499,491	1,498,676	2,012,782	2,041,129	2,000,000
Farm Operating:										
Direct Program Level	600,062	629,109	1,226,464	1,242,375	1,049,257	1,169,232	1,060,918	1,201,284	1,251,216	1,252,117
Unsubsidized Guaranteed Program Level	917,645	946,628	1,236,829	1,510,156	1,173,182	933,880	899,232	1,000,135	1,365,450	1,395,969
Subsidized Guaranteed Program Level	271,885	134,707	149,709	181,569	62,692	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emergency Program Level	74,899	44,995	30,402	35,598	32,610	31,436	33,388	18,106	13,383	109,950
Indian Land Acquisition Program Level	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Boll Weevil Eradication Program Level	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	20,900	0	0	0	60,000
Conservation:										
Direct Program Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,932	11,146	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guaranteed Program Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	154	550	0	75	0	1,355	150,000
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000

SUBSIDY RATES										
FY 2007 to FY 2016										
\$ in thousands										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF):										
Farm Ownership:										
Direct	4.19%	4.45%	6.35%	4.08%	6.92%	4.80%	4.24%	0.77%	-1.37%	-2.73%
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	0.58%	0.40%	0.33%	0.37%	0.38%	-0.01%	-0.07%	-0.16%	-0.12%	-0.14%
Farm Operating:										
Direct	11.69%	12.69%	11.79%	4.74%	6.06%	5.63%	5.57%	5.48%	5.04%	4.31%
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	2.47%	2.42%	2.49%	2.34%	2.33%	1.74%	1.19%	1.22%	1.06%	1.03%
Subsidized Guaranteed	10.07%	13.34%	13.79%	14.06%	13.83%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emergency	11.77%	11.15%	14.22%	3.69%	10.49%	5.01%	5.62%	4.90%	2.47%	3.64%
Indian Land Acquisition	21.15%	3.15%	6.29%	-37.37%	-6.53%	-13.89%	-14.85%	-35.53%	-17.80%	-24.44%
Boll Weevil Eradication Program	1.90%	-0.27%	-0.56%	-1.14%	-2.09%	-2.16%	-2.54%	-2.69%	-3.00%	-0.81%
Conservation:										
Direct	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.31%	2.99%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guaranteed	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.37%	0.38%	-0.01%	-0.28%	-0.36%	-0.32%	-0.33%
Indian Highly Fractionated Land	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.93%	2.14%	1.93%	1.73%	0.68%	-0.08%	-4.58%

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table for each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program showing the number of borrowers, the number of loans with outstanding balances, the number of delinquent loans, the total amount outstanding, the total amount delinquent and the percentage delinquent by number of loans and by total amount.

FSA Response: The information is provided for the record

[The information follows:]

FARM SERVICE AGENCY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND As of February 29, 2016							
	Number of Borrowers	Number of Loans	Number of Loans Delinquent	Percent Delinquent # Loans	Total Amount Outstanding	Total Amount Delinquent	Percent Delinquent \$ Value
Farm Ownership Programs:							
	35,566	40,269	4,447	11.0%	\$5,428,173,172	\$100,105,469	1.84%
	27,309	33,149	458	1.4%	10,053,974,275	55,978,835	0.56%
	62,875	73,418	4,905	6.7%	15,482,147,447	156,084,304	1.01%
Farm Operating Programs:							
	50,435	85,360	16,202	19.0%	3,376,233,763	316,912,835	9.39%
	12,855	19,046	682	3.6%	3,324,969,216	81,116,546	2.44%
	63,290	104,406	16,884	16.2%	6,701,202,979	398,029,381	5.94%
Boll Weevil	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.00%
Indian Tribal Land Acquisition	10	31	5	16.1%	11,682,469	246,458	2.11%

FARM SERVICE AGENCY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND As of February 29, 2016								
		Number of Borrowers	Number of Loans	Number of Loans Delinquent	Percent Delinquent # Loans	Total Amount Outstanding	Total Amount Delinquent	Percent Delinquent \$ Value
Farm Ownership Programs:								
	Direct	35,566	40,269	4,447	11.0%	\$5,428,173,172	\$100,105,469	1.84%
	Guaranteed	27,309	33,149	458	1.4%	10,033,974,275	55,978,835	0.56%
	Subtotal, Ownership Programs	62,875	73,418	4,905	6.7%	15,482,147,447	156,084,304	1.01%
Farm Operating Programs:								
	Direct (includes Seed Loans)	50,435	85,360	16,202	19.0%	3,376,233,763	316,912,835	9.39%
	Guaranteed	12,855	19,046	682	3.6%	3,324,969,216	81,116,546	2.44%
	Subtotal, Operating Loan Programs	63,290	104,406	16,884	16.2%	6,701,202,979	398,029,381	5.94%
	Boll Weevil	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.00%
	Indian Tribal Land Acquisition	10	31	5	16.1%	11,682,469	246,458	2.11%
	Soil and Water	217	235	71	30.2%	\$3,928,486	\$1,317,768	33.54%
	Direct		0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.00%
	Guaranteed	217	235	71	30.2%	3,928,486	1,317,768	33.54%
	Emergency Loan Programs:							
	Direct Emergency Disaster	4,062	6,253	2,816	45.0%	372,817,759	111,965,862	30.03%

FARM SERVICE AGENCY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND As of February 29, 2016									
	Number of Borrowers	Number of Loans	Number of Loans Delinquent	Percent Delinquent # Loans	Total Amount Outstanding	Total Amount Delinquent	Percent Delinquent \$ Value		
Farm Ownership Programs:									
Direct	35,566	40,269	4,447	11.0%	\$5,428,173,172	\$100,105,469	1.84%		
Guaranteed	27,309	33,149	458	1.4%	10,053,974,275	55,978,835	0.56%		
Subtotal, Ownership Programs	62,875	73,418	4,905	6.7%	15,482,147,447	156,084,304	1.01%		
Farm Operating Programs:									
Direct (includes Seed Loans)	50,435	85,360	16,202	19.0%	3,376,233,763	316,912,835	9.39%		
Guaranteed	12,855	19,046	682	3.6%	3,324,969,216	81,116,546	2.44%		
Subtotal, Operating Loan Programs	63,290	104,406	16,884	16.2%	6,701,202,979	398,029,381	5.94%		
Boll Weevil	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.00%		
Indian Tribal Land Acquisition	10	31	5	16.1%	11,682,469	246,458	2.11%		
Direct Economic Emergency	461	635	320	50.4%	45,146,132	24,532,944	54.34%		
Guaranteed Economic Emergency		0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.00%		
Subtotal, Emergency Loan Programs	4,523	6,888	3,136	45.5%	417,963,891	136,498,806	32.66%		
Other Loan Programs, Direct:	627	685	131	19.1%	42,475,019	12,928,211	30.44%		

FARM SERVICE AGENCY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND As of February 29, 2016									
		Number of Borrowers	Number of Loans	Number of Loans Delinquent	Percent Delinquent # Loans	Total Amount Outstanding	Total Amount Delinquent	Percent Delinquent \$ Value	
Farm Ownership Programs:									
	Direct	35,566	40,269	4,447	11.0%	\$5,428,173,172	\$100,105,469	1.84%	
	Guaranteed	27,309	33,149	458	1.4%	10,053,974,275	55,978,835	0.56%	
	Subtotal, Ownership Programs	62,875	73,418	4,905	6.7%	15,482,147,447	156,084,304	1.01%	
Farm Operating Programs:									
	Direct (includes Seed Loans)	50,435	85,360	16,202	19.0%	3,376,233,763	316,912,835	9.39%	
	Guaranteed	12,855	19,046	682	3.6%	3,324,969,216	81,116,546	2.44%	
	Subtotal, Operating Loan Programs	63,290	104,406	16,884	16.2%	6,701,202,979	398,029,381	5.94%	
	Boll Weevil	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.00%	
	Indian Tribal Land Acquisition	10	31	5	16.1%	11,682,469	246,458	2.11%	
	Grand Total:	131,542	185,663	25,132	13.5%	22,659,400,291	705,104,928	3.11%	

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the table showing the farm loan outstanding balances and delinquency totals by state.

FSA Response: The information is provided for the record

[The information follows:]

As of 02/29/2016 State Name	DIRECT LOANS		GUARANTEED LOANS	
	Total \$ Outstanding	Total \$ Delinquent	Total \$ Outstanding	Total \$ Delinquent
ALABAMA	\$89,961,418	\$5,808,583	\$292,828,160	\$5,515,191
ALASKA	\$6,095,507	\$756,388		
ARIZONA	\$29,746,720	\$5,056,280	\$42,358,442	\$1,672,767
ARKANSAS	\$239,518,994	\$39,616,574	\$582,241,892	\$18,681,577
CALIFORNIA	\$169,669,366	\$39,748,149	\$261,875,538	\$8,496,626
COLORADO	\$122,133,959	\$4,404,977	\$175,969,350	\$1,096,571
CONNECTICUT	\$5,041,221	\$608,633	\$24,504,779	\$2,525,024
DELAWARE	\$8,643,173	\$30	\$46,990,574	\$13,343
FLORIDA	\$97,201,989	\$9,622,189	\$85,783,996	\$1,743,111
GEORGIA	\$173,708,507	\$22,087,285	\$307,485,378	\$5,003,541
HAWAII	\$16,293,540	\$290,994	\$23,677,896	\$278,449
IDAHO	\$120,938,231	\$2,240,653	\$248,217,514	\$2,191,843
ILLINOIS	\$299,716,478	\$4,451,841	\$726,539,663	\$2,998,220
INDIANA	\$153,521,916	\$1,712,683	\$571,536,517	\$2,104,442
IOWA	\$584,336,241	\$11,259,614	\$731,001,244	\$3,941,435
KANSAS	\$448,596,014	\$5,116,271	\$286,217,155	\$1,341,868
KENTUCKY	\$353,359,529	\$11,536,494	\$338,054,539	\$5,509,850
LOUISIANA	\$96,302,423	\$15,450,383	\$195,106,460	\$5,745,326
MAINE	\$36,610,197	\$3,323,432	\$22,549,650	\$810,735
MARYLAND	\$21,883,302	\$1,532,822	\$53,878,927	\$692,443
MASSACHUSETTS	\$53,808,582	\$7,639,089	\$29,323,453	\$425,314
MICHIGAN	\$238,192,415	\$13,638,548	\$387,007,099	\$3,941,631
MINNESOTA	\$430,927,974	\$10,559,536	\$774,916,385	\$6,419,817
MISSISSIPPI	\$87,611,666	\$15,071,925	\$161,254,207	\$3,092,057
MISSOURI	\$281,202,064	\$4,911,125	\$566,858,417	\$5,625,003
MONTANA	\$126,039,267	\$6,710,020	\$265,811,071	\$1,869,847
NEBRASKA	\$497,529,410	\$14,104,139	\$536,788,369	\$2,772,974
NEVADA	\$16,702,671	\$1,267,303	\$42,589,378	\$0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$18,070,428	\$882,556	\$9,891,886	\$707,180
NEW JERSEY	\$28,184,284	\$6,334,351	\$29,985,402	\$777,366
NEW MEXICO	\$63,815,375	\$3,675,197	\$69,832,678	\$1,621,213
NEW YORK	\$166,675,314	\$17,829,280	\$229,056,133	\$1,657,672

As of 02/29/2016 State Name	DIRECT LOANS		GUARANTEED LOANS	
	Total \$ Outstanding	Total \$ Delinquent	Total \$ Outstanding	Total \$ Delinquent
NORTH CAROLINA	\$116,547,110	\$17,931,432	\$309,783,408	\$1,943,424
NORTH DAKOTA	\$229,672,239	\$7,689,221	\$307,134,524	\$3,042,425
OHIO	\$169,961,156	\$4,600,688	\$1,021,842,915	\$2,567,928
OKLAHOMA	\$758,874,239	\$21,797,203	\$326,922,944	\$4,608,716
OREGON	\$93,703,454	\$3,211,543	\$147,381,019	\$2,337,144
PENNSYLVANIA	\$269,752,042	\$6,513,082	\$167,255,642	\$2,676,553
PUERTO RICO	\$244,073,268	\$115,094,544	\$22,180,927	\$1,273,997
RHODE ISLAND	\$8,059,269	\$847,069	\$3,880,176	\$0
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$130,189,658	\$18,918,931	\$216,692,924	\$2,096,368
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$366,875,517	\$2,458,698	\$421,697,966	\$477,137
TENNESSEE	\$175,029,231	\$10,166,638	\$200,913,646	\$1,783,102
TEXAS	\$467,844,464	\$36,253,689	\$364,380,635	\$4,006,778
UTAH	\$160,767,029	\$2,246,210	\$112,274,671	\$151,844
VERMONT	\$65,577,084	\$1,515,454	\$114,113,696	\$911,394
VIRGINIA	\$168,870,528	\$10,706,145	\$172,943,353	\$2,178,496
WASHINGTON	\$100,950,865	\$6,148,342	\$128,873,687	\$2,133,876
WEST VIRGINIA	\$92,442,303	\$1,833,155	\$26,078,868	\$20,592
WISCONSIN	\$536,178,913	\$11,006,824	\$1,118,680,145	\$3,472,818
WYOMING	\$43,050,257	\$1,823,335	\$75,780,196	\$2,140,352
TOTAL	\$9,280,456,801	\$568,009,547	\$13,378,943,491	\$137,095,381

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of loans with delinquencies of less than 3 months, between 3 and 6 months, between 6 months and 1 year, and greater than 1 year for each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program.

FSA Response: FSA delinquency maturation is based on the borrower's entire direct loan account, because servicing is performed on a borrower, rather than a loan-by-loan basis. Aging data is not maintained for the specific categories that were requested. Guaranteed lenders do not report delinquencies in specific categories, therefore data on guaranteed loans is not available. The following table provides delinquency aging for direct loan borrowers:

[The information follows:]

Direct Loan Program (as of 2/29/2016):

Past Due Category	Number of Borrowers
1 to 30 Days	1,653
31-89 Days	4,862
90-365 Days	1,571
366+ Days	4,004
Total	12,090

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program and the loan losses by amount and percentage for fiscal years 2011 through FY 2016.

FSA Response: The tables below provide loan losses by amount and percentage for fiscal years 2011 through FY 2016 (as of 04/30/2016):

[The information follows:]

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Operating Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$3,118,091	\$79,585	2.6%
2012	3,272,565	40,880	1.2%
2013	3,347,009	62,084	1.9%
2014	3,304,058	32,263	1.0%
2015	3,324,013	38,111	1.1%
2016	3,430,461	10,009	0.3%

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Farm Ownership Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$3,579,960	\$18,414	0.5%
2012	3,821,503	11,296	0.3%
2013	3,975,681	29,039	0.7%
2014	3,985,610	5,557	0.1%
2015	4,461,526	10,798	0.2%
2016	5,040,895	3,759	0.1%

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Emergency Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$585,191	\$19,744	3.4%
2012	520,540	22,596	4.3%
2013	458,024	26,154	5.7%
2014	409,345	10,609	2.6%
2015	363,363	15,522	4.3%
2016	323,641	3,741	1.2%

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Economic Emergency Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$77,729	\$7,248	9.3%
2012	63,649	635	1.0%
2013	53,268	5,412	10.2%
2014	42,929	2,746	6.4%
2015	36,086	935	2.6%
2016	29,775	2,104	7.1%

Note: Economic Emergency Loans are no longer being made. However, outstanding loans are still being serviced.

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Soil and Water Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$9,002	\$165	1.8%
2012	6,931	72	1.0%
2013	6,257	6	0.1%
2014	4,235	135	3.2%
2015	3,455	0	0.0%
2016	2,947	15	0.5%

Note: Soil and Water Loans are no longer being made. However, outstanding loans are still being serviced.

Guaranteed Farm Loans Written Off
Operating Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Losses Paid (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$3,436,754	\$28,528	0.8%
2012	3,427,381	20,648	0.6%
2013	3,151,538	18,573	0.6%
2014	2,864,811	13,700	0.5%
2015	2,804,747	13,803	0.5%
2016	2,835,990	5,988	0.2%

Guaranteed Farm Loans Written Off
Farm Ownership Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Losses Paid (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$6,916,301	\$23,596	0.3%
2012	7,681,420	18,294	0.2%
2013	8,345,556	18,781	0.2%

2014	8,692,126	14,509	0.2%
2015	9,141,912	10,022	0.1%
2016	9,774,851	5,577	0.1%

Guaranteed Farm Loans Written Off
Economic Emergency Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Losses Paid (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$217	\$0	0.0%
2012	189	0	0.0%
2013	166	-37	-22.3%
2014	100	0	0.0%
2015	52	0	0.0%
2016	21	0	0.0%

Note: Negative losses indicate recoveries exceeded losses for the period. Guaranteed Economic Emergency Loans are no longer being made. However, outstanding loans are still being serviced.

For each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program, please provide a table by state showing the number of loans made and the amount to beginning farmers.

FSA Response: Number of loans made and the amount to beginning farmers are listed below for FY 2016 (as of 2/29/2016):

[The information follows:]

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
FARM LOAN PROGRAMS BEGINNING FARMER OBLIGATIONS REPORT
FY 2016 AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 2016

STATES	DIRECT OL		GUAR OL		DIRECT FO		GUAR FO		TOTAL	
	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT
ALABAMA	147	6,576,300	6	1,190,227	5	1,015,000	16	9,386,125	174	18,167,652
ALASKA	5	172,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	172,570
ARIZONA	31	3,322,000	0	0	1	92,700	0	0	32	3,414,700
ARKANSAS	237	18,474,986	66	23,634,200	35	5,344,074	38	35,065,610	376	82,518,870
CALIFORNIA	70	5,356,820	18	5,512,600	12	2,431,250	14	7,723,575	114	21,024,245
COLORADO	119	7,460,970	15	2,414,580	27	5,140,388	12	4,066,539	173	19,082,457
CONNECTICUT	3	78,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	78,000
DELAWARE	2	325,000	1	300,000	2	600,000	5	3,576,000	10	4,801,000
FLORIDA	108	8,224,700	7	2,727,800	13	1,786,450	4	980,750	132	13,699,700
GEORGIA	135	10,428,580	21	7,067,000	12	2,431,425	9	4,592,159	177	24,519,177
HAWAII	18	382,990	0	0	1	160,000	2	694,790	21	1,237,780
IDAH0	153	9,600,290	29	4,179,440	24	3,634,750	6	2,354,976	212	19,769,456
ILLINOIS	77	5,300,281	11	2,621,050	92	15,815,660	45	12,172,306	225	35,909,297
INDIANA	44	3,572,540	24	2,223,518	59	11,940,390	41	15,423,120	168	33,159,568
IOWA	556	38,132,820	30	7,760,906	126	25,781,540	37	15,711,772	749	87,387,038
KANSAS	203	12,962,400	8	924,405	115	17,681,380	9	1,475,615	335	33,023,804
KENTUCKY	308	13,486,950	20	3,447,605	70	12,342,780	36	9,067,786	434	38,345,121
LOUISIANA	137	7,844,230	48	15,952,246	6	1,115,240	7	2,626,230	198	27,537,946
MAINE	14	339,750	2	771,882	1	175,000	2	858,100	19	2,144,732
MARYLAND	8	191,130	1	50,000	5	972,000	5	1,496,600	19	2,709,730
MASSACHUSETTS	23	452,000	0	0	2	284,110	0	0	25	736,110
MICHIGAN	95	6,710,520	9	1,271,000	48	8,148,420	25	5,740,943	177	21,870,883
MINNESOTA	217	14,941,280	27	6,475,960	52	10,181,530	27	7,918,325	323	39,517,095
MISSISSIPPI	107	4,893,970	3	549,748	2	340,000	14	12,233,842	126	18,017,560
MISSOURI	126	7,782,930	48	9,260,866	91	14,926,570	72	18,478,341	337	50,448,707
MONTANA	120	9,623,100	19	4,001,960	22	5,035,320	17	10,397,000	178	29,061,380
NEBRASKA	615	44,664,660	19	3,909,000	112	24,063,680	17	5,867,750	763	78,505,080
NEVADA	18	694,150	0	0	3	469,000	2	1,566,000	23	2,702,150
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7	414,020	0	0	3	845,000	1	290,000	11	1,549,020
NEW JERSEY	17	797,450	0	0	2	570,000	0	0	19	1,367,450
NEW MEXICO	53	2,817,450	3	885,000	15	2,382,450	4	624,500	75	6,709,400
NEW YORK	39	2,426,990	2	285,000	6	868,050	4	1,409,500	51	4,987,540
NORTH CAROLINA	92	4,940,800	15	2,624,936	14	2,436,700	19	15,402,257	140	25,404,693
NORTH DAKOTA	138	13,174,510	38	10,497,785	32	6,522,120	4	1,335,819	212	31,530,234
OHIO	53	2,262,310	10	1,064,018	59	9,373,280	68	12,939,960	190	25,639,568
OKLAHOMA	415	24,910,960	13	3,962,046	185	33,070,120	25	7,564,162	638	69,507,288
OREGON	84	5,083,720	12	4,763,130	8	2,139,670	8	2,615,850	112	14,602,370
PENNSYLVANIA	93	6,047,570	11	886,150	21	4,346,400	5	1,430,220	130	12,710,340
PUERTO RICO	51	1,784,910	2	375,000	5	509,000	2	1,716,906	60	4,385,810
RHODE ISLAND	6	205,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	205,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	61	6,224,828	7	352,925	8	1,739,400	12	8,943,970	88	17,261,123
SOUTH DAKOTA	355	27,117,493	24	3,802,100	62	12,766,228	28	10,077,684	469	53,763,505
TENNESSEE	152	9,676,050	9	1,625,500	28	5,124,740	11	8,834,165	200	25,260,455
TEXAS	360	22,216,681	65	20,221,311	65	11,346,460	10	5,403,390	500	59,187,842
UTAH	141	5,286,160	5	891,850	21	4,003,150	8	2,333,600	175	13,516,760
VERMONT	27	1,796,750	6	1,082,500	5	828,760	3	382,075	41	4,100,105
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50,000
VIRGINIA	68	4,328,490	2	259,900	16	3,596,500	11	4,268,710	97	12,453,600
WASHINGTON	85	6,812,640	7	2,943,100	18	3,651,850	4	2,172,000	114	15,579,590
WEST PAC TERR	7	143,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	143,100
WEST VIRGINIA	114	4,276,840	1	30,130	18	3,043,100	1	1,160,000	134	8,510,070
WISCONSIN	233	14,040,990	16	1,931,700	60	10,455,390	32	9,826,112	341	36,254,192
WYOMING	28	2,493,110	1	150,000	9	2,241,500	2	324,500	40	5,209,110
TOTAL	6,376	412,326,739	581	164,880,081	1,598	293,670,525	724	288,572,628	9,379	1,159,449,973

Mr. Aderholt: For each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program, please provide a table by state showing the number of loans made and the amount to socially disadvantaged farmers.

FSA Response: Number of loans made and the amount to socially disadvantaged farmers are listed below for FY 2016 (as of 2/29/2016):

[The information follows:]

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
FARM LOAN PROGRAMS SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED OBLIGATIONS REPORT
FY 2016 AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 2016

STATES	DIRECT OL		GUAR OL		DIRECT FO		GUAR FO		TOTAL	
	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT
ALABAMA	110	3,256,960	1	40,000	2	345,000	15	7,764,975	128	11,406,935
ALASKA	2	58,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	58,000
ARIZONA	62	808,060	0	0	1	45,000	1	470,000	64	1,323,060
ARKANSAS	90	4,988,640	4	1,837,285	12	1,541,500	15	12,999,780	121	21,367,205
CALIFORNIA	194	4,505,890	27	12,611,300	11	1,788,750	13	8,021,000	245	26,926,940
COLORADO	32	1,366,250	1	180,000	4	970,000	4	1,042,000	41	3,578,250
CONNECTICUT	1	10,000	1	40,000	0	0	0	0	2	50,000
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	74	4,122,820	3	1,050,000	8	1,431,280	3	869,090	88	7,473,130
GEORGIA	64	4,714,190	1	420,000	1	300,000	2	644,379	66	6,078,569
HAWAII	47	548,920	0	0	1	160,000	2	1,536,300	50	2,245,220
IDaho	50	1,382,890	2	260,000	4	753,900	2	467,000	58	2,863,790
ILLINOIS	5	83,900	2	72,000	5	834,760	2	1,214,760	14	2,205,420
INDIANA	8	222,000	1	51,930	4	920,500	3	1,394,490	16	2,589,920
IOWA	69	1,295,640	0	0	11	1,739,970	0	0	80	3,035,610
KANSAS	59	1,996,890	3	210,000	16	2,567,160	6	954,500	84	5,728,550
KENTUCKY	103	2,240,770	2	535,000	15	2,587,750	2	741,900	122	6,105,420
LOUISIANA	121	5,163,110	35	11,310,000	6	1,003,890	5	1,331,000	167	18,808,000
MAINE	12	195,890	1	157,000	0	0	0	0	13	352,890
MARYLAND	3	65,130	1	25,500	4	745,046	1	410,000	9	1,245,678
MASSACHUSETTS	7	122,740	0	0	1	224,110	0	0	8	346,850
MICHIGAN	25	1,635,100	1	40,000	5	932,950	2	523,000	33	3,131,050
MINNESOTA	43	1,273,320	2	193,600	7	949,900	2	280,000	54	2,706,820
MISSISSIPPI	51	1,708,690	0	0	0	0	4	4,254,700	55	5,963,390
MISSOURI	33	902,860	7	1,437,445	8	1,101,940	10	4,695,005	58	8,137,250
MONTANA	68	2,814,970	3	255,000	5	947,600	2	370,000	78	4,387,570
NEBRASKA	100	3,454,270	0	0	8	1,716,440	0	0	108	5,170,710
NEVADA	9	346,200	1	255,000	1	114,000	0	0	11	715,200
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	125,520	0	0	1	265,000	1	185,034	7	575,554
NEW JERSEY	8	458,600	0	0	2	450,000	0	0	10	908,600
NEW MEXICO	57	2,485,730	1	68,000	16	2,258,000	4	882,500	78	5,694,230
NEW YORK	10	740,500	0	0	2	260,500	2	867,500	14	1,868,500
NORTH CAROLINA	25	1,001,510	6	1,264,717	1	60,000	5	3,344,076	37	5,670,303
NORTH DAKOTA	46	2,637,400	2	885,000	2	540,000	1	265,000	51	4,327,400
OHIO	25	557,600	7	889,018	13	2,601,450	9	1,758,136	54	5,806,204
OKLAHOMA	389	18,941,980	14	5,706,196	141	25,294,130	21	9,809,877	565	59,752,183
OREGON	24	1,572,500	2	245,000	3	630,500	4	1,605,000	33	4,253,000
PENNSYLVANIA	75	5,442,910	8	519,250	17	3,868,500	10	4,076,970	110	13,907,630
PUERTO RICO	62	3,140,340	5	694,000	8	841,500	9	7,833,400	104	12,509,240
RHODE ISLAND	5	228,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	228,150
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	1,522,900	1	75,000	6	899,400	6	3,711,870	39	6,209,170
SOUTH DAKOTA	109	8,553,900	6	683,044	12	2,548,180	4	2,720,880	131	14,508,084
TENNESSEE	28	918,650	0	0	8	1,618,580	1	1,092,000	37	3,629,230
TEXAS	235	9,214,301	5	1,760,110	38	6,182,950	10	5,746,790	268	22,904,151
UTAH	47	762,100	0	0	0	0	1	107,000	48	869,100
VERMONT	4	210,000	1	55,500	3	204,500	1	53,400	9	523,400
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50,000
VIRGINIA	30	1,586,720	1	57,300	5	1,146,750	3	2,081,300	39	4,872,070
WASHINGTON	61	2,846,540	7	2,621,817	10	1,625,930	1	507,500	79	7,601,787
WEST PAC TERR	7	143,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	143,100
WEST VIRGINIA	38	524,600	0	0	4	307,700	0	0	42	832,300
WISCONSIN	42	2,083,650	3	85,000	12	1,852,280	11	7,768,650	68	11,789,580
WYOMING	11	247,700	0	0	1	300,000	0	0	12	547,700
TOTAL	2,832	115,301,081	168	46,590,012	445	77,537,286	200	104,610,722	3,645	344,039,101

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a ten-year funding history of the down payment loan program.

FSA Response: Ten-year funding history of the down payment loan program is provided below.

[The information follows:]

Down Payment Obligations	
FY	Amount
2006	4,825,083

Down Payment Obligations	
FY	Amount
2007	4,723,240
2008	13,144,964
2009	133,678,735
2010	170,004,815
2011	175,235,587
2012	176,693,787
2013	84,749,002
2014	254,506,937
2015	198,256,375
2016	86,143,540

Mr. Aderholt: How many producers received down payment assistance through this program in fiscal years 2011 through 2016 and how many are estimated to receive it in fiscal year 2017?

FSA Response: The requested information is reflected in the table below. (FY 2016 is as of 2/29/2016):

[The information follows:]

Down Payment Loans	
Fiscal Year	Number of Loans
2011	1,221
2012	1,205
2013	565
2014	1,614
2015	1,222
2016	512
2017 Projected	1,250

Mr. Aderholt: What is the average amount in down payment assistance provided to producers?

FSA Response: The average amount of a down payment loan is reflected in the table below.

[The information follows:]

Down Payment Loans	
Fiscal Year	Average Amount
2011	\$143,518
2012	\$146,633
2013	\$149,998
2014	\$157,687

Down Payment Loans	
Fiscal Year	Average Amount
2015	\$162,239
2016	\$168,249

Mr. Aderholt: As USDA shifts more ownership and operating loans to beginning farmers and/or members of socially disadvantaged groups, is the Agency doing so at the risk of not supporting a greater share of small and medium size producers that are capable of delivering greater returns on investment and delivering greater efficiency and productivity?

FSA Response: The direction of funding to beginning and socially disadvantaged (SDA) farmers is a statutory requirement (7 U.S.C. §1994(b) (2) and 7 U.S.C. §2003). The 2008 Farm Bill increased the reservation of funds for beginning farmers (Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008, Sec. 5302(b)). Since the average age of farmers in the last Census of Agriculture was 57, and beginning farmers cite credit as one of the largest barriers confronting them (according to the National Young Farmer Coalition's 2011 study "Building a Future with Farmers"), a focus on beginning farmers in particular is consistent with efforts to strengthen, support and increase the number of small and medium-sized producers. It should be noted that improvements in program performance over the past several years have occurred simultaneously with the shift toward increased financing of beginning and SDA farmers, particularly in the direct loan program. This is an indication that these producers are performing well, and are likely as or more productive and efficient than those producers financed prior to implementation of the statutory funding targets for beginning and SDA farmers.

Mr. Aderholt: The budget request highlights the increase in FSA loans to beginning farmers and ranchers over the past several years. Is the growth in the cost of these loan programs, specifically the need for more budget authority, due to a higher risk of default among this group of borrowers? And how has FSA worked to mitigate this risk?

FSA Response: The increase in budget authority for loans to beginning farmers as reflected in the budget tables is due to significant increases in loan volume to beginning farmers, not projected increases in program cost. In relative terms, budget authority requirement for FSA Farm Loan Programs has actually decreased over the past several fiscal years. The farm ownership programs presently operate at zero subsidy rates; budget authority has not been required to support the direct farm ownership program level since FY 2014, the guaranteed program has not required budget authority since FY 2011. The subsidy rates for the operating loan programs have been slowly declining since FY 2011, while beginning farmer lending has increased dramatically. Based on the performance of beginning farmer loans, FSA has concluded that these loans pose no additional risk to the portfolios and no risk mitigation, beyond existing prudent lending policies, is required.

Mr. Aderholt: The Inspector General last year submitted a report regarding Beginning Farmers and Rancher programs across USDA. What has FSA specifically done to address the IG's recommendations?

FSA Response: USDA is pleased to report that we have completed our responses to all of the Office of the Inspector General's recommendations, and FSA, along with our sister agencies, has and continues to participate robustly in a Department-wide strategy to support the next generation of farmers and ranchers.

Importantly, USDA has created new, USDA-wide metrics that set participation goals for a healthy next generation of farmers and ranchers, to be publically reported quarterly. This goal and associated reports on USDA's performance are available now on both www.usda.gov/newfarmers, and on www.performance.gov. We are early in the goal cycle, but are pleased to share that we are off to a strong start in meeting the targets. This goal states that by September 30, 2017, USDA will increase access to key beginning farmer and rancher programs which will result in increasing investments to BFR by a value of \$5.6 billion over 2 years. Within existing resources, USDA will expand opportunities for beginning farmers and ranchers through targeted outreach and increased technical assistance, resulting in increasing new and beginning farmer and rancher participation in key programs by 6.6 percent over the goal term. Increased investments to the next generation will contribute to growing their value, and supporting economic development and stability in their communities, both through increased opportunity and support for longevity of new operations. USDA welcomes thoughts and guidance on these metrics as we continue to expand our body of publically reported knowledge on the subject of the next generation of farmers and ranchers, and would be happy to be available to brief you or your Committee per your convenience.

FSA is also tailoring our programs to be more flexible and responsive to the needs of producers, and by enhancing our customer service offerings to be effective, modern, and truly "one-stop-shopping." Examples include targeted outreach of FSA program waivers for beginning farmers and ranchers and marketing farm loan programs that are available to beginning farmers. Over 200 FSA offices are providing enhanced service through "Bridges to Opportunity" - a service that connects producers, including beginning farmers and ranchers, with the resources, programs, events and partners to assist and support their farming aspirations.

Further, FSA is working towards the provision of \$2.5 million in cooperative agreements during FY2016 to assist underserved producers with FSA programs. Underserved producers include beginning farmers and ranchers. Through these 55 agreements and working with organizations awarded USDA NIFA's Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Grants (BFRDG), FSA continues to collaborate with other USDA agencies to increase access for beginning farmers and ranchers.

As another example of FSA's crosscutting work on new and beginning farmers and ranchers, FSA has been leading an intradepartmental effort to support land transition and access for farmers and ranchers. Through this effort, guided by extensive feedback from our stakeholders, USDA has worked to examine our programs to ensure they are available to all producers, and that our programs and outreach support healthy transitions. Many of these Departmental efforts have been informed by recommendations to Secretary Thomas Vilsack in the following report: "Land Tenure, Access, and Farm Business Transitions for Beginning Farmers and Ranchers: Recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Beginning Farmers and Ranchers." Secretary Vilsack provided this report on March 30, 2016 to the Chair and Ranking Member of the House Committee on Agriculture; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; House and Senate Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Committee on

Appropriations; House Committee on Ways and Means; and Senate Committee on Finance. A copy of this report is located at:

www.outreach.usda.gov/committees/2015-8-21%20final%20copy.pdf.

Mr. Aderholt: In regards to the larger FSA loan portfolio, several stakeholder groups have requested changes to the FSA loan programs and include specifically- raising the individual loan level limitation in the guaranteed program to \$2.5 million. Is this something FSA can do administratively or does FSA need specific authority from Congress and how would it affect your overall loan portfolio? If so, please provide the references and proposed language that would need to be included for such changes. Has FSA had conversations with these groups on this topic?

FSA Response: Increasing the FSA farm loan limits requires a statutory change. As requested, legislative language (including references) is as follows:

"For 2017 and subsequent fiscal years notwithstanding sections 305 and 313 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1925 and 1943) the indebtedness limit for guaranteed loans made under the Farm Service Agency Farm Loan Programs shall be \$2.5 million: Provided, That such indebtedness limit shall increase beginning with fiscal year 2018 by the inflation percentage as described in section 305 and 313."

The net impact of such a change would be an increase in the size of and risk in the guaranteed loan portfolio. Larger loans concentrate risk in fewer operations, with the failure of any one large loan potentially resulting in a higher dollar loss than might occur under the current limits. Additionally, in FSA's experience, larger operations are typically more complex in organizational structure, frequently involving multiple individuals and entities. This complexity often brings additional dimensions of exposure, such as counterparty risk, that can increase the potential for loan failure and increase FSA's potential exposure to loss.

FSA has had conversations with various stakeholder groups, and pointed out to them that an increase in loan limits without a commensurate increase in program level will result in a potential decrease, rather than an increase in the number of producers assisted, which is contrary to their stated intent of increasing program reach and availability. FSA has advised stakeholders that the Administration does not have an official position on the proposal at this time, but has advised that it would be difficult to support such a change without an increase in program level due to the potential for a net reduction in the number of producers who can access the program.

Mr. Aderholt: Another change to the loan portfolio is to increase the program levels for direct operating loans by \$400 million and the guaranteed operating loan program by \$500 million. How much would this cost and is there enough demand and capability for such an increase without growing the financial risk to the portfolio?

FSA Response: Based on FY 2017 subsidy rate estimates, \$400 million in additional direct operating program level would require \$17.04 million in budget authority; \$500 million in additional guaranteed operating loan program level would require an additional \$5.35 million in budget authority. Based upon current conditions in the agricultural economy and demand trends, it appears that there would be sufficient demand in both programs to use the additional program level. However, if the guaranteed loan limit is increased to \$2.5 million as proposed in the previous question, the agency projects that an additional \$1 billion in program level beyond the President's FY 2017 request, requiring \$10.7 million in additional budget authority would be required. Regarding capacity, FSA staff resources are becoming increasingly stretched as a

result of heavy loan demand, portfolio growth, and increased loan servicing needs. In the current economic and operating environment, further program increases may result in service degradation and do create potential for additional risk exposure.

CCC Expenditures

Mr. Aderholt: What is the annual cost to cover the contracts that the CCC has with the commercial warehouse operators for the storage of Government-owned commodities?

FSA Response: Storage costs paid by CCC were \$272,050 in FY 2015. The costs to administer 6,343 storage agreements in FY 2015 for Cotton (345), Processed Commodities (101), Peanuts (326), Sugar (88), and Grain and Rice (5,483) were \$1,144,335.95.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the record that shows the location of each facility along with the annual cost for each facility.

FSA Response: CCC does not rent warehouse space to store its commodities. Instead, CCC enters into various storage agreements (Grain & Rice, Sugar, Processed Commodities, Cotton and Peanuts) under which CCC only pays the warehouse operator when there are CCC-owned commodities in store.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the record that shows CCC owned inventories by commodity and by location.

FSA Response: The information is provided for the record.

As of May 27, 2016

CCC Inventory Location	Commodity	Quantity (Short Tons)
Camilla, GA	Peanuts	1
Garysburg, NC	Peanuts	1,578
TOTAL CCC Inventory		1,579

Mr. Aderholt: USDA's financial statements were delayed for the second year in a row this year due, in part, to issues and potential deficiencies related to the parent-child relationship with the CCC and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) regarding food aid programs. The Inspector General's audit stated USDA "as the parent agency, does not have sufficient internal control over USAID's...untimely and lack of consistent periodic...general ledger accounts and related subsidiary public records". Please describe these specific issues further in detail.

FSA Response: The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a material and integral component of the USDA consolidated audit, as such, CCC has a stand-alone audit and Annual Management Report. As a result of several issues, the completion of the CCC audit was delayed until February 15, 2016 (from November 10, 2015). The result was a disclaimer of audit opinion from KPMG on CCC's financial statements for FY 2015. The disclaimer identified ten Notice of Findings and Recommendations (NFR's) for CCC to address. These findings are predominantly related to CCC's inability to justify programmatic balances - including U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) reported

balances. The parent/child accounting and reporting guidance provided by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements, states, "The Parent (CCC) must report all budgetary and proprietary activity in its financial statements"; therefore, CCC records certain transaction values based on an allocation methodology used by the child (USAID). KPMG took the position that the allocation methodology used by the child may not be reasonable for valuation of CCC specific grants. CCC and USAID have subsequently collaborated on a method of accounting for the grant transactions that will recognize activity specific to CCC and should be acceptable to KPMG.

Mr. Aderholt: Who was responsible for this delay and what responsibility lies on the shoulders of the Farm Service Agency and the audit firm KPMG?

Response: The CCC audit was delayed until February 15, 2016 (from November 10, 2015) primarily related to CCC's attempt to gain more time to clear certain Notice of Findings and Recommendations provided to CCC by KPMG very late in the audit process. In the final analysis both entities ran out of time to clear the issues underpinning the notice of findings, whether that was providing sufficient evidential material by CCC and/or KPMG assessing the adequacy of the material provided. The additional time (November 10, 2015 to February 15, 2016) required in submission of the audited financial statements was used by CCC and KPMG in an attempt to clear the issues and related NFRs to avoid a disclaimer of opinion.

Mr. Aderholt: It is our understanding that the Office of Management and Budget is considering revamping this relationship and potentially giving greater control to the U.S. Agency for International Development. What is the status of these discussions and is there any possibility that FSA and/or USDA as a whole could lose control over commodity purchases as a result?

Response: Since fiscal year 2008, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) has been the parent of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) allocation transfer for Public Law (PL) 480 Title II Grants (child). Annually, the CCC transfers over \$1 billion dollars to USAID in connection with dispositions abroad under title II. As the parent of an allocation transfer account, the CCC reports all budgetary and proprietary activity in its financial statements according to OMB A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements. However, CCC does not have the authority of a "Parent", as envisioned by Circular A-136, and does not have full responsibility for the PL480 Title II grant program and its outputs. The CCC has no direct or continuing administrative control of USAID, with respect to (1) the ability to select or remove the governing authority or the ability to designate management; (2) authority to review and modify or approve budget requests; (3) ability to veto, overrule, or modify its decisions or otherwise significantly influence normal operations; (4) authority to sign contracts as the contracting authority; (5) approve hiring, reassignment, and removal of key personnel; (6) title to, ability to transfer title to, and/or exercise control over facilities and property; and (7) right to require audits that do more than just support the granting of contracts. USAID has statutory responsibility for managing the program and its outputs. Therefore, CCC requested an exception to the Parent/Child financial reporting requirements as outlined in OMB Circular A-136. USDA and USAID had several discussions with OMB Financial Management and Budget division leadership for an approval of an exception under OMB Circular A-136 reporting requirements. Since it is the intent of the Senate Agricultural Authorization Committee for USDA to have a fiduciary responsibility over the funds that are transferred to USAID, OMB opined that CCC is solely responsible for execution of such funds. Subsequently, CCC and USAID have collaborated on a method of accounting for

the grant transactions that will recognize activity specific to CCC in CCC's financial statements, meet the intent of OMB Circular A-136, and should be acceptable to KPMG. A change in control or responsibility over commodity purchases is not anticipated.

Mr. Aderholt: The FY 2015 and 2016 omnibus included a directive to update the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that lays out the framework for how USDA and USAID cooperate on international food aid programs. Please provide an update on the status of this MOU.

FSA Response: Discussions continue between USAID and CCC regarding revision of the financial reporting MOU. CCC's goal is to have the MOU finalized before the end of June, 2016. The next meeting, which will include discussions on the MOU, between USAID and CCC is scheduled for June 3, 2016.

Legal Fees, Discrimination Lawsuits, and
Settlements

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a total cost of legal fees incurred by FSIS over the past three fiscal years and provide a detailed list of the source of the costs and respective amounts, including the cost of settlements associated with employee grievances, complaints, etc.

FSA Response: CCC processed the following payments for legal fees incurred by the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services (FFAS):

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year Paid	Purpose of Payment	Funding Source	Dollar Amount
2014	Attorney Fees	FSA	4,500.00
	IPAC Reimbursement for No Fear Act	FSA	49,000.00
	Tort - Calvin Conner	FSA	99,950.00
	Tort - A. Miller & T. Butler	FSA	189,950.00
	Cummings vs. USDA (settlement)	CCC	45,790.00
	Pigford Settlement	CCC	68,045.22
2014 Total			457,235.22
2015	Attorney Fees	FSA	60,000.56
	C&H Hog Farm Litigation Attorney Fees	FSA	56,250.00
	FSA support for ombudsman position	FSA	27,025.78
	Brazilian Cotton	CCC	300,000,000.00
	Kevin & Teresa Stokes vs. USDA (settlement)	CCC	13,679.00
	Pigford Settlement	CCC	9,074.25
2015 Total			300,166,029.59
2016	Alternative Dispute Resolution	FSA	5,346.80
	FSA CR DEEO	FSA	9,983.88
	Payroll EEOC (settlement)	FSA	18,907.45
	John Gadeken vs. USDA (settlement)	CCC	5,670.00
	Heinman vs. USDA (settlement)	CCC	70,000.00

Fiscal Year Paid	Purpose of Payment	Funding Source	Dollar Amount
	Dusty Acres vs. USDA (settlement)	CCC	18,000.00
	Livestock Indemnity Program Settlement	CCC	39.77
2016 Total			127,947.90
Grand Total			300,751,212.71

FSA processed the following payments from FY 2014 through Current FY 2016:

Fiscal year	Purpose	Vendor	Legal Fees	Litigation	EEO Settlements	Grand Total
2014	Attorney Fees	PASSMAN & KAPLAN, P.C.		4,500.00		4,500.00
	(PAC Reimbursement for No Fear Act	DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY			49,000.00	49,000.00
	TORT - Calvin Conner	DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY			99,950.00	99,950.00
	TORT-A. Miller & T. Butler	DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY			189,950.00	189,950.00
2014 Total				4,500.00		343,400.00
2015	REIMBURSABLE	OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL	1,322.43			1,322.43
	Attorney Fees	BONNEY ALLENBERG AND O'REILLY		15,000.00		15,000.00
		EMPLOYMENT LAW GROUP		15,000.00		15,000.00
	Attorney Fee's	LAW OFFICES OF LARRY J. STEIN L.L.C		8,000.00		8,000.00
	Attorney Fee's - Violet Smoak	LAW OFFICES OF ANDRES RIVERA ORTIZ		5,678.13		5,678.13
	Attorney Fees (Beaumont)	THOMAS M BEAUMONT		15,000.00		15,000.00
	C&H HOG FARM LITIGATION ATTORNY FEES	EARTH/USTICE		56,250.00		56,250.00
	FSA support for Ombudsperson position	OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL	27,025.78			27,025.78
2015 Total			28,348.21	114,928.13		143,260.33
2016	Alternative Dispute Resolution	JAMS, INC.		1,104.00		1,104.00
	Alternative Dispute Resolution	JAMS, INC.		336.28		336.28
	Alternative Dispute Resolution	JAMS, INC.		2,152.56		2,152.56
	Alternative Dispute Resolution	JAMS, INC.		456.28		456.28
	Alternative Dispute Resolution	JAMS, INC.		56.28		56.28
	Alternative Dispute Resolution	JAMS, INC.		800.00		800.00
	FSA CRDECO	OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL	9,983.88			9,983.88
2016 Total			9,983.88	4,905.40		14,905.29
Grand Total			38,332.09	124,333.53	338,900.00	501,565.62

Mr. Aderholt: What is the current status of the Pigford Cases in terms of claims, payments, unobligated funds, and open obligations?

FSA Response:

Pigford I and II are closed and the case is being monitored by class counsel outside of USDA. Outlays were approximately \$1.2 billion. Approximately \$28 million remains unobligated. There are no open obligations.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a detail status of the Keepseagle v. Vilsack settlement.

FSA Response: USDA achieved a historic settlement of the Keepseagle class action lawsuit with Native American farmers and ranchers on October 19, 2010. The settlement agreement provided up to \$680 million for eligible class members to compensate them for their discrimination claims, up to \$80 million of debt forgiveness and tax relief to ensure that these claimants continue to farm or ranch, and a broad range of programmatic relief for Native American farmers and ranchers. The court provided its final approval to the Settlement Agreement on April 28, 2011. The deadline for class members to file claims was on December 27, 2011, and over 5,200 claims were filed. Under the terms of the Keepseagle settlement agreement, USDA had no role in administering or adjudicating claims. To implement the agreement, class counsel retained a neutral third party, Epiq Systems, who handled all claims and mailed all payments to successful claimants. Approximately \$183 million in compensation and \$45 million in federal tax relief to 3,601 claimants was paid. USDA

provided debt forgiveness totaling approximately \$61 million to claimants with eligible outstanding USDA farm loan debt. These figures are as of 2012 and have not changed since then. The Keepseagle settlement agreement provides a cy pres fund to disburse any remaining funding.

Under the terms of the current agreement, USDA has no role in the cy pres distribution and no ability to select recipients or distribute funds to interested organizations. USDA is aware of potential motions to fall additional cy pres actions that would impact future payouts.

National Agricultural Imagery Program

Mr. Aderholt: How much did FSA spend on the National Agricultural Imagery Program in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 by source and total from all sources and how much does the Agency plan to spend in fiscal years 2016? Please provide detail on the expenses in this program.

FSA Response: The National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) provides imagery of all land, inland water areas, and coastal areas within 5 miles of land, for a state at 1 meter resolution within the contiguous United States. FSA expended approximately \$15.2 million and \$16.1 million on NAIP in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 respectively. As of March 17, 2016 FSA has obligated no funds on NAIP.

The tables below list funding sources for NAIP acquisition expenses, and for expenses incurred by FSA to manage and operate the program. Program management and operation includes quality control and imagery data storage, management and distribution.

Through third-party partnerships, FSA acquires imagery at a higher resolution - 0.5 meter - than the standard 1.0 meter product, where possible. Imagery includes the visible and near infrared spectrum and is available for use within 45 days of acquisition. In fiscal year 2013, FSA acquired imagery for 23 states. In fiscal year 2015, FSA acquired imagery for 27 states. FSA strives to maximize the number of states acquired each year based on Agency requirements and available funding.

FSA and funding partners are planning to fund fiscal year 2016 NAIP acquisition at levels similar to fiscal year 2015. FSA expects to acquire NAIP imagery for a minimum of 20 states in fiscal year 2016; the exact number will be determined based on several factors including state prioritization, size and funding availability.

The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

NAIP Acquisition Expenses by Funding Source	FY2014 (actual)	FY2015 (actual)	FY2016 (planned)
(dollars in thousands)			
Farm Service Agency	\$10,138,640.60	\$10,141,000.00	\$10,141,000.00
CCC Section 4	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NAIP Partnerships			

Natural Resources Conservation Service	\$1,710,000.00	\$2,470,000.48	\$1,900,000.00
Department of the Interior	\$1,900,000.00	\$2,055,838.09	\$1,900,000.00
US Forest Service	\$1,441,000.00	\$1,405,000.00	\$1,320,000.00
Other Federal Agencies	\$62,514.28	\$23,499.72	\$0.00
State Partners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Acquisition Funding	\$15,252,154.88	\$16,095,338.29	\$15,261,000.00

Mr. Aderholt: Please list all of the contractors currently used for the program. What is the amount for each contractor for Fiscal Years 2013-2016?

FSA Response:

The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

NAIP 2014 Contractors	DOQQSs [1]	Total \$ Awarded
North West Geomatics	50,488	\$6,220,877.69
Quantum Spatial	31,942	\$3,944,669.64
Surdex Corporation	17,184	\$2,563,208.64
NAIP 2015 Contractors	DOQQs	Total \$ Awarded
North West Geomatics	66,137	\$8,365,739.81
Quantum Spatial	29,574	\$3,694,722.32
Surdex Corporation	29,594	\$4,117,454.42
NAIP 2016 Contractors	DOQQs	Total \$ Awarded
Northwest Geomatics	52,892	\$7,987,603.66
Quantum Spatial	19,076	\$3,010,873.00
Surdex Corporation	28,274	\$4,155,430.86

[1] Digital Ortho Quarter Quadrangle (D.O.Q.Q.). A geographic tiling format for digital ortho-photograph that covers one-quarter of a 7.5" quadrangle. A quarter quadrangle represents an area of approximately 14.5 square miles.

NAIP Early Access Web-service 2014		
State	Contractor	Amount
North Dakota	NW Geomatics	\$11,068.00
Texas	NW Geomatics	28,415.50
Indiana	Quantum Spatial	\$39,483.50
Michigan	Quantum Spatial	\$9,000.00

Virginia	Quantum Spatial	\$9,000.00
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Mr. Aderholt: Are Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) or satellites being used in the NAIP program? If so, please describe any limitations to use based upon current regulations and any special permission FSA, or its contractors, has to operate them. If not, please describe the obstacles, both regulatory and practical, to using them and the differences in costs estimates between using the current vehicles for imaging and UAVs.

FSA Response: Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UASs) are not, and have not ever been, used in the NAIP Program. There are no NAIP contract specifications/language that specifically prohibits the proposed use of UAVs. FSA does not dictate how the work will be accomplished for NAIP, only the end product requirements. FSA requires that "acquisition of the imagery may be from airborne or space-based platforms". For NAIP, camera systems are also subject to FSA approval.

Several regulatory obstacles (FAA Regulations and State Laws) limit the use of UAVs for NAIP within the CONUS (Contiguous United States). The National Airspace System (NAS) is controlled by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). A determination if the work is considered a "public" or "civil" operation based on FAA Regulations and U.S. Code would be needed. State Laws currently vary widely which could pose significant logistical hurdles, including several cases wherein state laws may conflict with the use of UAVs for a project like NAIP, where full state coverage is the requirement. State laws may also conflict with the FAA regulations, with FAA final rules still pending.

Technology represents a practical obstacle, in that a determination would be needed to regarding whether the UAVs proposed would be in the small category or in the larger than small category. Currently, small UAVs are not a viable option as they generally fail to meet current NAIP specifications (e.g. camera systems (payload) to NAIP specifications, ability to fly distance/duration needed), unless there were thousands of UAVs on the project, which would present substantial logistical issues. Larger than small UAVs may have the potential to obtain NAIP if regulatory obstacles were overcome, however they have never been proposed by vendors for NAIP. Costs associated with the acquisition and delivery of the specified product may be contributing factors.

Differences in cost estimates between using the current vehicles for imaging and UAVs for NAIP are unknown. There is no data to rely on and platforms/systems are too different to make a realistic estimate.

Satellites are not currently used as a prime mechanism to acquire NAIP imagery. Satellite imagery has been used by NAIP Prime Contractors in the past to patch in imagery in very specific locations that were hard to obtain due to flight path restrictions. Although satellites are not prohibited from use in NAIP, satellite vendors have never bid on NAIP, likely due to not being competitive in price and having issues with obtaining imagery to meet stringent NAIP specifications, specifically acquisition season and cloud cover. The other practical hurdle with satellite may be satellite provider licensing structures, which may not be flexible enough to cost effectively deliver imagery to the entirety of an Agency or Departmental customer base, to include for FSA, enrolled producers and business partners.

Ten-Year Table of Reinsured Company Financial Performance

Mr. Aderholt: Federal crop insurance is available to producers through

private insurance companies that market and service policies and also share in the risk. Provide a ten-year table for the record, to include fiscal year 2015 actuals, which shows how much the government has gained/lost and how much private insurance companies have gained/lost.

RMA Response: The information is provided in the table below. Note that the underwriting gains for the government are based on total premium, which is the sum of producer-paid premium and government-provided premium subsidy, less the total amount of indemnities. If the premium subsidy is removed, the government did not earn money on the crop insurance program in any of the years shown.

**Underwriting Gains/(Losses), 2006 -2015,
Amounts in \$ Millions**

Reinsurance Year	Company Underwriting Gains/(Losses)	Government Underwriting Gains/(Losses)
2006	\$822	\$336
2007	\$1,572	\$1,510
2008	\$1,094	\$6
2009	\$2,298	\$1,437
2010	\$1,914	\$1,425
2011	\$1,689	\$(566)
2012*	\$(1,319)	\$(4,988)
2013*	\$639	\$(969)
2014*	\$1,037	\$(39)
2015*	\$1,845	\$1,775

* As of May 2016 Accounting Cutoff

** This does not take into account premium subsidies. Once those are considered, FCIC did not earn money on the crop insurance program.

Mandatory Funds to Implement the Farm Bill

Mr. Aderholt: The farm bill provided \$175 million in mandatory funding to implement farm programs and crop insurance provisions of the law. How much of this funding remains available for obligation by agency?

RMA Response: The Farm Bill provided for \$14 million to support the upgrading and maintenance of crop insurance IT systems in each year from FY 2014 through FY 2018. All FY 2014-FY 2016 funds have been obligated.

FSA Response: The 2014 Farm bill provided up to \$235 million in mandatory funding for the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Risk Management Agency (RMA). Some of the funding was available immediately, while another portion was contingent on certain progress being made. The funding included:

- \$100 million for FSA, which was made available immediately to implement programs under Title 1 and will be used to hire temporary employees; develop educational and information technology tools for the implementation of Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC), Price Loss Coverage (PLC), and the Noninsured Disaster Assistance Program (NAP); support operational costs, i.e. travel and training, for temporary

staff implementing these programs; and conduct outreach, through cooperative agreements, with universities and state extension services. As of February 2016, \$24 million of the \$100 million remains available for obligation.

- \$90 million will be used between RMA (\$70 million) and FSA (\$20 million) for substantial information technology upgrades including improvements needed to implement the Acreage and Crop Reporting Streamlining Initiative (ACRSI). As of September 2015, only \$10 million of the \$20 million has been made available to FSA for ACRSI. Of that \$10 million, \$1.7 million remains available for obligation.
- \$45 million will be used by RMA to improve program integrity, to aid in program maintenance and to implement provisions of the 2014 Farm Bill. As of February 2016, \$xx remains available for obligation.

Mr. Aderholt: The Risk Management Agency (RMA) has proposed to transfer \$20 million in mandatory crop insurance funding to fund a discretionary portion of RMA's salaries and expenses accounts. What was the impetus for this transfer and why did RMA not simply request its funding at a similar level to last year?

RMA Response: RMA requested funding in this way to more efficiently address the growing needs of the crop insurance program without having to request additional discretionary funding. In the past ten years, the size, scope and complexity of the Federal crop insurance program has increased exponentially. The budget authority has increased from \$4.5 billion in 2004 to \$13 billion in 2014. The size more than doubled from \$46 billion in liability in 2004 to \$109 billion in liability in 2014. The scope of the program dramatically increased as additional crops were added annually. Finally, the complexity of the program increased greatly in recent years as the types of insurance offered has increased from a primarily yield-based program to today's program that includes yield, revenue, and margin-based programs, as well as, group insurance plans, livestock options, and whole farm revenue programs. By requesting the funding this way, RMA is able to include a decrease of \$8.2 million for the discretionary appropriation for RMA salaries and expenses because of the enhanced funding created by the requested transfer authority of the \$20 million in mandatory offsetting collections from crop insurance fees. The transfer will allow RMA to use these funds more efficiently and flexibly to maintain operations while lowering overall costs to the taxpayers.

Mr. Aderholt: The funding that RMA is proposing is an administrative fee for catastrophic risk coverage. This fee helps cover the most basic of crop insurance policy. How much in annual funding does the fee usually generate each year? Please provide these amounts for the past five years.

RMA Response: The funding that RMA is proposing is the use of all fees that RMA collects not just catastrophic (CAT) risk coverage. Below is a table that shows both fees.

	CAT	Other Administrative Fees	Total

2011	\$24,112,601	\$32,296,412	\$56,409,013
2012	\$22,982,559	\$59,836,559	\$82,819,118
2013	\$20,655,378	\$35,504,629	\$56,160,007
2014	\$18,480,965	\$36,124,554	\$54,605,519
2015	\$16,748,414	\$35,102,014	\$51,850,428

*In 2012, the greater than usual collections were due to acceleration of collections mandated in the 2008 Farm Bill.

Mohair

Mr. Aderholt: How much does the Department, through both mandatory and discretionary funds, plan to spend on Mohair in FY 2017? Please identify each funding source, authorization, and amount. Please provide the same information for each fiscal year 2011-2015.

FSA Response: The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, Section 722 excludes the Farm Service Agency salary and expense funds from being used to provide Mohair Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs). Based on recent Congressional history, USDA does not anticipate any outlays for Mohair MALs in FY 2017. No Mohair MALs were disbursed between FY 2011 and FY 2016, because Congressional action prevented such payments.

Risk Management Agency (RMA) Technologies

Mr. Aderholt: What kind of consideration has RMA given to the use of new commercial satellite sensors to reduce costs and improve efficiencies within the RMA, or the crop insurance program?

RMA Response: RMA uses no cost, publically available moderate resolution optical satellite sensors and at times higher resolution commercial satellite sensors for use in agency business. New commercial satellite sensors may provide an opportunity for improving efficiencies granted that the image quality and radiometry, temporality (frequency of acquisition and historic archive), and reliability of delivery meet or exceed our current requirements. To that end, RMA continuously reviews and evaluates new technology for use in the crop insurance program.

Mr. Aderholt: Is RMA currently evaluating new commercial, space-based remote sensing systems to enhance its risk management mission - and if so, in what form?

RMA Response: RMA participates in the evaluation of new commercial, space-based remote sensing systems with the USDA Remote Sensing Coordination Committee and the multi-department Joint Agency Commercial Imagery Evaluation (JACIE) program. The JACIE program was formed to leverage Federal agencies' resources for the characterization of commercial remote sensing data and to share those results across the Federal Government and beyond. It consists of representatives from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and USDA. JACIE performs product analysis of commercial and other remote sensing data and information products, providing earth scientists and other

users with awareness and independent verification of commercial imagery data quality.

Mr. Aderholt: New commercial thermal remote sensing capabilities may well be suited to monitoring and managing drought conditions. Has evaluated these technologies and, if so, what did it find?

RMA Response: RMA, as a participant on the NASA/USGS Landsat Science Team, is aware of the research on the use of thermal infrared (3 to 15 μm) remote sensing for agricultural applications conducted by the University of Idaho and USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS). However, at this time RMA has not evaluated the use of thermal infrared remote sensing to monitor or manage drought conditions.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN KEVIN YODER

Pesticide-Related Import Restrictions

The European Union is in the process of implementing pesticide legislation that is out-of-step with the science-based regulatory approach followed by the US and nearly every other country in the world. Risk-based decision-making is more protective of human health and the environment than a hazard-based approach. Hazard-based decision-making, we see in the EU, neglects relevant science and can result in poor outcomes with respect to food safety and environmental protection as well as leading to unnecessary trade restrictions. The pesticide legislation I reference could reset maximum residues levels and import tolerances to the default level which would have a significant effect on agricultural production and trade. CropLife International has estimated the potential damage to U.S. exports at over \$5 billion, and global trade damage at over \$75 billion.

Mr. Yoder: What is the Administration doing to ensure that the new EU policy does not become a barrier to US agricultural exports?

Response: The U.S. Department of Agriculture is leading efforts at the bilateral and multilateral levels to address the European Union's pesticide regulations and their effects on U.S. agricultural exports. This includes recent successes in achieving safe and trade facilitating pesticide tolerances for U.S. tree nut and cranberry exports. In the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), USDA is participating in an interagency effort pursuing a pesticides initiative to increase regulatory coordination for pesticides. USDA is also leading interagency efforts to address the European Union's hazard-based pesticide policies in multilateral fora, such as the World Trade Organization. USDA will continue to press the European Union to adopt science-based policies and to harmonize with international standards.

Export Verification Removal

Sec. Vilsack and Trade Representative Michael Froman announced they had reached an agreement with the government of Peru to remove export verification barriers for U.S. beef exports to that country, opening one of the fastest growing markets in Latin America to all American beef and beef products.

Mr. Yoder: Can you touch on similar efforts that currently underway with other countries and/or plans you have to do so in the near future?

Response: In addition to Peru, USDA is in consultation with several countries in South America to lift trade restrictions on beef and beef products. For example, USDA has proposed health certificates to allow for full beef and beef product market access to Argentina and Paraguay. USDA is also working with Brazil to finalize Brazil equivalency for fresh/frozen beef. This spring we also obtained access to the South African market. More broadly, gaining access for U.S. beef to China remains an Administration priority. A USDA team comprised of FAS, AMS, FSIS, and APHIS is engaging Chinese regulators to address our industry's highest priority market. We continue to consult with industry to establish priorities and goals for addressing other remaining BSE-legacy restrictions.

Exports to China

Mr. Yoder: China represents the world's largest un-tapped market for meat and poultry. What resources does FAS currently have in China, and are they adequate?

Response: FAS currently has six offices in China and one office in Hong Kong. The FAS office in Hong Kong is staffed by one American officer and 6 Locally Engaged Staff (LES). The mainland China offices are located in Beijing (Office of Agricultural Affairs and Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)), Shanghai (ATO), Guangzhou (ATO), Chengdu (ATO) and Shenyang (ATO). Currently they are staffed by 12 American officers and 41 LES. This includes a second officer that was assigned to Shanghai in 2015 to address increasing workload. Based on the outcome of FAS' annual Global Review process, which assesses allocation of resources overseas, additional American officers will be assigned to Guangzhou in summer 2016 and to Beijing ATO in summer 2017, bringing the total number of American officers in mainland China to 14 by 2017. Three additional LES positions have also been approved for hiring. Together with current and planned resources from other USDA agencies in China, we believe this staffing level represents the best use of FAS resources to support market access and marketing efforts for meat and poultry at this time.

In addition, this level of FAS investment in regional Field Offices is necessary to provide critical oversight to nearly \$13 million in market development program investment in PY (Program Year) 2015 and \$12 million in PY 2016.

Market Development Program	PY 2015	PY 2016
MAP	\$10,584,998	\$9,549,104
FMD	\$1,692,019	\$2,427,791
QSP	\$62,000	\$243,000
EMP	\$550,550	\$0
TASC	\$77,750	\$88,200

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN DAVID VALADAO

Dairy Margin Protection Program

As a dairyman, I am interested in the success of the Dairy Margin Protection Program included in the 2014 Farm Bill and I appreciate all of your good work implementing the program. I recall that last year, USDA extended the sign-up deadline for the program from September 30 to November 20, and I know that producers appreciated that extension since the original deadline fell during the fall harvest season.

I think it would be very helpful for dairy farmers to again have the added time to consider their options as they continue to become familiar with the program.

Mr. Valadao: Do you anticipate granting a similar extension to the sign-up deadline for 2017?

Response: The registration/coverage period for calendar year 2017 MPP-Dairy begins on July 1 and ends on September 30, 2016. At this time an extension is not currently planned.

Specialty Crop Insurance

Mr. Valadao: What steps has the RMA taken to help mitigate the inequities that the SRA has imposed on specialty crop agents as a result of the last SRA?

RMA Response: The table below shows the total administrative and operating (A&O) reimbursements paid to insurance companies in the four states that account for much of the insurance coverage for specialty crops. After an initial drop in 2011, the overall reimbursement for specialty crops went on to increase by one-third from its 2010 level. With lower prices for row crops for 2016, the reimbursement for specialty crops is likely to increase even more.

In general, a price decrease for row crops decreases their A&O reimbursement, but increases it for specialty crops, and vice-versa. As prices vary from year-to-year, different crops benefit relative to others. Given this, there is not an 'inequity' for specialty crops. While A&O was down for specialty crops in 2011, 2012, and 2013, it is more than making up the difference in 2014, 2015, and 2016. All crops, not just specialty crops, are exposed to this price-driven year-to-year variation in A&O reimbursement to some degree.

However, RMA has made efforts to promote specialty crops through a number of measures since 2010. For example, the insurance coverage available to growers has been expanded to include several additional specialty crops, such as olives, pistachios, apiculture, and pasture, rangeland, and forage. Revenue coverage has been extended to oranges, strawberries, and cherries. Whole Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP), which covers virtually any crop, has been enhanced and expanded to all counties in California, and the premium subsidy has been increased. The A&O reimbursement for WFRP is also not subject to the cap.

Total Administrative and Operating Reimbursement to Insurance Companies*

Year	Specialty Crops in CA, FL, MI, and WA
2010	\$68 million
2011	\$43 million
2012	\$53 million
2013	\$54 million
2014	\$79 million
2015	\$96 million

*This does not include underwriting gains paid to insurance companies.

SRA Flexibility

Mr. Valadao: While operating under the current SRA, what discretion does RMA have to address the problem specialty crop agents experienced in 2011 to 2013 and to ensure that the same situation does not happen again should commodity prices fluctuate?

RMA Response: All crops, not just specialty crops, are exposed to this price-driven year-to-year variation in A&O reimbursement to some degree. As long as A&O reimbursements are based on premium amounts, it will necessarily vary with commodity prices.

Under the current SRA, RMA does not have the discretion to alter how A&O reimbursements are determined.

Specialty Crop Premium Data

Mr. Valadao: I would like to request that RMA provide by State, by crop, and by crop program for 2010 through 2015, the amount of specialty crop premiums written for both capped and non- capped plans respectively in order to provide an equitable comparison of the earned commission for policies not subject to the cap/factor and those specialty crop policies that are subject to the cap/factor.

RMA Response: Non-area plans may have both capped and uncapped amounts because A&O for non-area plans are not capped if a rate for the crop/county did not exist in the 2010 reinsurance year. (See attachment: 2010-2015 State Commodity Insurance)

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	ALABAMA	CANOLA	APH	18,438
		FRESH MARKET	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	ALABAMA	SWEET CORN	OF INSURANCE	76,223
		FRESH MARKET		
2010	ALABAMA	TOMATOES	APH	6,337
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	ALABAMA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	1,062,300
2010	ALABAMA	OATS	APH	32,033
2010	ALABAMA	PEACHES	APH	469,577
2010	ALABAMA	PECANS	PECAN REVENUE	193,355
2010	ALABAMA	POPCORN	APH	3,110
2010	ALASKA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	10,307
2010	ALASKA	OATS	APH	7,618
		ADJ. GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	ARIZONA	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	195,829
2010	ARIZONA	APPLES	APH	551,385
2010	ARIZONA	CHILE PEPPERS	FIXED DOLLAR	49,846
		COTTON EX LONG		
2010	ARIZONA	STAPLE	APH	75,555
2010	ARIZONA	DRY BEANS	APH	40,466
2010	ARIZONA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	761,143
		FRESH FREESTONE		
2010	ARIZONA	PEACHES	APH	2,042

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	ARIZONA	GRAPEFRUIT	APH	5,905
2010	ARIZONA	GRAPES	APH	286
2010	ARIZONA	LEMONS	APH	87,834
2010	ARIZONA	MANDARINS	APH	18,741
2010	ARIZONA	MINNEOLA TANGELOS	APH	41,487
2010	ARIZONA	NAVEL ORANGES	APH	6,127
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	ARIZONA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	95,285
2010	ARIZONA	ORLANDO TANGELOS	APH	1,395
2010	ARIZONA	PECANS	PECAN REVENUE	789,434
2010	ARIZONA	SWEET ORANGES	APH	627
2010	ARIZONA	VALENCIA ORANGES	APH	5,185
			FRESH MARKET	
2010	ARKANSAS	TOMATOES	APH	1,142,872
2010	ARKANSAS	GRAPES	APH	20,566
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	ARKANSAS	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	30,828
2010	ARKANSAS	OATS	APH	23,466
2010	ARKANSAS	PEACHES	APH	135,747
			ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	CALIFORNIA	REVENUE	REVENUE	2,670,332
2010	CALIFORNIA	ALFALFA SEED	APH	227,873
2010	CALIFORNIA	ALMONDS	APH	39,572,565
2010	CALIFORNIA	APPLES	APH	2,657,247
2010	CALIFORNIA	AVOCADOS	APH	9,268,057
2010	CALIFORNIA	BLUEBERRIES	APH	435,704
			ACTUAL REVENUE	
2010	CALIFORNIA	CHERRIES	HISTORY	13,360,096
			COTTON EX LONG	
2010	CALIFORNIA	STAPLE	APH	8,311,997
			CULTIVATED WILD	
2010	CALIFORNIA	RICE	APH	173,028
2010	CALIFORNIA	DRY BEANS	APH	922,706
2010	CALIFORNIA	FIGS	APH	196,260
2010	CALIFORNIA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	2,403,988
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	CALIFORNIA	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	48,436
2010	CALIFORNIA	FRESH APRICOTS	APH	769,176
			FRESH FREESTONE	
2010	CALIFORNIA	PEACHES	APH	749,832
			FRESH MARKET	
2010	CALIFORNIA	TOMATOES	APH	2,899,444
2010	CALIFORNIA	FRESH NECTARINES	APH	1,724,293
2010	CALIFORNIA	GRAPEFRUIT	APH	401,777
2010	CALIFORNIA	GRAPES	APH	25,844,885
2010	CALIFORNIA	LEMONS	APH	4,584,745
2010	CALIFORNIA	MANDARINS	APH	8,206,792

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	CALIFORNIA	MINNEOLA TANGELOS	APH	894,960
2010	CALIFORNIA	MINT	APH	194,654
2010	CALIFORNIA	NAVEL ORANGES	ACTUAL REVENUE HISTORY	2,018,445
2010	CALIFORNIA	NAVEL ORANGES	APH	12,872,590
2010	CALIFORNIA	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	2,278,879
2010	CALIFORNIA	OATS	APH	103,048
2010	CALIFORNIA	ONIONS	APH	632,067
2010	CALIFORNIA	ORLANDO TANGELOS	APH	189
2010	CALIFORNIA	PEARS	APH	352,747
2010	CALIFORNIA	PECANS	PECAN REVENUE	22,676
2010	CALIFORNIA	PLUMS	APH	3,423,898
2010	CALIFORNIA	PROCESSING APRICOTS	APH	540,447
2010	CALIFORNIA	PROCESSING CLING PEACHES	APH	1,599,045
2010	CALIFORNIA	PROCESSING FREESTONE	APH	193,362
2010	CALIFORNIA	PRUNES	APH	13,830,302
2010	CALIFORNIA	RAISINS	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	9,907,986
2010	CALIFORNIA	SAFFLOWER	APH	359,887
2010	CALIFORNIA	SUGAR BEETS	APH	36,770
2010	CALIFORNIA	SWEET ORANGES	APH	52,463
2010	CALIFORNIA	TABLE GRAPES	APH	11,159,738
2010	CALIFORNIA	TOMATOES	APH	10,659,059
2010	CALIFORNIA	VALENCIA ORANGES	APH	4,177,446
2010	CALIFORNIA	WALNUTS	APH	4,135,006
2010	COLORADO	APPLES	APH	171,706
2010	COLORADO	DRY BEANS	APH	2,502,377
2010	COLORADO	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	106,450
2010	COLORADO	FRESH MARKET SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	175,463
2010	COLORADO	GRAPES	APH	22,324
2010	COLORADO	MILLET	APH	2,251,053
2010	COLORADO	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	425,622
2010	COLORADO	OATS	APH	30,113
2010	COLORADO	ONIONS	APH	2,328,266
2010	COLORADO	PEACHES	APH	364,921
2010	COLORADO	POPCORN	APH	50,042
2010	COLORADO	SILAGE SORGHUM	APH	106,081
2010	COLORADO	SUGAR BEETS	APH	1,742,047
2010	COLORADO	SUNFLOWERS	APH	960,587
2010	COLORADO	SUNFLOWERS	REVENUE ASSURANCE	3,428,636

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	CONNECTICUT	ADJ. GROSS REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE - LITE	40,504
2010	CONNECTICUT	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE	70,886
2010	CONNECTICUT	APPLES	APH	341,940
2010	CONNECTICUT	FRESH MARKET SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	118,900
2010	CONNECTICUT	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	318,383
2010	CONNECTICUT	PEACHES	APH	14,571
2010	CONNECTICUT	PEARS	APH	8,785
2010	DELAWARE	GREEN PEAS	APH	146,148
2010	DELAWARE	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	13,488
2010	DELAWARE	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	233,789
2010	DELAWARE	SWEET CORN	APH	44,407
2010	FLORIDA	ADJ. GROSS REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE - LITE	17,452
2010	FLORIDA	ALL OTHER CITRUS TREES	TREE BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	839,062
2010	FLORIDA	AVOCADO TREES	TREE BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	660,663
2010	FLORIDA	AVOCADOS	APH	293,522
2010	FLORIDA	BLUEBERRIES	APH	507,235
2010	FLORIDA	CABBAGE	APH	113,066
2010	FLORIDA	CARAMBOLA TREES	TREE BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	18,418
2010	FLORIDA	CITRUS I	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	3,563,942
2010	FLORIDA	CITRUS II	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	5,891,837
2010	FLORIDA	CITRUS III	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	39,928
2010	FLORIDA	CITRUS IV	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	412,633
2010	FLORIDA	CITRUS V	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	624,304
2010	FLORIDA	CITRUS VII	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	3,630,180
2010	FLORIDA	CITRUS VIII	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	273,957
2010	FLORIDA	CLAMS	AQUACULTURE DOLLAR	390,418
2010	FLORIDA	FRESH MARKET SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	1,490,750
2010	FLORIDA	FRESH MARKET TOMATOES	APH	602,104

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	FLORIDA	FRESH MARKET TOMATOES	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE TREE BASED	9,638,839
2010	FLORIDA	GRAPEFRUIT TREES	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE TREE BASED	1,766,099
2010	FLORIDA	LEMON TREES	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE TREE BASED	8,373
2010	FLORIDA	MANGO TREES	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	11,317
2010	FLORIDA	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	27,807,312
2010	FLORIDA	OATS	APH TREE BASED	11,976
2010	FLORIDA	ORANGE TREES	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	16,702,977
2010	FLORIDA	PECANS	PECAN REVENUE DOLLAR AMOUNT	28,111
2010	FLORIDA	PEPPERS	OF INSURANCE	3,393,929
2010	FLORIDA	SUGARCANE	APH	1,081,359
2010	GEORGIA	APPLES	APH	75,955
2010	GEORGIA	BLUEBERRIES	APH	2,189,618
2010	GEORGIA	CABBAGE	APH	436,365
2010	GEORGIA	CANOLA	APH	38,083
2010	GEORGIA	FRESH MARKET SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	1,015,031
2010	GEORGIA	FRESH MARKET TOMATOES	APH	1,160,137
2010	GEORGIA	GRAPES	APH DOLLAR AMOUNT	13,296
2010	GEORGIA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	1,401,884
2010	GEORGIA	OATS	APH	20,773
2010	GEORGIA	ONIONS	APH	5,806,235
2010	GEORGIA	PEACHES	APH	1,620,556
2010	GEORGIA	PECANS	PECAN REVENUE DOLLAR AMOUNT	4,749,836
2010	GEORGIA	PEPPERS	OF INSURANCE	37,602
2010	HAWAII	ADJ. GROSS REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE - LITE	12,524
2010	HAWAII	BANANA	APH TREE BASED	34,963
2010	HAWAII	BANANA TREE	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	15,368
2010	HAWAII	COFFEE	APH TREE BASED	269,329
2010	HAWAII	COFFEE TREE	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	38,197
2010	HAWAII	MACADAMIA NUTS	APH	497,186

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	HAWAII	MACADAMIA TREES	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	578,572
2010	HAWAII	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	153,412
2010	HAWAII	PAPAYA	APH TREE BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	7,960
2010	HAWAII	PAPAYA TREE	ADJ. GROSS ADJUSTED GROSS	2,830
2010	IDAHO	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	489,614
2010	IDAHO	ADJUSTED GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	IDAHO	REVENUE	REVENUE	249,710
2010	IDAHO	ALFALFA SEED	APH	93,621
2010	IDAHO	APPLES	APH	1,043,592
2010	IDAHO	CANOLA	APH REVENUE	114,080
2010	IDAHO	CANOLA	ASSURANCE ACTUAL REVENUE	17,339
2010	IDAHO	CHERRIES	HISTORY	38,528
2010	IDAHO	DRY BEANS	APH	1,356,392
2010	IDAHO	DRY PEAS	APH	2,573,336
2010	IDAHO	FLAX	APH	947
2010	IDAHO	FRESH APRICOTS	APH	9,482
2010	IDAHO	FRESH FREESTONE		
2010	IDAHO	PEACHES	APH	90,902
2010	IDAHO	FRESH NECTARINES	APH	13,490
2010	IDAHO	GRAPES	APH	61,828
2010	IDAHO	GREEN PEAS	APH	239,095
2010	IDAHO	MINT	APH	112,903
2010	IDAHO	MUSTARD	APH DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	23,943
2010	IDAHO	NURSERY (FG&C)		37,116
2010	IDAHO	OATS	APH	29,654
2010	IDAHO	ONIONS	APH	230,272
2010	IDAHO	SAFFLOWER	APH	78,532
2010	IDAHO	SUGAR BEETS	APH	2,215,704
2010	IDAHO	SWEET CORN	APH ADJ. GROSS ADJUSTED GROSS	173,968
2010	ILLINOIS	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	71,740
2010	ILLINOIS	APPLES	APH	582,782
2010	ILLINOIS	CANOLA	APH	4,661
2010	ILLINOIS	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH GROUP RISK	18,529
2010	ILLINOIS	FORAGE PRODUCTION	PLAN DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	181,586
2010	ILLINOIS	FORAGE SEEDING		28
2010	ILLINOIS	FRESH MARKET TOMATOES	APH	1,503

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	ILLINOIS	GREEN PEAS	APH YIELD BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT	74,859
2010	ILLINOIS	HYBRID CORN SEED	OF INSURANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT	4,957,465
2010	ILLINOIS	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	618,233
2010	ILLINOIS	OATS	APH	16,827
2010	ILLINOIS	PEACHES	APH	452,056
2010	ILLINOIS	POPCORN	APH	477,095
2010	ILLINOIS	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	69,701
2010	ILLINOIS	PUMPKINS	APH	200,119
2010	ILLINOIS	SWEET CORN	APH	157,110
2010	INDIANA	APPLES	APH	274,937
2010	INDIANA	CANOLA	APH YIELD BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT	4,311
2010	INDIANA	HYBRID CORN SEED	OF INSURANCE	2,385,762
2010	INDIANA	MINT	APH DOLLAR AMOUNT	252,007
2010	INDIANA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	31,923
2010	INDIANA	OATS	APH	4,113
2010	INDIANA	PEACHES	APH	72,667
2010	INDIANA	POPCORN	APH	1,088,297
2010	INDIANA	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	68,229
2010	INDIANA	TOMATOES	APH	946,017
2010	IOWA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH DOLLAR AMOUNT	663,909
2010	IOWA	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	118,065
2010	IOWA	FRESH MARKET	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	IOWA	SWEET CORN	OF INSURANCE	41,303
2010	IOWA	GRAPES	APH	108
2010	IOWA	GREEN PEAS	APH YIELD BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT	45,236
2010	IOWA	HYBRID CORN SEED	OF INSURANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT	6,332,298
2010	IOWA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	89,786
2010	IOWA	OATS	APH	100,565
2010	IOWA	POPCORN	APH	174,699
2010	IOWA	SWEET CORN	APH	45,663
2010	KANSAS	CANOLA	APH	123,040
2010	KANSAS	DRY BEANS	APH YIELD BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT	313,860
2010	KANSAS	HYBRID SORGHUM	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	KANSAS	SEED	OF INSURANCE	59,178
2010	KANSAS	MILLET	APH DOLLAR AMOUNT	22,725
2010	KANSAS	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	115,861

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	KANSAS	OATS	APH	67,524
2010	KANSAS	RYE	APH	8,463
2010	KANSAS	SILAGE SORGHUM	APH	228,090
2010	KANSAS	SUNFLOWERS	APH	663,146
			REVENUE	
2010	KANSAS	SUNFLOWERS	ASSURANCE	3,173,718
2010	KENTUCKY	CANOLA	APH	5,657
		FRESH MARKET		
2010	KENTUCKY	TOMATOES	APH	2,783
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	KENTUCKY	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	30,850
2010	KENTUCKY	PEACHES	APH	22,353
2010	KENTUCKY	POPCORN	APH	176,858
2010	LOUISIANA	BLUEBERRIES	APH	17,541
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	LOUISIANA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	568,852
2010	LOUISIANA	OATS	APH	33,086
			GROUP RISK	
2010	LOUISIANA	OYSTERS	PLAN	180,531
2010	LOUISIANA	PEACHES	APH	11,304
2010	LOUISIANA	PECANS	PECAN REVENUE	64,699
2010	LOUISIANA	SUGARCANE	APH	1,620,684
			GROUP RISK	
2010	LOUISIANA	SUGARCANE	PLAN	155,457
		ADJ. GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	MAINE	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	1,856
		ADJUSTED GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	MAINE	REVENUE	REVENUE	54,948
2010	MAINE	APPLES	APH	394,195
2010	MAINE	BLUEBERRIES	APH	658,939
2010	MAINE	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	5,005
		FRESH MARKET	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MAINE	SWEET CORN	OF INSURANCE	24,596
2010	MAINE	OATS	APH	139,642
		ADJ. GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	MARYLAND	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	2,378
2010	MARYLAND	APPLES	APH	655,988
2010	MARYLAND	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	11,987
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MARYLAND	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	146
		FRESH MARKET	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MARYLAND	SWEET CORN	OF INSURANCE	8,155
		FRESH MARKET		
2010	MARYLAND	TOMATOES	APH	61,901
2010	MARYLAND	GREEN PEAS	APH	108,704
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MARYLAND	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	357,010
2010	MARYLAND	OATS	APH	1,716

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	MARYLAND	PEACHES	APH	112,833
2010	MARYLAND	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	207,740
2010	MARYLAND	SWEET CORN	APH	13,988
2010	MARYLAND	TOMATOES	APH	3,956
		ADJ. GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	MASSACHUSETTS	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	38,468
		ADJUSTED GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	MASSACHUSETTS	REVENUE	REVENUE	49,150
2010	MASSACHUSETTS	APPLES	APH	454,256
			AQUACULTURE	
2010	MASSACHUSETTS	CLAMS	DOLLAR	40,033
2010	MASSACHUSETTS	CRANBERRIES	APH	843,515
		FRESH MARKET	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MASSACHUSETTS	SWEET CORN	OF INSURANCE	87,064
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MASSACHUSETTS	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	58,171
2010	MASSACHUSETTS	PEACHES	APH	60,782
2010	MASSACHUSETTS	PEARS	APH	416
		ADJUSTED GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	MICHIGAN	REVENUE	REVENUE	641,655
2010	MICHIGAN	APPLES	APH	10,645,076
2010	MICHIGAN	BLUEBERRIES	APH	1,330,388
2010	MICHIGAN	CABBAGE	APH	6,590
			ACTUAL REVENUE	
2010	MICHIGAN	CHERRIES	HISTORY	494,622
2010	MICHIGAN	DRY BEANS	APH	8,939,464
2010	MICHIGAN	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	852,518
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MICHIGAN	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	25,796
2010	MICHIGAN	GRAPES	APH	1,244,681
2010	MICHIGAN	GREEN PEAS	APH	45,219
			YIELD BASED	
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MICHIGAN	HYBRID CORN SEED	OF INSURANCE	225,728
2010	MICHIGAN	MINT	APH	109,733
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MICHIGAN	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	400,947
2010	MICHIGAN	OATS	APH	97,845
2010	MICHIGAN	ONIONS	APH	464,068
2010	MICHIGAN	PEACHES	APH	299,743
2010	MICHIGAN	POPCORN	APH	8,496
2010	MICHIGAN	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	62,095
2010	MICHIGAN	SUGAR BEETS	APH	3,112,124
2010	MICHIGAN	SUNFLOWERS	APH	14,132
2010	MICHIGAN	TOMATOES	APH	89,125
		ADJ. GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	MINNESOTA	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	36,811

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	MINNESOTA	APPLES	APH	59,172
2010	MINNESOTA	BUCKWHEAT	APH	5,260
2010	MINNESOTA	CANOLA	APH	205,023
2010	MINNESOTA	CANOLA	REVENUE ASSURANCE	1,624,215
2010	MINNESOTA	CULTIVATED WILD RICE	APH	150,583
2010	MINNESOTA	DRY BEANS	APH	8,134,019
2010	MINNESOTA	DRY PEAS	APH	6,113
2010	MINNESOTA	FLAX	APH	53,750
2010	MINNESOTA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	2,780,712
2010	MINNESOTA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	GROUP RISK PLAN	1,275,554
2010	MINNESOTA	FORAGE SEEDING	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	547,055
2010	MINNESOTA	GREEN PEAS	APH	2,302,571
2010	MINNESOTA	HYBRID CORN SEED	YIELD BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	279,945
2010	MINNESOTA	MILLET	APH	822
2010	MINNESOTA	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	304,532
2010	MINNESOTA	OATS	APH	779,428
2010	MINNESOTA	ONIONS	APH	9,324
2010	MINNESOTA	POPCORN	APH	1,126
2010	MINNESOTA	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	171,979
2010	MINNESOTA	SUGAR BEETS	APH	21,612,008
2010	MINNESOTA	SUNFLOWERS	APH	467,425
2010	MINNESOTA	SUNFLOWERS	REVENUE ASSURANCE	3,227,172
2010	MINNESOTA	SWEET CORN	APH	2,676,875
2010	MISSISSIPPI	BLUEBERRIES	APH	15,180
2010	MISSISSIPPI	GRAPES	APH	13,530
2010	MISSISSIPPI	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	200,761
2010	MISSISSIPPI	OATS	APH	320
2010	MISSISSIPPI	PEACHES	APH	7,569
2010	MISSISSIPPI	PECANS	PECAN REVENUE	70,121
2010	MISSOURI	APPLES	APH	560,491
2010	MISSOURI	HYBRID CORN SEED	YIELD BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	25,845
2010	MISSOURI	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	126,564
2010	MISSOURI	OATS	APH	1,327
2010	MISSOURI	PEACHES	APH	64,941
2010	MISSOURI	POPCORN	APH	269,754

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
		ADJ. GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	MONTANA	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	32,460
2010	MONTANA	ALFALFA SEED	APH	91,680
2010	MONTANA	BUCKWHEAT	APH	8,174
2010	MONTANA	CANOLA	APH	213,166
			REVENUE	
2010	MONTANA	CANOLA	ASSURANCE	85,803
			ACTUAL REVENUE	
2010	MONTANA	CHERRIES	HISTORY	101,824
2010	MONTANA	DRY BEANS	APH	377,108
2010	MONTANA	DRY PEAS	APH	11,154,667
2010	MONTANA	FLAX	APH	254,652
2010	MONTANA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	8,213,529
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MONTANA	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	113,259
2010	MONTANA	MUSTARD	APH	311,862
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	MONTANA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	4,621
2010	MONTANA	OATS	APH	211,977
2010	MONTANA	SAFFLOWER	APH	390,499
2010	MONTANA	SUGAR BEETS	APH	1,247,585
2010	MONTANA	SUNFLOWERS	APH	27,627
			REVENUE	
2010	MONTANA	SUNFLOWERS	ASSURANCE	53,252
2010	NEBRASKA	DRY BEANS	APH	7,105,521
2010	NEBRASKA	DRY PEAS	APH	7,176
2010	NEBRASKA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	120,217
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	NEBRASKA	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	11,404
		FRESH MARKET	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	NEBRASKA	SWEET CORN	OF INSURANCE	23,138
2010	NEBRASKA	GRAPES	APH	2,673
			YIELD BASED	
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	NEBRASKA	HYBRID CORN SEED	OF INSURANCE	3,043,391
2010	NEBRASKA	MILLET	APH	1,053,697
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	NEBRASKA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	54,108
2010	NEBRASKA	OATS	APH	187,957
2010	NEBRASKA	POPCORN	APH	1,732,706
2010	NEBRASKA	RYE	APH	7,831
2010	NEBRASKA	SUGAR BEETS	APH	3,164,339
2010	NEBRASKA	SUNFLOWERS	APH	989,594
			REVENUE	
2010	NEBRASKA	SUNFLOWERS	ASSURANCE	969,254
2010	NEVADA	ALFALFA SEED	APH	93,072
2010	NEVADA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	985,358

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	NEVADA	FORAGE SEEDING	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	7,032
2010	NEVADA	ONIONS	APH	298,238
2010	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE	4,801
2010	NEW HAMPSHIRE	APPLES	APH	240,475
2010	NEW HAMPSHIRE	FRESH MARKET SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	15,270
2010	NEW HAMPSHIRE	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	13,198
2010	NEW HAMPSHIRE	PEACHES	APH	9,013
2010	NEW JERSEY	APPLES	APH	75,581
2010	NEW JERSEY	BLUEBERRIES	APH	724,426
2010	NEW JERSEY	CRANBERRIES	APH	408,670
2010	NEW JERSEY	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	6,523
2010	NEW JERSEY	FORAGE SEEDING	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	1,972
2010	NEW JERSEY	FRESH MARKET SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	70,205
2010	NEW JERSEY	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	327,652
2010	NEW JERSEY	OATS	APH	3,140
2010	NEW JERSEY	PEACHES	APH	629,093
2010	NEW JERSEY	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	13,557
2010	NEW JERSEY	SWEET CORN	APH	6,469
2010	NEW JERSEY	TOMATOES	APH	73,350
2010	NEW MEXICO	APPLES	APH	4,167
2010	NEW MEXICO	CHILE PEPPERS	FIXED DOLLAR	46,214
2010	NEW MEXICO	COTTON EX LONG		
2010	NEW MEXICO	STAPLE	APH	50,398
2010	NEW MEXICO	DRY BEANS	APH	263,061
2010	NEW MEXICO	HYBRID SORGHUM SEED	YIELD BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	36,215
2010	NEW MEXICO	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	20,301
2010	NEW MEXICO	ONIONS	APH	143,505
2010	NEW MEXICO	PECANS	PECAN REVENUE	2,343,490
2010	NEW MEXICO	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	76,680
2010	NEW YORK	ADJ. GROSS REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE - LITE	118,481
2010	NEW YORK	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE	291,862
2010	NEW YORK	APPLES	APH	7,396,193
2010	NEW YORK	CABBAGE	APH	189,048
2010	NEW YORK	DRY BEANS	APH	249,683
2010	NEW YORK	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	90,068

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	NEW YORK	FORAGE SEEDING	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	7,266
2010	NEW YORK	FRESH MARKET	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	284,267
2010	NEW YORK	SWEET CORN	APH	1,682,126
2010	NEW YORK	GRAPES	APH	806,314
2010	NEW YORK	GREEN PEAS	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	163,648
2010	NEW YORK	NURSERY (FG&C)	APH	48,835
2010	NEW YORK	OATS	APH	3,094,395
2010	NEW YORK	ONIONS	APH	166,037
2010	NEW YORK	PEACHES	APH	8,743
2010	NEW YORK	PEARS	APH	789,823
2010	NEW YORK	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	411,419
2010	NEW YORK	SWEET CORN	APH	
2010	NORTH NORTH	ADJ. GROSS REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE - LITE	91,369
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	APPLES	APH	4,098,894
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	BLUEBERRIES	APH	1,759,324
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	CABBAGE	APH	143,295
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	FRESH MARKET	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	2,402
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	SWEET CORN	APH	147,764
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	TOMATOES	APH	29,669
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	GRAPES	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	1,686,432
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	NURSERY (FG&C)	APH	31,322
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	OATS	APH	51,592
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	ONIONS	APH	216,691
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	PEACHES	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	62,878
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	PEPPERS	APH	53,388
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	
2010	CAROLINA NORTH	RYE	APH	385
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	BUCKWHEAT	APH	259,025
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	CANOLA	APH	4,073,957
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	CANOLA	REVENUE ASSURANCE	37,156,534
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	DRY BEANS	APH	44,624,034
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	DRY PEAS	APH	16,409,633
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	FLAX	APH	6,634,144

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	4,713,839
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	184,314
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	MILLET	APH	4,463
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	MUSTARD	APH	642,983
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	22,199
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	OATS	APH	2,196,639
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	ONIONS	APH	188,503
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	RYE	APH	70,232
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	SAFFLOWER	APH	316,797
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	SUGAR BEETS	APH	9,589,005
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	SUNFLOWERS	APH	5,897,761
			REVENUE	
2010	NORTH DAKOTA	SUNFLOWERS	ASSURANCE	37,667,400
2010	OHIO	APPLES	APH	738,865
2010	OHIO	CABBAGE	APH	30,219
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	OHIO	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	8,177
		FRESH MARKET		
2010	OHIO	TOMATOES	APH	471,592
2010	OHIO	GRAPES	APH	22,566
			YIELD BASED	
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	OHIO	HYBRID CORN SEED	OF INSURANCE	97,626
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	OHIO	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	456,086
2010	OHIO	OATS	APH	21,882
2010	OHIO	POPCORN	APH	191,966
2010	OHIO	TOMATOES	APH	470,774
2010	OKLAHOMA	CANOLA	APH	660,952
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	OKLAHOMA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	526,071
2010	OKLAHOMA	OATS	APH	29,241
2010	OKLAHOMA	PEACHES	APH	39,652
2010	OKLAHOMA	PECANS	PECAN REVENUE	246,460
2010	OKLAHOMA	RYE	APH	136,692
2010	OKLAHOMA	SUNFLOWERS	APH	89,769
		ADJ. GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	OREGON	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	1,819,418
		ADJUSTED GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	OREGON	REVENUE	REVENUE	1,221,574
2010	OREGON	ALFALFA SEED	APH	6,991
2010	OREGON	APPLES	APH	629,059
2010	OREGON	BLUEBERRIES	APH	358,088
2010	OREGON	CABBAGE	APH	3,138
2010	OREGON	CANOLA	APH	77,473

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
			ACTUAL REVENUE HISTORY	
2010	OREGON	CHERRIES		1,343,080
2010	OREGON	CRANBERRIES	APH	85,261
2010	OREGON	DRY BEANS	APH	94,602
2010	OREGON	DRY PEAS	APH	83,835
2010	OREGON	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	145,256
		FRESH FREESTONE		
2010	OREGON	PEACHES	APH	1,979
2010	OREGON	GRAPES	APH	491,815
2010	OREGON	GREEN PEAS	APH	329,430
2010	OREGON	MINT	APH	58,898
2010	OREGON	MUSTARD	APH	2,503
			DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	
2010	OREGON	NURSERY (FG&C)		3,007,137
2010	OREGON	OATS	APH	20,608
2010	OREGON	ONIONS	APH	1,140,890
2010	OREGON	PEARS	APH	540,793
2010	OREGON	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	60,617
2010	OREGON	SUGAR BEETS	APH	105,648
2010	OREGON	SWEET CORN	APH	84,327
		ADJ. GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	96,967
		ADJUSTED GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	REVENUE	REVENUE	44,047
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	APPLES	APH	6,312,642
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	BLUEBERRIES	APH	636
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	CABBAGE	APH	60,759
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	67,271
			GROUP RISK PLAN	
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	FORAGE PRODUCTION		135,925
		FRESH SEEDING	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	FRESH MARKET		27,293
		SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	FRESH MARKET		313,056
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	TOMATOES	APH	106,524
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	GRAPES	APH	658,499
			DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	NURSERY (FG&C)		154,906
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	OATS	APH	95,524
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	PEACHES	APH	598,967
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	PEARS	APH	38,170
			DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	PEPPERS		1,859
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	POPCORN	APH	13,046
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	297,433
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	RYE	APH	1,277

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	SWEET CORN	APH	27,905
2010	PENNSYLVANIA	TOMATOES	APH	73,523
2010	RHODE ISLAND	APPLES	APH	30,546
2010	RHODE ISLAND	CRANBERRIES	APH	5,821
		FRESH MARKET	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	RHODE ISLAND	SWEET CORN	OF INSURANCE	5,632
2010	RHODE ISLAND	GRAPES	APH	11,515
2010	RHODE ISLAND	PEACHES	APH	7,938
	SOUTH	ADJ. GROSS	ADJUSTED GROSS	
2010	CAROLINA	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	102,612
	SOUTH			
2010	CAROLINA	APPLES	APH	63,413
	SOUTH			
2010	CAROLINA	BLUEBERRIES	APH	9,899
	SOUTH		AQUACULTURE	
2010	CAROLINA	CLAMS	DOLLAR	393
	SOUTH	FRESH MARKET		
2010	CAROLINA	TOMATOES	APH	83,206
	SOUTH		DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	CAROLINA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	1,213,669
	SOUTH			
2010	CAROLINA	OATS	APH	37,997
	SOUTH			
2010	CAROLINA	PEACHES	APH	6,232,902
	SOUTH		DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	CAROLINA	PEPPERS	OF INSURANCE	179,354
	SOUTH			
2010	CAROLINA	RYE	APH	571
	SOUTH			
2010	CAROLINA	TABLE GRAPES	APH	21,298
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	CANOLA	APH	5,640
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	DRY BEANS	APH	514,867
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	DRY PEAS	APH	303,268
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	FLAX	APH	154,812
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	13,603,259
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	411,954
			YIELD BASED	
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	HYBRID CORN SEED	OF INSURANCE	215,391
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	MILLET	APH	820,956
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	MINT	APH	49,541
			DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	3,557
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	OATS	APH	1,347,416
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	ONIONS	APH	77,352
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	POPCORN	APH	60,783
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	RYE	APH	11,472
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	SAFFLOWER	APH	443,180

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	SUGAR BEETS	APH	12,190
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	SUNFLOWERS	APH	2,755,967
2010	SOUTH DAKOTA	SUNFLOWERS	REVENUE	17,447,917
2010	TENNESSEE	ADJ. GROSS	ASSURANCE	
2010	TENNESSEE	REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS	22,195
2010	TENNESSEE	APPLES	REVENUE - LITE	33,219
2010	TENNESSEE	FRESH MARKET	APH	
2010	TENNESSEE	TOMATOES	APH	1,066,530
2010	TENNESSEE	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	TENNESSEE	OATS	OF INSURANCE	1,051,914
2010	TENNESSEE	PEACHES	APH	208
2010	TENNESSEE	POPCORN	APH	71,096
2010	TENNESSEE	ALL OTHER	APH	4,959
2010	TEXAS	GRAPEFRUIT	APH	82
2010	TEXAS	CABBAGE	APH	329,317
2010	TEXAS	CANOLA	APH	141,282
2010	TEXAS	CITRUS TREES I	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	TEXAS	CITRUS TREES II	OF INSURANCE	629,656
2010	TEXAS	CITRUS TREES III	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	TEXAS	CITRUS TREES IV	OF INSURANCE	173,733
2010	TEXAS	CITRUS TREES V	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	TEXAS	COTTON EX LONG	OF INSURANCE	1,583
2010	TEXAS	STAPLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	TEXAS	DRY BEANS	OF INSURANCE	2,058,429
2010	TEXAS	EARLY & MIDSEASON	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	TEXAS	ORANGES	OF INSURANCE	255,868
2010	TEXAS	GRAPES	APH	
2010	TEXAS	HYBRID CORN SEED	APH	525,546
2010	TEXAS	HYBRID SORGHUM	YIELD BASED	624,575
2010	TEXAS	SEED	DOLLAR AMOUNT	221,881
2010	TEXAS	LATE ORANGES	OF INSURANCE	116,526
2010	TEXAS	NURSERY (FG&C)	YIELD BASED	
2010	TEXAS	OATS	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	TEXAS	ONIONS	OF INSURANCE	735
2010	TEXAS	PEACHES	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	TEXAS	PECANS	OF INSURANCE	1,832,272
2010	TEXAS	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	170,354
2010	TEXAS		DOLLAR AMOUNT	
2010	TEXAS		OF INSURANCE	2,507,713
2010	TEXAS		APH	485,536
2010	TEXAS		APH	7,550,514
2010	TEXAS		APH	650,400
2010	TEXAS		PECAN REVENUE	2,767,998
2010	TEXAS		APH	286,787

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
		RIO RED & STAR		
2010	TEXAS	RUBY	APH	2,415,123
		RUBY RED		
2010	TEXAS	GRAPEFRUIT	APH	184,957
2010	TEXAS	RYE	APH	18,825
2010	TEXAS	SUGARCANE	APH	3,063,428
2010	TEXAS	SUNFLOWERS	APH	958,129
		REVENUE		
2010	TEXAS	SUNFLOWERS	ASSURANCE	23,352
2010	UTAH	APPLES	APH	200,915
		ACTUAL REVENUE		
2010	UTAH	CHERRIES	HISTORY	64,132
2010	UTAH	DRY BEANS	APH	23,853
2010	UTAH	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	450,030
		FRESH FREESTONE		
2010	UTAH	PEACHES	APH	67,510
		DOLLAR AMOUNT		
2010	UTAH	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	17,377
2010	UTAH	OATS	APH	772
2010	UTAH	ONIONS	APH	86,033
2010	UTAH	SAFFLOWER	APH	146,713
		ADJ. GROSS		
2010	VERMONT	REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS	
		REVENUE - LITE		410
		ADJUSTED GROSS		
2010	VERMONT	REVENUE	REVENUE	17,343
2010	VERMONT	APPLES	APH	438,797
		FRESH MARKET		
2010	VERMONT	SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
		OF INSURANCE		12,141
2010	VERMONT	PEACHES	APH	2,263
2010	VERMONT	SUNFLOWERS	APH	776
2010	VIRGINIA	APPLES	APH	2,540,720
2010	VIRGINIA	BLUEBERRIES	APH	4,969
2010	VIRGINIA	CABBAGE	APH	6,671
2010	VIRGINIA	CANOLA	APH	3,499
		AQUACULTURE		
2010	VIRGINIA	CLAMS	DOLLAR	
		FRESH MARKET		
2010	VIRGINIA	SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT	
		FRESH MARKET	OF INSURANCE	160
2010	VIRGINIA	TOMATOES	APH	611,282
2010	VIRGINIA	GRAPES	APH	7,454
		DOLLAR AMOUNT		
2010	VIRGINIA	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	432,980
2010	VIRGINIA	OATS	APH	1,610
2010	VIRGINIA	PEACHES	APH	211,303
2010	VIRGINIA	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	106,032
		ADJ. GROSS		
2010	WASHINGTON	REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS	
		REVENUE - LITE		2,524,894

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	WASHINGTON	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE	8,125,973
2010	WASHINGTON	ALFALFA SEED	APH	152,538
2010	WASHINGTON	APPLES	APH	21,176,022
2010	WASHINGTON	BLUEBERRIES	APH	133,830
2010	WASHINGTON	BUCKWHEAT	APH	2,047
2010	WASHINGTON	CANOLA	APH	25,352
2010	WASHINGTON	CHERRIES	ACTUAL REVENUE HISTORY	12,342,169
2010	WASHINGTON	CRANBERRIES	APH	49,252
2010	WASHINGTON	DRY BEANS	APH	376,419
2010	WASHINGTON	DRY PEAS	APH	2,046,316
2010	WASHINGTON	FRESH APRICOTS	APH	222,542
2010	WASHINGTON	FRESH FREESTONE PEACHES	APH	157,149
2010	WASHINGTON	FRESH NECTARINES	APH	125,110
2010	WASHINGTON	GRAPES	APH	5,209,635
2010	WASHINGTON	GREEN PEAS	APH	387,181
2010	WASHINGTON	MINT	APH	389,996
2010	WASHINGTON	MUSTARD	APH	9,106
2010	WASHINGTON	NURSERY (FG&C)	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	367,340
2010	WASHINGTON	OATS	APH	4,830
2010	WASHINGTON	ONIONS	APH	780,979
2010	WASHINGTON	PEARS	APH	662,423
2010	WASHINGTON	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	27,723
2010	WASHINGTON	SUGAR BEETS	APH	43,568
2010	WASHINGTON	SWEET CORN	APH	374,325
2010	WASHINGTON	ADJ. GROSS REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE - LITE	728
2010	WEST VIRGINIA	APPLES	APH	468,724
2010	WEST VIRGINIA	FRESH MARKET SWEET CORN	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	946
2010	WEST VIRGINIA	OATS	APH	737
2010	WEST VIRGINIA	PEACHES	APH	119,261
2010	WEST VIRGINIA	ADJ. GROSS REVENUE-LITE	ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE - LITE	275,811
2010	WISCONSIN	APPLES	APH	264,334
2010	WISCONSIN	CABBAGE	APH	68,040
2010	WISCONSIN	CANOLA	APH	19,819
2010	WISCONSIN	CRANBERRIES	APH	2,710,426
2010	WISCONSIN	DRY BEANS	APH	62,014
2010	WISCONSIN	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH	5,621,338
2010	WISCONSIN	FORAGE PRODUCTION	GROUP RISK PLAN	1,972,687
2010	WISCONSIN	FORAGE SEEDING	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	1,655,803

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Total Premium
2010	WISCONSIN	GREEN PEAS	APH YIELD BASED DOLLAR AMOUNT	863,638
2010	WISCONSIN	HYBRID CORN SEED	OF INSURANCE	255,943
2010	WISCONSIN	MINT	APH DOLLAR AMOUNT	148,811
2010	WISCONSIN	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	184,049
2010	WISCONSIN	OATS	APH	234,827
2010	WISCONSIN	ONIONS	APH	35,070
2010	WISCONSIN	PROCESSING BEANS	APH	1,326,308
2010	WISCONSIN	RYE	APH	2,517
2010	WISCONSIN	SUNFLOWERS	APH	632
2010	WISCONSIN	SWEET CORN ADJ. GROSS	APH ADJUSTED GROSS	797,377
2010	WYOMING	REVENUE-LITE	REVENUE - LITE	17,776
2010	WYOMING	ALFALFA SEED	APH	633,734
2010	WYOMING	DRY BEANS	APH	2,310,984
2010	WYOMING	FORAGE PRODUCTION	APH DOLLAR AMOUNT	1,751,838
2010	WYOMING	FORAGE SEEDING	OF INSURANCE	65,045
2010	WYOMING	MILLET	APH DOLLAR AMOUNT	64,999
2010	WYOMING	NURSERY (FG&C)	OF INSURANCE	832
2010	WYOMING	OATS	APH	75,754
2010	WYOMING	SUGAR BEETS	APH	1,406,625
2010	WYOMING	SUNFLOWERS	APH REVENUE	123,937
2010	WYOMING	SUNFLOWERS	ASSURANCE	170,081

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	ALABAMA	Canola	Revenue Protection	9,122	0	9,122
2011	ALABAMA	Canola	Yield Protection	44,502	0	44,502
2011	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	63,044	0	63,044
2011	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH Dollar	14,220	0	14,220
2011	ALABAMA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	262,984	854,474	1,117,458

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	ALABAMA	Oats	APH	32,665	3,443	36,108
2011	ALABAMA	Peaches	APH	507,555	25,340	532,895
2011	ALABAMA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	209,599	15,277	224,876
2011	ALABAMA	Popcorn	APH	1,429	0	1,429
2011	ALASKA	Forage Production	APH	0	7,986	7,986
2011	ALASKA	Oats	APH	391	10,288	10,679
2011	ARIZONA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	86,399	0	86,399
2011	ARIZONA	Apples	APH	309,632	0	309,632
2011	ARIZONA	Chile Peppers	Fixed Dollar	9,012	14,389	23,401
2011	ARIZONA	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	331,237	47,010	378,247
2011	ARIZONA	Dry Beans	APH	45,388	5,500	50,888
2011	ARIZONA	Forage Production	APH	5,575	698,586	704,161
2011	ARIZONA	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	2,628	0	2,628
2011	ARIZONA	Grapefruit	APH	4,939	479	5,418
2011	ARIZONA	Grapes	APH	1,191	0	1,191
2011	ARIZONA	Lemons	APH	40,542	53,830	94,372
2011	ARIZONA	Mandarins	APH	1,614	16,173	17,787
2011	ARIZONA	Minneola Tangelos	APH	20,612	32,589	53,201
2011	ARIZONA	Navel Oranges	APH	6,853	1,747	8,600
2011	ARIZONA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	56,811	24,240	81,051

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	ARIZONA	Orlando Tangelos	APH	0	1,352	1,352
2011	ARIZONA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	277,184	387,030	664,214
2011	ARIZONA	Sweet Oranges	APH	0	407	407
2011	ARIZONA	Valencia Oranges	APH	4,306	866	5,172
2011	ARIZONA	Fresh Market		1,275,22		
2011	ARKANSAS	Tomatoes	APH	1	0	1,275,221
2011	ARKANSAS	Grapes	APH	20,707	0	20,707
2011	ARKANSAS	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	22,687	22,687
2011	ARKANSAS	Oats	APH	23,738	11,967	35,705
2011	ARKANSAS	Peaches	APH	113,425	26,929	140,354
2011	ARKANSAS	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	2,063,48		
2011	CALIFORNIA	Alfalfa		5	0	2,063,485
2011	CALIFORNIA	Seed	APH	149,360	22,577	171,937
2011	CALIFORNIA	Almonds	APH	31,511,6	7,969,33	
2011	CALIFORNIA			75	1	39,481,006
2011	CALIFORNIA	Apples	APH	2,978,44		
2011	CALIFORNIA			4	378,691	3,357,135
2011	CALIFORNIA	Avocados	APH	3,409,74	6,248,51	
2011	CALIFORNIA			4	9	9,658,263
2011	CALIFORNIA	Blueberries	APH	335,472	276,284	611,756
2011	CALIFORNIA		Actual Revenue History	14,332,8		
2011	CALIFORNIA	Cherries		11	0	14,332,811
2011	CALIFORNIA	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	7,091,28	2,043,92	
2011	CALIFORNIA			3	2	9,135,205
2011	CALIFORNIA	Cultivated Wild Rice	APH	200,022	565	200,587
2011	CALIFORNIA	Dry Beans	APH	342,118	134,011	476,129
2011	CALIFORNIA	Figs	APH	135,862	43,845	179,707

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	CALIFORNIA	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	140,979	1,504,658	1,645,637
2011	CALIFORNIA	Forage Seeding		121,966	16,449	138,415
2011	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Apricots	APH	807,345	130,980	938,325
2011	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	375,847	320,764	696,611
2011	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	1,017,256	1,741,185	2,758,441
2011	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Nectarines	APH	1,412,660	608,947	2,021,607
2011	CALIFORNIA	Grapefruit	APH	323,449	68,123	391,572
2011	CALIFORNIA	Grapes	APH	18,947,812	6,021,866	24,969,678
2011	CALIFORNIA	Lemons	APH	4,087,317	720,259	4,807,576
2011	CALIFORNIA	Mandarins	APH	7,886,070	1,467,244	9,353,314
2011	CALIFORNIA	Minneola Tangelos	APH	904,068	48,458	952,526
2011	CALIFORNIA	Mint	APH	234,404	3,850	238,254
2011	CALIFORNIA	Navel Oranges	APH Actual Revenue History Dollar Amount Of Insurance	12,078,445	764,675	12,843,120
2011	CALIFORNIA	Navel Oranges		2,767,861	0	2,767,861
2011	CALIFORNIA	Nursery (FG&C)		42,216	1,891,759	1,933,975
2011	CALIFORNIA	Oats	APH	42,679	30,113	72,792
2011	CALIFORNIA	Onions	APH	412,129	0	412,129
2011	CALIFORNIA	Orlando Tangelos	APH	0	216	216
2011	CALIFORNIA	Pears	APH	314,833	19,697	334,530
2011	CALIFORNIA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	26,820	0	26,820

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	CALIFORNIA	Plums	APH	2,780,510	983,427	3,763,937
2011	CALIFORNIA	Processing Apricots	APH	483,335	17,899	501,234
2011	CALIFORNIA	Processing Cling Peaches	APH	1,648,895	70,978	1,719,873
2011	CALIFORNIA	Processing Freestone	APH	177,417	4,869	182,286
2011	CALIFORNIA	Prunes	APH	12,379,600	622,653	13,002,253
2011	CALIFORNIA	Raisins	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	9,144,255	879,386	10,023,641
2011	CALIFORNIA	Safflower	APH	258,939	288,964	547,903
2011	CALIFORNIA	Sugar Beets	APH	7,745	25,274	33,019
2011	CALIFORNIA	Sweet Oranges	APH	57,388	125	57,513
2011	CALIFORNIA	Table Grapes	APH	5,619,273	6,143,269	11,762,542
2011	CALIFORNIA	Tomatoes	APH	7,701,865	106,624	7,808,489
2011	CALIFORNIA	Valencia Oranges	APH	3,794,899	288,199	4,083,098
2011	CALIFORNIA	Walnuts	APH	2,941,161	2,209,229	5,150,390
2011	COLORADO	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	11,708	0	11,708
2011	COLORADO	Apples	APH	226,674	8,248	234,922
2011	COLORADO	Dry Beans	APH	952,944	51,827	1,004,771
2011	COLORADO	Forage Production Fresh Market	APH Dollar Amount Of	71,242	37,923	109,165
2011	COLORADO	Sweet Corn	Insurance	178,168	530	178,698
2011	COLORADO	Grapes	APH	29,303	0	29,303
2011	COLORADO	Millet	APH	3,490,384	26,671	3,517,055

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	COLORADO	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	367,905	19,127	387,032
2011	COLORADO	Oats	APH	22,800	2,818	25,618
2011	COLORADO	Onions	APH	2,955,070	13,623	2,968,693
2011	COLORADO	Peaches	APH	379,917	4,354	384,271
2011	COLORADO	Popcorn	APH	62,772	0	62,772
2011	COLORADO	Silage Sorghum	APH	158,537	8,475	167,012
2011	COLORADO	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	1,837,285	0	1,837,285
2011	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	68,994	0	68,994
2011	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	5,654,885	0	5,654,885
2011	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	1,023,557	20,357	1,043,914
2011	CONNECTICUT	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	40,455	0	40,455
2011	CONNECTICUT	Apples Fresh Market	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	68,651	0	68,651
2011	CONNECTICUT	Sweet Corn	APH	481,814	12,395	494,209
2011	CONNECTICUT	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	25,819	81,673	107,492
2011	CONNECTICUT	Peaches	APH	0	309,981	309,981
2011	CONNECTICUT	Pears	APH	5,697	12,087	17,784
2011	CONNECTICUT	Green Peas	APH	1,724	0	1,724
2011	DELAWARE			93,609	17,391	111,000

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	DELAWARE	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	17,284	17,284
2011	DELAWARE	Processing Beans	APH	283,032	40,838	323,870
2011	DELAWARE	Sweet Corn	APH	32,245	1,766	34,011
2011	FLORIDA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	31,809	0	31,809
2011	FLORIDA	All Other Citrus Trees	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	594,559	180,740	775,299
2011	FLORIDA	Avocado Trees	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	780,212	27,115	807,327
2011	FLORIDA	Avocados	APH	287,981	5,728	293,709
2011	FLORIDA	Blueberries	APH	285,538	221,782	507,320
2011	FLORIDA	Cabbage	APH Tree Based Dollar	86,151	57,215	143,366
2011	FLORIDA	Carambola Trees	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	21,146	2,201	23,347
2011	FLORIDA	Citrus I	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	2,620,431	1,044,861	3,665,292
2011	FLORIDA	Citrus II	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	5,470,932	1,726,469	7,197,401
2011	FLORIDA	Citrus III	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	31,102	16,468	47,570
2011	FLORIDA	Citrus IV	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	380,491	58,884	439,375
2011	FLORIDA	Citrus V	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	586,285	23,132	609,417
2011	FLORIDA	Citrus VI	Amount Of Insurance	15,475	0	15,475

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	FLORIDA	Citrus VII	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	4,135,85 4	97,972	4,233,826
2011	FLORIDA	Citrus VIII	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	241,975	17,503	259,478
2011	FLORIDA	Clams Fresh Market	Aquacultur e Dollar Amount Of	365,978	8,624	374,602
2011	FLORIDA	Sweet Corn Fresh Market	Insurance	1,806,46 5	97,185	1,903,650
2011	FLORIDA	Tomatoes Fresh Market	APH Dollar Amount Of	580,614	27,898	608,512
2011	FLORIDA	Tomatoes	Insurance	12,098,5 62	1,100,12 3	13,198,685
2011	FLORIDA	Grapefruit Trees	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1,252,25 7	489,533	1,741,790
2011	FLORIDA	Mango Trees	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	5,612	2,458	8,070
2011	FLORIDA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	18,123,0 04	5,495,28 6	23,618,290
2011	FLORIDA	Oats	APH Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	11,447	3,251	14,698
2011	FLORIDA	Orange Trees	Pecan Revenue Dollar Amount Of Insurance	11,379,3 11	6,576,07 4	17,955,385
2011	FLORIDA	Pecans	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	28,111	0	28,111
2011	FLORIDA	Peppers	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	2,929,02 9	518,676 1,013,57 8	3,447,705
2011	FLORIDA	Sugarcane	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	109,623	0	1,123,201
2011	GEORGIA	Apples	APH	71,026	734	71,760
2011	GEORGIA	Blueberries	APH	2,312,08 3	596,928	2,909,011

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	GEORGIA	Cabbage	APH Yield	363,078	4,531	367,609
2011	GEORGIA	Canola	Protection	58,650	0	58,650
2011	GEORGIA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	861,758	79,264	941,022
2011	GEORGIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	619,224	309,659	928,883
2011	GEORGIA	Grapes	APH Dollar	14,190	0	14,190
2011	GEORGIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	209,319	1,141,227	1,350,546
2011	GEORGIA	Oats	APH	30,515	5,668	36,183
2011	GEORGIA	Onions	APH	6,869,429	1,029	6,870,458
2011	GEORGIA	Peaches	APH	1,530,788	87,114	1,617,902
2011	GEORGIA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue Dollar	4,614,966	153,203	4,768,169
2011	GEORGIA	Peppers	Amount Of Insurance Adjusted	14,388	0	14,388
2011	HAWAII	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	1,763	0	1,763
2011	HAWAII	Banana	APH Tree Based Dollar	668	26,956	27,624
2011	HAWAII	Banana Tree	Amount Of Insurance	0	33,460	33,460
2011	HAWAII	Coffee	APH Tree Based Dollar	243,227	6,683	249,910
2011	HAWAII	Coffee Tree	Amount Of Insurance	6,840	36,390	43,230
2011	HAWAII	Macadamia Nuts	APH Dollar	646,502	6,383	652,885
2011	HAWAII	Macadamia Trees	Amount Of Insurance	847,373	27,973	875,346

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	HAWAII	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	62,929	110,884	173,813
2011	HAWAII	Papaya	APH Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	379	3,177	3,556
2011	HAWAII	Papaya Tree	Adjusted Gross Revenue -	337	2,731	3,068
2011	IDAHO	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	256,749	0	256,749
2011	IDAHO	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	294,789	0	294,789
2011	IDAHO	Alfalfa Seed	APH	55,203	1,175	56,378
2011	IDAHO	Apples	APH Revenue Protection	934,701	49,634	984,335
2011	IDAHO	Canola	Yield Protection	280,653	0	280,653
2011	IDAHO	Canola	Actual Revenue History	155,502	15,362	170,864
2011	IDAHO	Cherries	APH	66,815	0	66,815
2011	IDAHO	Dry Beans	APH	637,894	124,843	762,737
2011	IDAHO	Dry Peas	APH	2,118,589	64,603	2,183,192
2011	IDAHO	Flax	APH	3,267	0	3,267
2011	IDAHO	Fresh Apricots	APH	1,679	5,418	7,097
2011	IDAHO	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	804	108,056	108,860
2011	IDAHO	Fresh Nectarines	APH	0	14,041	14,041
2011	IDAHO	Grapes	APH	27,880	35,491	63,371
2011	IDAHO	Green Peas	APH	188,878	0	188,878
2011	IDAHO	Mint	APH	81,042	11,975	93,017

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	IDAHO	Mustard	APH Dollar Amount Of	10,484	2,739	13,223
2011	IDAHO	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	0	25,680	25,680
2011	IDAHO	Oats	APH	24,065	2,828	26,893
2011	IDAHO	Onions	APH	14,442	174,443	188,885
2011	IDAHO	Plums	APH	0	24,978	24,978
2011	IDAHO	Safflower	APH	58,109	13,493	71,602
2011	IDAHO	Sugar Beets	APH	2,273,119	92,614	2,365,733
2011	IDAHO	Sweet Corn	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue -	220,933	0	220,933
2011	ILLINOIS	Lite	Lite	19,987	0	19,987
2011	ILLINOIS	Apples	APH Revenue	605,441	2,096	607,537
2011	ILLINOIS	Canola	Protection Yield	5,857	0	5,857
2011	ILLINOIS	Canola	Protection	12,026	0	12,026
2011	ILLINOIS	Forage Production	APH	15,406	0	15,406
2011	ILLINOIS	Forage Production	Group Risk Plan Dollar Amount Of	0	153,364	153,364
2011	ILLINOIS	Forage Seeding Fresh Market	Insurance	1,230	0	1,230
2011	ILLINOIS	Tomatoes	APH	1,742	0	1,742
2011	ILLINOIS	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar	101,069	6,408	107,477
2011	ILLINOIS	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	8,231,504	374,230	8,605,734

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	ILLINOIS	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	72,247	302,320	374,567
2011	ILLINOIS	Oats	APH	15,388	61	15,449
2011	ILLINOIS	Peaches	APH	419,280	52,611	471,891
2011	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	APH	578,022	26,636	604,658
2011	ILLINOIS	Processing Beans	APH	24,806	709	25,515
2011	ILLINOIS	Pumpkins	APH	481,661	0	481,661
2011	ILLINOIS	Sweet Corn	APH	88,840	0	88,840
2011	INDIANA	Apples	APH	274,451	11,408	285,859
2011	INDIANA	Canola	Yield Protection Yield Based Dollar	6,709	0	6,709
2011	INDIANA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	4,158,439	257,682	4,416,121
2011	INDIANA	Mint	APH Dollar	276,091	716	276,807
2011	INDIANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	5,509	5,509
2011	INDIANA	Oats	APH	1,728	0	1,728
2011	INDIANA	Peaches	APH	77,536	0	77,536
2011	INDIANA	Popcorn	APH	1,881,230	50,837	1,932,067
2011	INDIANA	Processing Beans	APH	64,481	0	64,481
2011	INDIANA	Tomatoes	APH	789,982	70,550	860,532
2011	IOWA	Apples	APH	526	0	526
2011	IOWA	Forage Production	APH	541,379	109,054	650,433

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	IOWA	Forage Seeding Fresh Market	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Dollar Amount Of Insurance	128,075	367	128,442
2011	IOWA	Sweet Corn	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	25,745	0	25,745
2011	IOWA	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	72,105	0	72,105
2011	IOWA	Hybrid Corn Seed	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	10,723,236	47,969	10,771,205
2011	IOWA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	20,798	56,404	77,202
2011	IOWA	Oats	APH	82,421	1,260	83,681
2011	IOWA	Popcorn	APH	296,887	196	297,083
2011	IOWA	Sweet Corn	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	42,232	0	42,232
2011	KANSAS	Canola	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	273,464	0	273,464
2011	KANSAS	Dry Beans	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	155,960	0	155,960
2011	KANSAS	Hybrid Sorghum Seed	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	95,426	0	95,426
2011	KANSAS	Millet	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	101,113	5,409	106,522
2011	KANSAS	Nursery (FG&C)	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	30,459	102,728	133,187
2011	KANSAS	Oats	APH	75,192	4,601	79,793
2011	KANSAS	Rye	APH	9,343	0	9,343
2011	KANSAS	Silage Sorghum	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	459,311	25,413	484,724
2011	KANSAS	Sunflowers	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	127,575	0	127,575

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	4,070,017	0	4,070,017
2011	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	851,316	3,558	854,874
2011	KENTUCKY	Canola	Revenue Protection	62,281	0	62,281
2011	KENTUCKY	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	4,040	0	4,040
2011	KENTUCKY	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	11,319	934	12,253
2011	KENTUCKY	Peaches	APH	25,386	8,334	33,720
2011	KENTUCKY	Popcorn	APH	232,021	6,905	238,926
2011	LOUISIANA	Blueberries	APH	19,332	0	19,332
2011	LOUISIANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	9,907	665,292	675,199
2011	LOUISIANA	Oats	APH	4,972	20,151	25,123
2011	LOUISIANA	Peaches	APH	0	11,835	11,835
2011	LOUISIANA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	1,120	0	1,120
2011	LOUISIANA	Sugarcane	APH	787,879	698,095	1,485,974
2011	LOUISIANA	Sugarcane	Group Risk Plan	0	190,440	190,440
2011	LOUISIANA	Sweet Potatoes	APH	0	1,077,675	1,077,675
2011	MAINE	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	2,021	0	2,021
2011	MAINE	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	62,322	0	62,322
2011	MAINE	Apples	APH	412,561	26,767	439,328
2011	MAINE	Blueberries	APH	97,547	553,498	651,045
2011	MAINE	Forage Production	APH	3,492	0	3,492

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	MAINE	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	4,407	18,243	22,650
2011	MAINE	Oats	APH Adjusted	167,111	11,502	178,613
2011	MARYLAND	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	15,245	0	15,245
2011	MARYLAND	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	5,474	0	5,474
2011	MARYLAND	Apples	APH	677,769	0	677,769
2011	MARYLAND	Forage Production	APH	6,272	3,417	9,689
2011	MARYLAND	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	2,902	0	2,902
2011	MARYLAND	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	7,185	5,270	12,455
2011	MARYLAND	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	108,368	0	108,368
2011	MARYLAND	Green Peas	APH	31,362	745	32,107
2011	MARYLAND	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	14,659	395,871	410,530
2011	MARYLAND	Oats	APH	1,262	57	1,319
2011	MARYLAND	Peaches	APH	138,290	13,879	152,169
2011	MARYLAND	Processing Beans	APH	341,682	1,968	343,650
2011	MARYLAND	Sweet Corn	APH	14,042	400	14,442
2011	MARYLAND	Tomatoes	APH Adjusted	2,246	0	2,246
2011	MASSACHUSETT S	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	80,070	0	80,070
2011	MASSACHUSETT S	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	22,674	0	22,674

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	MASSACHUSETT S	Apples	APH	504,619	49,243	553,862
2011	MASSACHUSETT S	Clams	Aquacultur e Dollar	36,651	0	36,651
2011	MASSACHUSETT S	Cranberries	APH	448,326	80,171	528,497
2011	MASSACHUSETT S	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	11,167	77,078	88,245
2011	MASSACHUSETT S	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	2,764	62,938	65,702
2011	MASSACHUSETT S	Peaches	APH	58,521	16,099	74,620
2011	MASSACHUSETT S	Pears Adjusted Gross Revenue	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue	494	0	494
2011	MICHIGAN			318,557	0	318,557
2011	MICHIGAN	Apples	APH	9,525,151	1,645,429	11,170,580
2011	MICHIGAN	Blueberries	APH	307,620	1,108,782	1,416,402
2011	MICHIGAN	Cabbage	APH	225,912	0	225,912
2011	MICHIGAN	Canola	Yield Protection Actual Revenue History	28,152	0	28,152
2011	MICHIGAN	Cherries		489,403	0	489,403
2011	MICHIGAN	Dry Beans	APH	6,522,791	220,989	6,743,780
2011	MICHIGAN	Forage Production	APH	487,590	628,211	1,115,801
2011	MICHIGAN	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	5,897	463	6,360
2011	MICHIGAN	Grapes	APH	973,223	81,271	1,054,494
2011	MICHIGAN	Green Peas	APH	3,622	6,376	9,998
2011	MICHIGAN	Hybrid Corn Seed	Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	228,266	193,474	421,740

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	MICHIGAN	Mint	APH Dollar	107,430	0	107,430
2011	MICHIGAN	Nursery (PG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	193,365	144,696	338,061
2011	MICHIGAN	Oats	APH	64,357	4,448	68,805
2011	MICHIGAN	Onions	APH	298,613	152,757	451,370
2011	MICHIGAN	Peaches	APH	134,455	148,247	282,702
2011	MICHIGAN	Popcorn	APH	4,973	4,891	9,864
2011	MICHIGAN	Processing Beans	APH	99,359	23,744	123,103
2011	MICHIGAN	Sugar Beets	APH	3,071,044	219,708	3,290,752
2011	MICHIGAN	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	13,090	0	13,090
2011	MICHIGAN	Tomatoes	APH	64,554	35,774	100,328
2011	MINNESOTA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	20,553	0	20,553
2011	MINNESOTA	Apples	APH	47,670	19,213	66,883
2011	MINNESOTA	Buckwheat	APH	4,157	0	4,157
2011	MINNESOTA	Canola	Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	14,128	0	14,128
2011	MINNESOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection	1,591,573	0	1,591,573
2011	MINNESOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	144,433	10,504	154,937
2011	MINNESOTA	Cultivated Wild Rice	APH	126,084	0	126,084
2011	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	APH	5,723,996	117,501	5,841,497
2011	MINNESOTA	Dry Peas	APH	2,130	0	2,130

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	MINNESOTA	Flax	APH	30,119	9,596	39,715
		Forage		1,897,39		
2011	MINNESOTA	Production	APH	3	522,967	2,420,360
		Forage	Group Risk		1,009,12	
2011	MINNESOTA	Production	Plan	0	9	1,009,129
		Forage	Dollar			
		Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	285,604	8,785	294,389
2011	MINNESOTA	Grapes	APH	7,139	0	7,139
2011	MINNESOTA	Grass Seed	APH	0	343,589	343,589
		Green Peas	APH	3,950,11		
2011	MINNESOTA		Yield Based Dollar	6	13,749	3,963,865
		Hybrid Corn	Amount Of			
2011	MINNESOTA	Seed	Insurance	612,144	0	612,144
2011	MINNESOTA	Millet	APH	2,708	0	2,708
		Nursery	Dollar			
2011	MINNESOTA	(FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	137,269	35,434	172,703
2011	MINNESOTA	Oats	APH	525,423	22,403	547,826
2011	MINNESOTA	Onions	APH	40,851	0	40,851
		Processing				
2011	MINNESOTA	Beans	APH	333,838	1,089	334,927
				25,330,4		
2011	MINNESOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	81	13,100	25,343,581
		Sunflowers	Exclusion	107,443	0	107,443
			Revenue	2,367,89		
2011	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Protection	9	0	2,367,899
			Yield			
2011	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Protection	288,010	15,816	303,826
				2,863,77		
2011	MINNESOTA	Sweet Corn	APH	4	742	2,864,516
2011	MISSISSIPPI	Blueberries	APH	40,893	3,875	44,768

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	MISSISSIPPI	Grapes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	13,242	0	13,242
2011	MISSISSIPPI	Nursery (FG&C)		37,277	153,499	190,776
2011	MISSISSIPPI	Oats	APH	284	0	284
2011	MISSISSIPPI	Peaches	APH	11,806	0	11,806
2011	MISSISSIPPI	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	65,308	9,626	74,934
2011	MISSOURI	Apples	APH	494,828	2,748	497,576
2011	MISSOURI	Canola	Yield Protection	2,392	0	2,392
2011	MISSOURI	Grapes	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	13,147	820	13,967
2011	MISSOURI	Hybrid Corn Seed		8,606	0	8,606
2011	MISSOURI	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	25,992	100,963	126,955
2011	MISSOURI	Oats	APH	1,366	0	1,366
2011	MISSOURI	Peaches	APH	5,151	84,126	89,277
2011	MISSOURI	Popcorn	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	160,551	29,336	189,887
2011	MONTANA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite		30,340	0	30,340
2011	MONTANA	Alfalfa Seed	APH	88,516	0	88,516
2011	MONTANA	Buckwheat	APH	12,608	0	12,608
2011	MONTANA	Canola	Revenue Protection	523,269	0	523,269
2011	MONTANA	Canola	Yield Protection	351,528	3,259	354,787
2011	MONTANA	Cherries	Actual Revenue History	113,265	0	113,265

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	MONTANA	Dry Beans	APH	220,506	0	220,506
				12,633,5		
2011	MONTANA	Dry Peas	APH	54	190,729	12,824,283
2011	MONTANA	Flax	APH	330,003	23,404	353,407
		Forage		7,127,68	1,848,73	
2011	MONTANA	Production	APH	7	9	8,976,426
		Forage	Dollar			
		Seeding	Amount Of			
2011	MONTANA		Insurance	26,463	1,416	27,879
2011	MONTANA	Mustard	APH	233,328	2,814	236,142
		Nursery	Dollar			
		(FG&C)	Amount Of			
2011	MONTANA		Insurance	0	3,323	3,323
2011	MONTANA	Oats	APH	179,267	21,293	200,560
2011	MONTANA	Safflower	APH	406,203	44,293	450,496
				1,296,49		
2011	MONTANA	Sugar Beets	APH	8	10,648	1,307,146
			Revenue			
2011	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Protection	34,251	0	34,251
			Yield			
2011	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Protection	3,944	0	3,944
				4,721,49		
2011	NEBRASKA	Dry Beans	APH	1	3,708	4,725,199
2011	NEBRASKA	Dry Peas	APH	9,786	0	9,786
		Forage				
2011	NEBRASKA	Production	APH	81,941	22,702	104,643
		Forage	Dollar			
		Seeding	Amount Of			
2011	NEBRASKA		Insurance	6,741	30	6,771
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2011	NEBRASKA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	45,414	0	45,414
2011	NEBRASKA	Grapes	APH	3,206	0	3,206
			Yield			
			Based			
			Dollar			
		Hybrid Corn	Amount Of			
2011	NEBRASKA	Seed	Insurance	5,609,64		
				5	48,802	5,658,447

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	NEBRASKA	Millet	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1,605,961	24,303	1,630,264
2011	NEBRASKA	Nursery (FG&C)		47,636	11,773	59,409
2011	NEBRASKA	Oats	APH	163,504	3,530	167,034
2011	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	APH	2,812,615	8,798	2,821,413
2011	NEBRASKA	Rye	APH	2,289	0	2,289
2011	NEBRASKA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	2,988,771	616	2,989,387
2011	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	33,162	0	33,162
2011	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	1,352,365	0	1,352,365
2011	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers		1,332,476	22,432	1,354,908
2011	NEVADA	Alfalfa Seed	APH	64,985	7,734	72,719
2011	NEVADA	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	743,877	94,617	838,494
2011	NEVADA	Forage Seeding		59,457	14,485	73,942
2011	NEVADA	Onions	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	10,669	411,729	422,398
2011	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Adj. Gross Revenue - Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	4,262	0	4,262
2011	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	4,764	0	4,764
2011	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Apples Fresh Market	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	321,897	0	321,897
2011	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Sweet Corn		2,437	14,269	16,706
2011	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Peaches	APH	9,886	0	9,886

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	NEW JERSEY	Apples	APH	47,434	22,360	69,794
2011	NEW JERSEY	Blueberries	APH	25,434	804,027	829,461
2011	NEW JERSEY	Cranberries	APH	150,189	152,366	302,555
2011	NEW JERSEY	Forage Production	APH	2,462	2,744	5,206
2011	NEW JERSEY	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	19,997	49,289	69,286
2011	NEW JERSEY	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	6,315	316,626	322,941
2011	NEW JERSEY	Oats	APH	4,547	17	4,564
2011	NEW JERSEY	Peaches	APH	100,633	676,110	776,743
2011	NEW JERSEY	Processing Beans	APH	4,276	532	4,808
2011	NEW JERSEY	Sweet Corn	APH	4,030	0	4,030
2011	NEW JERSEY	Tomatoes	APH	74,122	12,137	86,259
2011	NEW MEXICO	Apples	APH	4,545	0	4,545
2011	NEW MEXICO	Chile Peppers	Fixed Dollar	0	47,990	47,990
2011	NEW MEXICO	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	103,685	18,066	121,751
2011	NEW MEXICO	Dry Beans	APH Yield Based	240,877	0	240,877
2011	NEW MEXICO	Hybrid Sorghum Seed	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	24,677	0	24,677
2011	NEW MEXICO	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	16,852	16,852
2011	NEW MEXICO	Onions	APH	0	159,403	159,403
2011	NEW MEXICO	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	2,169,257	301,663	2,470,920

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	NEW MEXICO	Processing Beans	APH Adjusted Gross	57,939	0	57,939
2011	NEW YORK	Adj. Gross Revenue - Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	100,942	0	100,942
2011	NEW YORK	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	287,842	0	287,842
2011	NEW YORK	Apples	APH	6,732,289	387,446	7,119,735
2011	NEW YORK	Cabbage	APH	111,183	118,918	230,101
2011	NEW YORK	Dry Beans	APH	189,468	44,132	233,600
2011	NEW YORK	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of	12,565	79,708	92,273
2011	NEW YORK	Forage Seeding Fresh Market	Insurance	5,840	0	5,840
2011	NEW YORK	Beans Fresh Market	APH Dollar Amount Of	0	25,534	25,534
2011	NEW YORK	Sweet Corn	Insurance	44,211	238,398	282,609
2011	NEW YORK	Grapes	APH	1,798,625	45,150	1,843,775
2011	NEW YORK	Green Peas	APH Dollar Amount Of	219,058	0	219,058
2011	NEW YORK	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	20,282	99,971	120,253
2011	NEW YORK	Oats	APH	35,577	6,054	41,631
2011	NEW YORK	Onions	APH	2,693,794	679,865	3,373,659
2011	NEW YORK	Peaches	APH	129,427	16,870	146,297
2011	NEW YORK	Pears	APH	7,324	0	7,324
2011	NEW YORK	Processing Beans	APH	883,988	4,611	888,599
2011	NEW YORK	Sweet Corn	APH	142,159	0	142,159

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	NEW YORK	Tomatoes	APH	2,446	0	2,446
		Adj. Gross	Adjusted			
		Revenue-	Gross			
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Lite	Revenue - Lite	156,258	0	156,258
				2,406,07		
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	0	13,417	2,419,487
				1,824,94		
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Blueberries	APH	0	28,446	1,853,386
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Cabbage	APH	180,781	0	180,781
			Revenue			
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Canola	Protection	72,743	0	72,743
		Fresh				
		Market				
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Beans	APH	0	186,944	186,944
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	95,646	0	95,646
		Fresh				
		Market				
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Tomatoes	APH	125,228	0	125,228
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Grapes	APH	33,759	0	33,759
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Nursery	Insurance	666,120	989,763	1,655,883
		(FG&C)				
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Oats	APH	33,820	924	34,744
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Onions	APH	77,778	0	77,778
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH	170,490	33,028	203,518
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Pears	APH	203	0	203
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Peppers	Insurance	92,016	0	92,016
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Processing				
		Beans	APH	55,658	0	55,658
2011	NORTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	326	0	326
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Buckwheat	APH	393,908	11,312	405,220

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	585,388	0	585,388
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection	53,846,5 10	0	53,846,510
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	4,552,11 1	48,987	4,601,098
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	APH	24,228,9 92	58,686	24,287,678
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	APH	9,009,55 0	38,936	9,048,486
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Flax	APH	3,563,97 4	28,232	3,592,206
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	4,107,18 6	339,097	4,446,283
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Forage Seeding		47,608	1,796	49,404
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Millet	APH	12,071	0	12,071
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Mustard	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	264,192	0	264,192
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Nursery (FG&C)		18,681	8,966	27,647
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Oats	APH	1,797,36 1	90,256	1,887,617
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Onions	APH	353,883	0	353,883
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Rye	APH	82,264	3,400	85,664
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Safflower	APH	166,352	8,927	175,279
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	10,940,2 99	35,737	10,976,036
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	592,970	0	592,970
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	50,979,7 89	0	50,979,789
2011	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	7,239,46 1	173,348	7,412,809

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	OHIO	Apples	APH	806,554	26,082	832,636
2011	OHIO	Cabbage	APH	8,789	14,021	22,810
		Fresh Market				
2011	OHIO	Tomatoes	APH	506,550	0	506,550
2011	OHIO	Grapes	APH	17,823	17	17,840
			Yield Based Dollar			
2011	OHIO	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	106,094	8,054	114,148
2011	OHIO	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	1,329	902,341	903,670
2011	OHIO	Oats	APH	7,190	35	7,225
2011	OHIO	Popcorn	APH	252,314	6,515	258,829
2011	OHIO	Tomatoes	APH	427,732	39,097	466,829
2011	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Revenue Protection	455,305	962,341	1,417,646
2011	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Yield Protection Dollar	228,968	241,444	470,412
2011	OKLAHOMA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	188,666	320,483	509,149
2011	OKLAHOMA	Oats	APH	10,542	780	11,322
2011	OKLAHOMA	Peaches	APH	44,953	6,008	50,961
2011	OKLAHOMA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	207,068	10,872	217,940
2011	OKLAHOMA	Rye	APH	108,862	9,320	118,182
2011	OKLAHOMA	Sesame	APH	0	93,185	93,185
2011	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	58,000	0	58,000
2011	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	77,034	0	77,034

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	OREGON	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	1,415,748	0	1,415,748
2011	OREGON	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	1,238,424	0	1,238,424
2011	OREGON	Alfalfa Seed	APH	6,713	2,760	9,473
2011	OREGON	Apples	APH	374,542	264,665	639,207
2011	OREGON	Blueberries	APH	88,491	248,916	337,407
2011	OREGON	Cabbage	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	6,609	0	6,609
2011	OREGON	Canola	Exclusion	4,314	0	4,314
2011	OREGON	Canola	Revenue Protection	94,979	0	94,979
2011	OREGON	Canola	Yield Protection Actual	34,185	281	34,466
2011	OREGON	Cherries	Revenue History	1,254,154	0	1,254,154
2011	OREGON	Cranberries	APH	72,899	13,162	86,061
2011	OREGON	Dry Beans	APH	37,589	33,181	70,770
2011	OREGON	Dry Peas	APH	64,875	2,395	67,270
2011	OREGON	Forage Production Fresh Freestone	APH	6,365	110,040	116,405
2011	OREGON	Peaches	APH	0	194	194
2011	OREGON	Grapes	APH	373,255	125,212	498,467
2011	OREGON	Green Peas	APH	275,085	0	275,085
2011	OREGON	Mint	APH	62,031	5,264	67,295
2011	OREGON	Mustard	APH	13,808	0	13,808

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	OREGON	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	49,435	2,265,653	2,315,088
2011	OREGON	Oats	APH	14,927	2,825	17,752
2011	OREGON	Onions	APH	241,906	871,856	1,113,762
2011	OREGON	Pears	APH	457,711	40,156	497,867
2011	OREGON	Plums	APH	0	23,989	23,989
2011	OREGON	Processing Beans	APH	32,742	11,326	44,068
2011	OREGON	Sugar Beets	APH	69,974	31,287	101,261
2011	OREGON	Sweet Corn	APH	33,496	7,851	41,347
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	94,495	0	94,495
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	32,685	0	32,685
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Apples	APH	4,271,793	275,285	4,547,078
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Blueberries	APH	866	0	866
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Cabbage	APH	73,325	1,254	74,579
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Production	APH	19,338	20,003	39,341
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Production	Group Risk Plan	0	95,510	95,510
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Seeding Fresh	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Dollar	23,605	2,204	25,809
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Market Sweet Corn Fresh	Amount Of Insurance	224,835	55,687	280,522
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Market Tomatoes	APH	103,999	1,665	105,664
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Grapes	APH	705,763	5,215	710,978

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	2,303	77,892	80,195
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Oats	APH	73,458	6,668	80,126
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Peaches	APH	694,985	42,419	737,404
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Pears	APH	32,886	2,270	35,156
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Peppers	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1,263	0	1,263
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Popcorn	APH	11,530	0	11,530
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Processing Beans	APH	454,266	9,204	463,470
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Rye	APH	1,039	0	1,039
2011	PENNSYLVANIA	Tomatoes	APH	57,025	0	57,025
2011	RHODE ISLAND	Apples	APH	34,064	1,056	35,120
2011	RHODE ISLAND	Cranberries	APH	3,091	0	3,091
2011	RHODE ISLAND	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	16,547	16,547
2011	RHODE ISLAND	Grapes	APH	10,716	0	10,716
2011	RHODE ISLAND	Peaches	APH	9,900	0	9,900
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	114,192	0	114,192
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	36,841	21,406	58,247
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Blueberries	APH	2,449	0	2,449
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Clams	Aquacultur e Dollar	542	0	542
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	241,157	61,112	302,269

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	80,705	848,708	929,413
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Oats	APH	21,278	2,257	23,535
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH	7,837,643	149,146	7,986,789
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peppers	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	85,707	0	85,707
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	64	2,203	2,267
2011	SOUTH CAROLINA	Table Grapes	APH	24,126	0	24,126
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	9,403	0	9,403
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	APH	334,975	0	334,975
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	APH	208,704	16,234	224,938
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Flax	APH	83,657	8,182	91,839
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Production	APH	11,309,576	2,528,611	13,838,187
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	244,481	2,950	247,431
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	366,549	0	366,549
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Millet	APH	899,823	75,464	975,287
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Mint	APH	66,799	0	66,799
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	4,336	0	4,336
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Oats	APH	1,027,235	49,969	1,077,204
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Onions	APH	87,938	0	87,938
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Popcorn	APH	150,426	0	150,426

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Rye	APH	13,559	1,050	14,609
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Safflower	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	393,050	26,077	419,127
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue	213,644	0	213,644
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Protection	22,206,166	0	22,206,166
2011	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection Adjusted	1,685,655	100,961	1,786,616
2011	TENNESSEE	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	14,895	0	14,895
2011	TENNESSEE	Apples	APH Yield Protection	40,972	0	40,972
2011	TENNESSEE	Canola Fresh Market		4,073	0	4,073
2011	TENNESSEE	Tomatoes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1,040,852	0	1,040,852
2011	TENNESSEE	Nursery (FG&C)		431,705	456,662	888,367
2011	TENNESSEE	Oats	APH	2,378	155	2,533
2011	TENNESSEE	Peaches	APH	83,954	0	83,954
2011	TENNESSEE	Popcorn	APH	30,560	0	30,560
2011	TEXAS	All Other Grapefruit	APH	92	0	92
2011	TEXAS	Cabbage	APH Yield Protection Dollar Amount Of Insurance	248,061	209,735	457,796
2011	TEXAS	Canola		150,373	0	150,373
2011	TEXAS	Citrus Trees I		477,003	15,095	492,098
2011	TEXAS	Citrus Trees II		123,164	3,409	126,573

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	TEXAS	Citrus Trees III	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	4,453	0	4,453
2011	TEXAS	Citrus Trees IV	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1,810,183	73,900	1,884,083
2011	TEXAS	Citrus Trees V	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	120,619	17,733	138,352
2011	TEXAS	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	861,186	174,236	1,035,422
2011	TEXAS	Dry Beans Early & Midseason	APH	44,010	943	44,953
2011	TEXAS	Oranges	APH	89,983	38,438	128,421
2011	TEXAS	Grapes	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	226,443	0	226,443
2011	TEXAS	Hybrid Corn Seed	Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	615	0	615
2011	TEXAS	Hybrid Sorghum Seed	Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1,038,704	694,032	1,732,736
2011	TEXAS	Late Oranges	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	86,927	4,969	91,896
2011	TEXAS	Nursery (FG&C)	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	284,326	1,930,989	2,215,315
2011	TEXAS	Oats	APH	437,271	76,213	513,484
2011	TEXAS	Onions	APH	7,974,429	791,492	8,765,921
2011	TEXAS	Peaches	APH	728,504	0	728,504
2011	TEXAS	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	2,162,949	413,351	2,576,300
2011	TEXAS	Processing Beans	APH	150,818	14,290	165,108
2011	TEXAS	Rio Red & Star Ruby	APH	902,706	1,366,759	2,269,465
2011	TEXAS	Ruby Red Grapefruit	APH	40,869	39,339	80,208

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	TEXAS	Rye	APH	9,149	0	9,149
2011	TEXAS	Sesame	APH	0	86,464	86,464
2011	TEXAS	Sugarcane	APH	2,961,377	0	2,961,377
2011	TEXAS	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	404,119	0	404,119
2011	TEXAS	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	967,345	14,677	982,022
2011	UTAH	Apples	APH Actual Revenue	204,449	6,510	210,959
2011	UTAH	Cherries	History	66,706	0	66,706
2011	UTAH	Dry Beans	APH	12,140	4,446	16,586
2011	UTAH	Flax	APH	242	0	242
2011	UTAH	Forage Production	APH	135,502	268,897	404,399
2011	UTAH	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	61,526	16,079	77,605
2011	UTAH	Mustard	APH Dollar	849	0	849
2011	UTAH	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	4,003	4,003
2011	UTAH	Oats	APH	974	792	1,766
2011	UTAH	Onions	APH	112,743	0	112,743
2011	UTAH	Safflower	APH	132,580	23,070	155,650
2011	UTAH	Sunflowers	Yield Protection Adjusted	24,527	0	24,527
2011	VERMONT	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite Adjusted Gross Revenue	Gross Revenue - Lite Adjusted Gross Revenue	5,905	0	5,905
2011	VERMONT			20,547	0	20,547
2011	VERMONT	Apples	APH	489,034	55,493	544,527

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	VERMONT	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	3,533	7,479	11,012
2011	VERMONT	Peaches	APH	1,556	0	1,556
2011	VERMONT	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	2,310	0	2,310
2011	VIRGINIA	Apples	APH	2,556,773	47,843	2,604,616
2011	VIRGINIA	Blueberries	APH	4,947	0	4,947
2011	VIRGINIA	Cabbage	APH	1,996	0	1,996
2011	VIRGINIA	Clams	Aquacultur e Dollar	399,343	2,045	401,388
2011	VIRGINIA	Fresh Market Beans	APH	0	93,274	93,274
2011	VIRGINIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	3,803	453,020	456,823
2011	VIRGINIA	Grapes	APH	4,618	0	4,618
2011	VIRGINIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	106,787	326,210	432,997
2011	VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	3,665	0	3,665
2011	VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	172,320	75,327	247,647
2011	VIRGINIA	Processing Beans	APH	164,069	0	164,069
2011	WASHINGTON	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	2,481,746	0	2,481,746
2011	WASHINGTON	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	8,823,427	0	8,823,427
2011	WASHINGTON	Alfalfa Seed	APH	37,616	64,606	102,222
2011	WASHINGTON	Apples	APH	14,464,252	8,061,369	22,525,621
2011	WASHINGTON	Blueberries	APH	871,335	124,308	995,643

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	WASHINGTON	Buckwheat	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	2,401	0	2,401
2011	WASHINGTON	Canola	Revenue Protection	10,958	0	10,958
2011	WASHINGTON	Canola	Yield Protection	83,337	33,077	116,414
2011	WASHINGTON	Canola	Actual Revenue History	17,511	2,462	19,973
2011	WASHINGTON	Cherries		14,103,996	0	14,103,996
2011	WASHINGTON	Cranberries	APH	4,384	26,719	31,103
2011	WASHINGTON	Dry Beans	APH	149,829	91,779	241,608
2011	WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	APH	1,655,987	125,254	1,781,241
2011	WASHINGTON	Fresh Apricots	APH	187,129	48,117	235,246
2011	WASHINGTON	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	89,306	71,759	161,065
2011	WASHINGTON	Fresh Nectarines	APH	63,394	58,979	122,373
2011	WASHINGTON	Grapes	APH	8,667,371	1,106,399	9,773,770
2011	WASHINGTON	Green Peas	APH	157,602	94,775	252,377
2011	WASHINGTON	Mint	APH	194,217	163,450	357,667
2011	WASHINGTON	Mustard	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	17,969	0	17,969
2011	WASHINGTON	Nursery (FG&C)		141,606	199,506	341,112
2011	WASHINGTON	Oats	APH	8,378	0	8,378
2011	WASHINGTON	Onions	APH	574,056	420,353	994,409
2011	WASHINGTON	Pears	APH	536,156	114,161	650,317

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2011	WASHINGTON	Plums	APH	0	12,384	12,384
		Processing				
2011	WASHINGTON	Beans	APH	8,501	9,746	18,247
2011	WASHINGTON	Sugar Beets	APH	39,803	0	39,803
2011	WASHINGTON	Sweet Corn	APH	322,347	76,134	398,481
		Adj. Gross	Adjusted			
		Revenue-	Gross			
2011	WEST VIRGINIA	Lite	Revenue - Lite	669	0	669
2011	WEST VIRGINIA	Apples	APH	116,834	38,730	155,564
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2011	WEST VIRGINIA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	1,012	0	1,012
2011	WEST VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	606	0	606
2011	WEST VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	53,302	55,637	108,939
		Adj. Gross	Adjusted			
		Revenue-	Gross			
2011	WISCONSIN	Lite	Revenue - Lite	400,506	0	400,506
2011	WISCONSIN	Apples	APH	306,254	11,002	317,256
2011	WISCONSIN	Cabbage	APH	175,001	34,990	209,991
2011	WISCONSIN	Canola	Yield Protection	50,882	0	50,882
2011	WISCONSIN	Cranberries	APH	1,661,276	145,445	1,806,721
2011	WISCONSIN	Dry Beans	APH	103,028	18,494	121,522
2011	WISCONSIN	Forage		4,004,292		
		Production	APH		631,897	4,636,189
2011	WISCONSIN	Forage	Group Risk		1,914,209	
		Production	Plan	0	9	1,914,209
			Dollar			
2011	WISCONSIN	Forage	Amount Of	1,138,233		
		Seeding	Insurance	3	36,103	1,174,336
2011	WISCONSIN	Green Peas	APH	633,666	39,451	673,117

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2011	WISCONSIN	Hybrid Corn Seed		482,697	49,269	531,966
2011	WISCONSIN	Mint	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	148,449	2,389	150,838
2011	WISCONSIN	Nursery (FG&C)		116,150	24,706	140,856
2011	WISCONSIN	Oats	APH	159,899	25,134	185,033
2011	WISCONSIN	Onions	APH	55,244	0	55,244
2011	WISCONSIN	Processing Beans	APH	1,854,431	121,464	1,975,895
2011	WISCONSIN	Rye	APH Revenue Protection	364	0	364
2011	WISCONSIN	Sunflowers		1,228	0	1,228
2011	WISCONSIN	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	650	0	650
2011	WISCONSIN	Sweet Corn	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	696,718	70,204	766,922
2011	WYOMING	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite		21,783	0	21,783
2011	WYOMING	Alfalfa Seed	APH	684,095	6,456	690,551
2011	WYOMING	Dry Beans	APH	1,625,530	1,808	1,627,338
2011	WYOMING	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1,513,473	358,135	1,871,608
2011	WYOMING	Forage Seeding		22,377	2,686	25,063
2011	WYOMING	Millet	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	56,927	14,019	70,946
2011	WYOMING	Nursery (FG&C)		2,554	0	2,554
2011	WYOMING	Oats	APH	76,244	11,435	87,679
2011	WYOMING	Sugar Beets	APH	1,330,233	15,264	1,345,497

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	18,753	0	18,753
2011	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	267,049	0	267,049
2011	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	231,026	1,101	232,127

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	ALABAMA	Canola	Revenue Protection	29831	0	29831
2012	ALABAMA	Canola	Yield Protection	9954	0	9954
2012	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	82319	0	82319
2012	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH Dollar	9913	0	9913
2012	ALABAMA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	211049	882090	1093139
2012	ALABAMA	Oats	APH	33018	3729	36747
2012	ALABAMA	Peaches	APH	551079	44491	595570
2012	ALABAMA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	240016	12182	252198
2012	ALASKA	Forage Production	APH	0	8314	8314
2012	ALASKA	Oats	APH	475	8509	8984
2012	ARIZONA	Apples	APH	299058	25361	324419
2012	ARIZONA	Chile Peppers	Fixed Dollar	0	11280	11280
2012	ARIZONA	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	281213	20098	301311
2012	ARIZONA	Dry Beans	APH	90236	45300	135536
2012	ARIZONA	Forage Production	APH	1277	687085	688362
2012	ARIZONA	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	4819	0	4819
2012	ARIZONA	Grapefruit	APH	4447	556	5003
2012	ARIZONA	Grapes	APH	1137	0	1137
2012	ARIZONA	Lemons	APH	36690	63107	99797

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	ARIZONA	Mandarins	APH	1111	17438	18549
2012	ARIZONA	Minneola Tangelos	APH	21641	27239	48880
2012	ARIZONA	Navel				
2012	ARIZONA	Oranges	APH	4514	1780	6294
2012	ARIZONA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	54666	26825	81491
2012	ARIZONA	Orlando				
2012	ARIZONA	Tangelos	APH	0	1310	1310
2012	ARIZONA	Pears	APH	748	0	748
2012	ARIZONA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	519390	405889	925279
2012	ARIZONA	Pistachios	APH	0	246823	246823
2012	ARIZONA	Sweet Oranges	APH	822	93	915
2012	ARIZONA	Valencia				
2012	ARIZONA	Oranges	APH	2657	973	3630
2012	ARIZONA	Fresh Market				
2012	ARKANSAS	Tomatoes	APH	1278475	0	1278475
2012	ARKANSAS	Grapes	APH	27282	0	27282
2012	ARKANSAS	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	20131	20131
2012	ARKANSAS	Oats	APH	55084	7375	62459
2012	ARKANSAS	Peaches	APH	119270	22273	141543
2012	ARKANSAS	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue			
2012	CALIFORNIA	Alfalfa Seed	APH	2185731	0	2185731
2012	CALIFORNIA	Almonds	APH	231343	31739	263082
2012	CALIFORNIA	Apples	APH	39186214	9364738	48550952
2012	CALIFORNIA	Avocados	APH	2983570	492834	3476404
2012	CALIFORNIA	Blueberries	APH	3401923	5295863	8697786
2012	CALIFORNIA	Actual Revenue History	APH	315176	290480	605656
2012	CALIFORNIA	Cherries				
2012	CALIFORNIA	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	15946529	0	15946529
2012	CALIFORNIA	Cultivated				
2012	CALIFORNIA	Wild Rice	APH	8082717	2335570	10418287
2012	CALIFORNIA	Dry Beans	APH	433513	997	434510
2012	CALIFORNIA	Figs	APH	746682	221892	968574
2012	CALIFORNIA	Forage Production	APH	145688	37494	183182
2012	CALIFORNIA			115621	1474038	1589659

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2012	CALIFORNIA	Forage Seeding		213637	23508	237145
2012	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Apricots	APH	883565	159350	1042915
2012	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	290048	264295	554343
2012	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	541372	1970720	2512092
2012	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Nectarines	APH	1075226	539002	1614228
2012	CALIFORNIA	Grapefruit	APH	363801	62602	426403
2012	CALIFORNIA	Grapes	APH	21387074	5277059	26664133
2012	CALIFORNIA	Lemons	APH	4281932	654687	4936619
2012	CALIFORNIA	Mandarins	APH	9981947	1717206	11699153
2012	CALIFORNIA	Minneola Tangelos	APH	1200142	58084	1258226
2012	CALIFORNIA	Mint	APH	216422	3633	220055
2012	CALIFORNIA	Navel Oranges	APH	12827854	676113	13503967
2012	CALIFORNIA	Navel Oranges	Actual Revenue History Dollar	2009162	0	2009162
2012	CALIFORNIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	41650	1538186	1579836
2012	CALIFORNIA	Oats	APH	57316	51181	108497
2012	CALIFORNIA	Olives	APH	0	3112971	3112971
2012	CALIFORNIA	Onions	APH	552754	0	552754
2012	CALIFORNIA	Orlando Tangelos	APH	0	291	291
2012	CALIFORNIA	Pears	APH	411315	20529	431844
2012	CALIFORNIA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	66706	0	66706
2012	CALIFORNIA	Pistachios	APH	0	7100190	7100190
2012	CALIFORNIA	Plums	APH	2427746	983156	3410902
2012	CALIFORNIA	Processing Apricots	APH	529474	15161	544635
2012	CALIFORNIA	Processing Cling Peaches	APH	1529064	60834	1589898
2012	CALIFORNIA	Processing Freestone	APH	191166	4471	195637
2012	CALIFORNIA	Prunes	APH	10885461	510561	11396022

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Dollar Amount Of			
2012	CALIFORNIA	Raisins	Insurance	11142470	907457	12049927
2012	CALIFORNIA	Safflower	APH	260327	515543	775870
			Actual Revenue			
2012	CALIFORNIA	Strawberries	History	0	202024	202024
2012	CALIFORNIA	Sugar Beets	APH	9002	26311	35313
		Sweet				
2012	CALIFORNIA	Oranges	APH	65336	333	65669
2012	CALIFORNIA	Table Grapes	APH	4340784	5436404	9777188
2012	CALIFORNIA	Tomatoes	APH	7538828	69505	7608333
		Valencia				
2012	CALIFORNIA	Oranges	APH	4089588	329767	4419355
2012	CALIFORNIA	Walnuts	APH	4034252	2829188	6863440
			Adjusted Gross			
		Adj. Gross	Revenue -			
2012	COLORADO	Revenue-Lite	Lite	12214	0	12214
2012	COLORADO	Apples	APH	252863	14364	267227
2012	COLORADO	Dry Beans	APH	2286676	62741	2349417
2012	COLORADO	Dry Peas	APH	30394	0	30394
		Forage				
2012	COLORADO	Production	APH	73841	38855	112696
			Dollar			
		Fresh Market	Amount Of			
2012	COLORADO	Sweet Corn	Insurance	184753	459	185212
2012	COLORADO	Grapes	APH	26943	0	26943
2012	COLORADO	Millet	APH	2636559	30416	2666975
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2012	COLORADO	(FG&C)	Insurance	367880	16649	384529
2012	COLORADO	Oats	APH	49616	4138	53754
2012	COLORADO	Onions	APH	1943458	16704	1960162
2012	COLORADO	Peaches	APH	460007	4267	464274
			Revenue			
2012	COLORADO	Popcorn	Protection	44607	0	44607
			Yield			
2012	COLORADO	Popcorn	Protection	14479	0	14479
2012	COLORADO	Safflower	APH	3300	0	3300
		Silage				
2012	COLORADO	Sorghum	APH	220117	11699	231816
2012	COLORADO	Sugar Beets	APH	2156649	986	2157635
			Revenue Prot with			
2012	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Harvest	48903	0	48903

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Price Exclusion			
2012	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection Yield	3985714	0	3985714
2012	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Protection Adjusted Gross	629920	29641	659561
2012	CONNECTICUT	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Revenue - Lite	29130	0	29130
2012	CONNECTICUT	Adjusted Gross	Adjusted Gross			
2012	CONNECTICUT	Revenue	Revenue	95519	0	95519
2012	CONNECTICUT	Apples	APH Dollar	565073	14662	579735
2012	CONNECTICUT	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	96331	73510	169841
2012	CONNECTICUT	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	183615	183615
2012	CONNECTICUT	Peaches	APH	6058	12261	18319
2012	CONNECTICUT	Pears	APH	2238	0	2238
2012	DELAWARE	Green Peas	APH Dollar	160182	3167	163349
2012	DELAWARE	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	20272	20272
2012	DELAWARE	Processing Beans	APH	239325	53435	292760
2012	DELAWARE	Sweet Corn	APH	56727	1812	58539
2012	DELAWARE	Tomatoes	APH Adjusted Gross	7982	0	7982
2012	FLORIDA	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Revenue - Lite	153602	0	153602
2012	FLORIDA	All Other Citrus Trees	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based Dollar	708134	226068	934202
2012	FLORIDA	Avocado Trees	Amount Of Insurance	708464	73248	781712
2012	FLORIDA	Avocados	APH	206318	1812	208130
2012	FLORIDA	Blueberries	APH	304383	200896	505279
2012	FLORIDA	Cabbage	APH	84344	55488	139832

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Tree Based Dollar			
2012	FLORIDA	Carambola Trees	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	13588	2459	16047
2012	FLORIDA	Citrus I	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	2819299	1151075	3970374
2012	FLORIDA	Citrus II	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	6299174	1825375	8124549
2012	FLORIDA	Citrus III	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	29500	17372	46872
2012	FLORIDA	Citrus IV	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	395649	67433	463082
2012	FLORIDA	Citrus V	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	654073	26382	680455
2012	FLORIDA	Citrus VII	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	4831768	96641	4928409
2012	FLORIDA	Citrus VIII	Amount Of Insurance	266813	18083	284896
2012	FLORIDA	Clams	Aquaculture Dollar	182297	28330	210627
2012	FLORIDA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	1899379	81342	1980721
2012	FLORIDA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH Dollar	570515	32581	603096
2012	FLORIDA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	Amount Of Insurance Tree Based Dollar	15420487	1037863	16458350
2012	FLORIDA	Grapefruit Trees	Amount Of Insurance Tree Based Dollar	1569336	635361	2204697
2012	FLORIDA	Mango Trees	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	15104	0	15104
2012	FLORIDA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	16504444	5195428	21699872
2012	FLORIDA	Oats	APH	20309	909	21218

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of			
2012	FLORIDA	Orange Trees	Insurance	13357985	8206687	21564672
			Pecan			
2012	FLORIDA	Pecans	Revenue	38840	0	38840
			Dollar Amount Of			
2012	FLORIDA	Peppers	Insurance	2591996	495486	3087482
2012	FLORIDA	Sugarcane	APH	108764	1304148	1412912
			Adjusted Gross Revenue -			
2012	GEORGIA	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Lite	47557	0	47557
2012	GEORGIA	Apples	APH	74989	767	75756
2012	GEORGIA	Blueberries	APH	2527925	652845	3180770
2012	GEORGIA	Cabbage	APH	260984	4786	265770
			Yield			
2012	GEORGIA	Canola	Protection	81744	0	81744
			Dollar			
			Fresh Market Amount Of			
2012	GEORGIA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	810081	83777	893858
			Fresh Market			
2012	GEORGIA	Tomatoes	APH	652962	340266	993228
2012	GEORGIA	Grapes	APH	13396	0	13396
			Dollar			
			Nursery Amount Of			
2012	GEORGIA	(FG&C)	Insurance	240346	946758	1187104
2012	GEORGIA	Oats	APH	47072	11499	58571
2012	GEORGIA	Onions	APH	7956763	35665	7992428
2012	GEORGIA	Peaches	APH	1540125	86134	1626259
			Pecan			
2012	GEORGIA	Pecans	Revenue	4907306	161922	5069228
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2012	GEORGIA	Peppers	Insurance	41227	0	41227
			Processing			
2012	GEORGIA	Beans	APH	3229	0	3229
			Adjusted Gross Revenue -			
2012	HAWAII	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Lite	1833	0	1833
2012	HAWAII	Banana	APH	869	34114	34983
			Tree Based Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2012	HAWAII	Banana Tree	Insurance	0	38120	38120
2012	HAWAII	Coffee	APH	206668	5961	212629

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2012	HAWAII	Coffee Tree		4990	39166	44156
		Macadamia Nuts	APH	715595	6800	722395
		Macadamia Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	578644	24341	602985
2012	HAWAII	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	39728	78590	118318
2012	HAWAII	Papaya	APH	602	4463	5065
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2012	HAWAII	Papaya Tree	Adjusted Gross Revenue -	161	580	741
		Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue			
2012	IDAHO	Adjusted Gross Revenue	APH	58864	0	58864
2012	IDAHO	Alfalfa Seed	APH	341702	0	341702
2012	IDAHO	Apples	APH	100525	2623	103148
2012	IDAHO		Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	1060993	58817	1119810
		Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	69099	0	69099
2012	IDAHO	Canola	Protection Actual Revenue History	719464	0	719464
2012	IDAHO	Canola	APH	176397	23670	200067
2012	IDAHO	Cherries	APH	73681	0	73681
2012	IDAHO	Dry Beans	APH	1148305	202414	1350719
2012	IDAHO	Dry Peas	APH	3077263	89782	3167045
2012	IDAHO	Flax	APH	11973	0	11973
		Fresh Apricots	APH			
2012	IDAHO	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	1893	0	1893
		Fresh Nectarines	APH	786	93382	94168
2012	IDAHO	Grapes	APH	0	10628	10628
2012	IDAHO			21473	26768	48241

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	IDAHO	Green Peas	APH	287013	0	287013
2012	IDAHO	Mint	APH	75716	10076	85792
2012	IDAHO	Mustard	APH	17357	3733	21090
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2012	IDAHO	(FG&C)	Insurance	10658	21638	32296
2012	IDAHO	Oats	APH	28946	4213	33159
2012	IDAHO	Onions	APH	55748	224512	280260
2012	IDAHO	Plums	APH	0	28342	28342
2012	IDAHO	Safflower	APH	73264	24102	97366
2012	IDAHO	Sugar Beets	APH	2977327	109104	3086431
2012	IDAHO	Sweet Corn	APH	261564	0	261564
			Adjusted			
			Gross			
		Adj. Gross	Revenue -			
2012	ILLINOIS	Revenue-Lite	Lite	32960	0	32960
2012	ILLINOIS	Apples	APH	712437	1574	714011
			Revenue			
2012	ILLINOIS	Canola	Protection	10121	0	10121
		Forage				
2012	ILLINOIS	Production	APH	16837	0	16837
		Forage	Group Risk			
2012	ILLINOIS	Production	Plan	0	191924	191924
			Dollar			
		Forage	Amount Of			
2012	ILLINOIS	Seeding	Insurance	831	0	831
		Fresh Market				
2012	ILLINOIS	Tomatoes	APH	1535	0	1535
2012	ILLINOIS	Green Peas	APH	129425	5485	134910
			Yield Based			
			Dollar			
2012	ILLINOIS	Hybrid Corn	Amount Of			
		Seed	Insurance	9698358	477038	10175396
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2012	ILLINOIS	(FG&C)	Insurance	74419	275037	349456
2012	ILLINOIS	Oats	APH	20445	136	20581
2012	ILLINOIS	Peaches	APH	417182	59419	476601
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2012	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Exclusion	2005	0	2005
			Revenue			
2012	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Protection	433006	0	433006
			Yield			
2012	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Protection	251321	19927	271248

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	ILLINOIS	Processing Beans	APH	52934	1080	54014
2012	ILLINOIS	Pumpkins	APH	384580	0	384580
2012	ILLINOIS	Sweet Corn	APH	123615	4615	128230
2012	INDIANA	Apples	APH	306066	11761	317827
			Yield Based Dollar			
2012	INDIANA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	4536334	319376	4855710
2012	INDIANA	Mint	APH	272181	0	272181
			Dollar			
2012	INDIANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	15344	15344
2012	INDIANA	Oats	APH	3145	0	3145
2012	INDIANA	Peaches	APH	60934	0	60934
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2012	INDIANA	Popcorn	Exclusion	244411	0	244411
			Revenue			
2012	INDIANA	Popcorn	Protection	1543509	0	1543509
			Yield			
2012	INDIANA	Popcorn Processing	Protection	1133215	43956	1177171
2012	INDIANA	Beans	APH	72270	3630	75900
2012	INDIANA	Tomatoes	APH	784669	93832	878501
2012	IOWA	Apples	APH	516	0	516
			Forage			
2012	IOWA	Production	APH	536148	89758	625906
			Dollar			
2012	IOWA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	252442	2695	255137
			Dollar			
2012	IOWA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	14730	0	14730
2012	IOWA	Green Peas	APH	60651	0	60651
			Yield Based Dollar			
2012	IOWA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	12623696	95352	12719048
			Dollar			
2012	IOWA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	19689	59799	79488
2012	IOWA	Oats	APH	106643	3971	110614
			Revenue Prot with Harvest			
2012	IOWA	Popcorn		2045	0	2045

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Price Exclusion			
2012	IOWA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection Yield	232012	0	232012
2012	IOWA	Popcorn	Protection	103216	396	103612
2012	IOWA	Sweet Corn	APH	43152	0	43152
2012	KANSAS	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	15873	0	15873
2012	KANSAS	Canola	Protection	696058	0	696058
2012	KANSAS	Dry Beans	APH	254783	0	254783
			Yield Based Dollar Amount Of			
2012	KANSAS	Hybrid Sorghum Seed	Insurance	122568	0	122568
2012	KANSAS	Millet	APH	72928	8365	81293
			Dollar Amount Of			
2012	KANSAS	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	27845	107722	135567
2012	KANSAS	Oats	APH	186165	4221	190386
2012	KANSAS	Rye	APH	34125	0	34125
2012	KANSAS	Silage Sorghum	APH	540724	29618	570342
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2012	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Exclusion	56190	0	56190
			Revenue			
2012	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Protection	2667210	0	2667210
			Yield			
2012	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Protection	603398	555	603953
			Revenue			
2012	KENTUCKY	Canola	Protection	54038	0	54038
			Fresh Market			
2012	KENTUCKY	Tomatoes	APH	4333	0	4333
			Dollar Amount Of			
2012	KENTUCKY	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	15318	759	16077
2012	KENTUCKY	Peaches	APH	26515	7041	33556
			Revenue			
2012	KENTUCKY	Popcorn	Protection	100683	0	100683
			Yield			
2012	KENTUCKY	Popcorn	Protection	144162	7017	151179
2012	LOUISIANA	Blueberries	APH	14878	0	14878

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Dollar			
2012	LOUISIANA	Nursery (PG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	7642	528389	536031
2012	LOUISIANA	Oats	APH	3903	36459	40362
2012	LOUISIANA	Peaches	APH	0	11730	11730
2012	LOUISIANA	Sugarcane	APH	887272	771308	1658580
			Group Risk			
2012	LOUISIANA	Sugarcane	Plan	0	12874	12874
		Sweet				
2012	LOUISIANA	Potatoes	APH	0	1241260	1241260
			Adjusted			
			Gross			
2012	MAINE	Adj. Gross	Revenue -			
		Revenue-Lite	Lite	3758	0	3758
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
		Gross	Gross			
2012	MAINE	Revenue	Revenue	62576	0	62576
2012	MAINE	Apples	APH	514093	31241	545334
2012	MAINE	Blueberries	APH	78205	555426	633631
		Forage				
2012	MAINE	Production	APH	3785	0	3785
			Dollar			
		Forage	Amount Of			
2012	MAINE	Seeding	Insurance	0	849	849
			Dollar			
		Fresh Market	Amount Of			
2012	MAINE	Sweet Corn	Insurance	4972	17958	22930
2012	MAINE	Oats	APH	271973	16759	288732
			Adjusted			
			Gross			
2012	MARYLAND	Adj. Gross	Revenue -			
		Revenue-Lite	Lite	13948	0	13948
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
		Gross	Gross			
2012	MARYLAND	Revenue	Revenue	10517	0	10517
2012	MARYLAND	Apples	APH	753610	46990	800600
		Forage				
2012	MARYLAND	Production	APH	578	0	578
			Dollar			
		Forage	Amount Of			
2012	MARYLAND	Seeding	Insurance	1046	0	1046
			Dollar			
		Fresh Market	Amount Of			
2012	MARYLAND	Sweet Corn	Insurance	1377	0	1377
		Fresh Market				
2012	MARYLAND	Tomatoes	APH	77256	0	77256
2012	MARYLAND	Green Peas	APH	37877	9121	46998

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Dollar			
2012	MARYLAND	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	19264	387215	406479
2012	MARYLAND	Oats	APH	1979	0	1979
2012	MARYLAND	Peaches	APH	101169	44747	145916
		Processing				
2012	MARYLAND	Beans	APH	285060	8535	293595
2012	MARYLAND	Sweet Corn	APH	23686	729	24415
2012	MARYLAND	Tomatoes	APH	4534	0	4534
			Adjusted Gross			
2012	MASSACHUSETTS	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Revenue - Lite	74943	0	74943
		Adjusted Gross	Adjusted Gross			
2012	MASSACHUSETTS	Revenue	Revenue	24234	0	24234
2012	MASSACHUSETTS	Apples	APH	628041	55034	683075
			Aquaculture			
2012	MASSACHUSETTS	Clams	Dollar	27623	0	27623
2012	MASSACHUSETTS	Cranberries	APH	499888	86884	586772
			Dollar			
2012	MASSACHUSETTS	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	18775	89491	108266
			Dollar			
2012	MASSACHUSETTS	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	2966	63538	66504
2012	MASSACHUSETTS	Peaches	APH	64363	16376	80739
2012	MASSACHUSETTS	Pears	APH	560	0	560
		Adjusted Gross	Adjusted Gross			
2012	MICHIGAN	Revenue	Revenue	212608	0	212608
2012	MICHIGAN	Apples	APH	11564543	2068012	13632555
2012	MICHIGAN	Blueberries	APH	292870	1047552	1340422
2012	MICHIGAN	Cabbage	APH	167277	0	167277
			Actual Revenue			
2012	MICHIGAN	Cherries	History	500814	0	500814
2012	MICHIGAN	Dry Beans	APH	10221841	351965	10573806
		Forage				
2012	MICHIGAN	Production	APH	489590	525586	1015176
			Dollar			
2012	MICHIGAN	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	16812	1412	18224
2012	MICHIGAN	Grapes	APH	1536007	124450	1660457
2012	MICHIGAN	Green Peas	APH	18756	15180	33936

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2012	MICHIGAN	Hybrid Corn Seed		583844	217187	801031
2012	MICHIGAN	Mint	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	71222	0	71222
2012	MICHIGAN	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	231303	110094	341397
2012	MICHIGAN	Oats	APH	107760	5539	113299
2012	MICHIGAN	Onions	APH	321815	132821	454636
2012	MICHIGAN	Peaches	APH Yield Protection	140475	145539	286014
2012	MICHIGAN	Popcorn Processing		0	12183	12183
2012	MICHIGAN	Beans	APH	89521	20974	110495
2012	MICHIGAN	Sugar Beets	APH Yield Protection	3757663	182576	3940239
2012	MICHIGAN	Sunflowers		9639	0	9639
2012	MICHIGAN	Tomatoes	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	91046	40692	131738
2012	MINNESOTA	Apples	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	18035	0	18035
2012	MINNESOTA	Canola		57443	24616	82059
2012	MINNESOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield Protection	12096	0	12096
2012	MINNESOTA	Canola		1195914	0	1195914
2012	MINNESOTA	Canola		103470	13760	117230
2012	MINNESOTA	Cultivated Wild Rice	APH	214313	577	214890
2012	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	APH	10648192	138630	10786822
2012	MINNESOTA	Dry Peas	APH	1361	0	1361
2012	MINNESOTA	Flax	APH	25606	14644	40250
2012	MINNESOTA	Forage Production	APH	1701582	467474	2169056
2012	MINNESOTA	Forage Production	Group Risk Plan Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	941227	941227
2012	MINNESOTA	Seeding		544681	14541	559222
2012	MINNESOTA	Grapes	APH	10559	0	10559
2012	MINNESOTA	Grass Seed	APH	0	300311	300311

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	MINNESOTA	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar	4172482	8935	4181417
2012	MINNESOTA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	656987	13392	670379
2012	MINNESOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	141505	33666	175171
2012	MINNESOTA	Oats	APH	781134	34179	815313
2012	MINNESOTA	Onions Processing	APH	46881	0	46881
2012	MINNESOTA	Beans	APH	303969	1450	305419
2012	MINNESOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	32973854	16394	32990248
2012	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Exclusion	60701	0	60701
2012	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection Yield	1971063	0	1971063
2012	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Protection	329292	37124	366416
2012	MINNESOTA	Sweet Corn	APH	3422467	1075	3423542
2012	MISSISSIPPI	Blueberries	APH	42653	4126	46779
2012	MISSISSIPPI	Grapes	APH Dollar	12004	0	12004
2012	MISSISSIPPI	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	350	151790	152140
2012	MISSISSIPPI	Oats	APH	426	0	426
2012	MISSISSIPPI	Peaches	APH Pecan Revenue	12823	0	12823
2012	MISSISSIPPI	Pecans	Revenue	79578	1592	81170
2012	MISSOURI	Apples	APH Yield	749026	2686	751712
2012	MISSOURI	Canola	Protection	32224	0	32224
2012	MISSOURI	Grapes	APH Yield Based Dollar	1312	861	2173
2012	MISSOURI	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	24056	0	24056
2012	MISSOURI	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	30815	109123	139938
2012	MISSOURI	Oats	APH	2086	428	2514
2012	MISSOURI	Peaches	APH Revenue	6718	95931	102649
2012	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Protection	106216	0	106216

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Yield Protection Adjusted Gross Revenue -	130838	44671	175509
2012	MONTANA	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Lite	37247	0	37247
2012	MONTANA	Alfalfa Seed	APH	175007	0	175007
2012	MONTANA	Buckwheat	APH	28842	0	28842
2012	MONTANA	Camelina	APH	0	6035	6035
2012	MONTANA	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	646618	0	646618
2012	MONTANA	Canola	Protection Actual Revenue	496821	4622	501443
2012	MONTANA	Cherries	History	124194	0	124194
2012	MONTANA	Dry Beans	APH	374318	615	374933
2012	MONTANA	Dry Peas	APH	13867102	180806	14047908
2012	MONTANA	Flax	APH	372284	9824	382108
2012	MONTANA	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	7807777	2462429	10270206
2012	MONTANA	Forage Seeding	Insurance	191142	7572	198714
2012	MONTANA	Mustard	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	656082	24577	680659
2012	MONTANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	0	4087	4087
2012	MONTANA	Oats	APH	199225	23678	222903
2012	MONTANA	Rye	APH	969	0	969
2012	MONTANA	Safflower	APH	466909	60948	527857
2012	MONTANA	Sugar Beets	APH	1542145	18358	1560503
2012	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection Yield	71884	0	71884
2012	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Protection	56455	0	56455
2012	NEBRASKA	Dry Beans	APH	8770115	18146	8788261
2012	NEBRASKA	Dry Peas	APH	47991	0	47991
2012	NEBRASKA	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	93331	19683	113014
2012	NEBRASKA	Forage Seeding	Insurance Dollar	26237	123	26360
2012	NEBRASKA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	24618	0	24618
2012	NEBRASKA	Grapes	APH	3986	0	3986

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Yield Based Dollar			
2012	NEBRASKA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	6608353	16523	6624876
2012	NEBRASKA	Millet	APH	1143493	16925	1160418
			Dollar			
2012	NEBRASKA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	22399	11542	33941
2012	NEBRASKA	Oats	APH	232795	3197	235992
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2012	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Exclusion	172253	0	172253
			Revenue			
2012	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Protection	1345590	0	1345590
			Yield			
2012	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Protection	1797835	4798	1802633
2012	NEBRASKA	Rye	APH	2660	0	2660
2012	NEBRASKA	Safflower	APH	5868	0	5868
2012	NEBRASKA	Sugar Beets	APH	3056216	424	3056640
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2012	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Exclusion	33167	0	33167
			Revenue			
2012	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Protection	745970	0	745970
			Yield			
2012	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Protection	734480	7573	742053
2012	NEVADA	Alfalfa Seed	APH	81605	16022	97627
			Forage			
2012	NEVADA	Production	APH	525224	164664	689888
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2012	NEVADA	Forage Seeding	Insurance	104395	21095	125490
2012	NEVADA	Onions	APH	0	434951	434951
			Adjusted Gross Revenue -			
2012	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Lite	4592	0	4592
			Adjusted			
			Gross			
2012	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Revenue	Revenue	4066	0	4066
2012	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Apples	APH	369703	0	369703
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2012	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Insurance	8575	11725	20300

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Peaches	APH	12686	0	12686
2012	NEW JERSEY	Apples	APH	95104	22113	117217
2012	NEW JERSEY	Blueberries	APH	17763	843962	861725
2012	NEW JERSEY	Cranberries	APH	163191	144579	307770
2012	NEW JERSEY	Forage Production	APH Dollar	1773	2717	4490
2012	NEW JERSEY	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	16480	51774	68254
2012	NEW JERSEY	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	204949	204949
2012	NEW JERSEY	Oats	APH	7472	161	7633
2012	NEW JERSEY	Peaches Processing	APH	63622	552824	616446
2012	NEW JERSEY	Beans	APH	6544	470	7014
2012	NEW JERSEY	Tomatoes	APH	70600	4828	75428
2012	NEW MEXICO	Apples Chile	APH Fixed	5067	0	5067
2012	NEW MEXICO	Peppers	Dollar	0	58867	58867
2012	NEW MEXICO	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	201503	13682	215185
2012	NEW MEXICO	Dry Beans	APH Yield Based Dollar	236116	0	236116
2012	NEW MEXICO	Hybrid Sorghum Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	45566	52283	97849
2012	NEW MEXICO	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	9832	23636	33468
2012	NEW MEXICO	Onions	APH Pecan	0	153568	153568
2012	NEW MEXICO	Pecans	Revenue	2394256	386106	2780362
2012	NEW MEXICO	Pistachios	APH Adjusted Gross	0	3508	3508
2012	NEW YORK	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite Adjusted Gross	Revenue - Lite Adjusted Gross	77487	0	77487
2012	NEW YORK	Revenue	Revenue	198463	0	198463
2012	NEW YORK	Apples	APH	8038385	426231	8464616
2012	NEW YORK	Cabbage	APH	118927	122959	241886
2012	NEW YORK	Dry Beans	APH	158532	44921	203453
2012	NEW YORK	Forage Production	APH	6310	56458	62768

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	NEW YORK	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	5597	3182	8779
2012	NEW YORK	Fresh Market Beans	APH	0	56923	56923
2012	NEW YORK	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	45748	222046	267794
2012	NEW YORK	Grapes	APH	2340422	46941	2387363
2012	NEW YORK	Green Peas	APH	612015	0	612015
2012	NEW YORK	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	11375	100418	111793
2012	NEW YORK	Oats	APH	58108	6596	64704
2012	NEW YORK	Onions	APH	2844444	665478	3509922
2012	NEW YORK	Peaches	APH	97058	30461	127519
2012	NEW YORK	Pears	APH	14822	0	14822
2012	NEW YORK	Processing Beans	APH	918987	4421	923408
2012	NEW YORK	Sweet Corn	APH	271246	0	271246
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	159937	0	159937
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	3264149	12980	3277129
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Blueberries	APH	1947370	29923	1977293
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Cabbage	APH	218111	0	218111
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Canola	Yield Protection	80022	0	80022
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Beans	APH	0	154153	154153
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	25552	0	25552
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	97658	0	97658
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Grapes	APH	36578	0	36578
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	528674	878958	1407632
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Oats	APH	53667	1148	54815

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Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Onions	APH	77775	0	77775
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH	254064	34001	288065
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Pears	APH Dollar Amount Of	572	0	572
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Peppers	Insurance	107449	0	107449
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Processing Beans	APH	23733	0	23733
2012	NORTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	566	0	566
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Buckwheat	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	471599	10857	482456
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	397938	0	397938
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Protection	53159822	0	53159822
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Protection	2880330	39295	2919625
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	APH	57126084	93213	57219297
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	APH	11368132	30008	11398140
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Flax	APH	7635838	54168	7690006
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of	4785832	442916	5228748
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Forage Seeding	Insurance	129941	557	130498
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Millet	APH	29101	0	29101
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Mustard	APH Dollar Amount Of	595050	6084	601134
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	18745	8966	27711
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Oats	APH	2706343	92214	2798557
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Onions	APH	359664	0	359664
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Rye	APH	94100	3765	97865
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Safflower	APH	332699	9517	342216
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	13490726	39289	13530015
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Exclusion	296921	0	296921

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection Yield	35525537	0	35525537
2012	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Protection	3906458	106206	4012664
2012	OHIO	Apples	APH	1046618	9604	1056222
2012	OHIO	Cabbage	APH	14310	11173	25483
		Fresh Market				
2012	OHIO	Tomatoes	APH	556695	0	556695
2012	OHIO	Grapes	APH	28822	0	28822
			Yield Based Dollar			
2012	OHIO	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	172349	7025	179374
		Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	1471	617961	619432
2012	OHIO	Oats	APH	32937	0	32937
			Revenue Protection Yield			
2012	OHIO	Popcorn	Protection	293282	0	293282
			Yield			
2012	OHIO	Popcorn	Protection	423004	4671	427675
2012	OHIO	Tomatoes	APH	435239	20915	456154
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2012	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Exclusion	1600	0	1600
			Revenue Protection Yield			
2012	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Protection	3002337	2981973	5984310
			Yield			
2012	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Protection	298932	159835	458767
2012	OKLAHOMA	Millet	APH	741	0	741
			Dollar			
		Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	188932	313287	502219
2012	OKLAHOMA	Oats	APH	21912	2091	24003
2012	OKLAHOMA	Peaches	APH	46004	3343	49347
			Pecan			
2012	OKLAHOMA	Pecans	Revenue	163941	12543	176484
2012	OKLAHOMA	Rye	APH	195883	14718	210601
2012	OKLAHOMA	Sesame	APH	0	35715	35715
			Revenue Protection Yield			
2012	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Protection	16223	0	16223
			Yield			
2012	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Protection	48645	0	48645
			Adjusted			
2012	OREGON	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Gross	1176863	0	1176863

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Revenue - Lite			
		Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue			
2012	OREGON			417209	0	417209
2012	OREGON	Alfalfa Seed	APH	3070	2302	5372
2012	OREGON	Apples	APH	359299	334835	694134
2012	OREGON	Blueberries	APH	54871	235631	290502
2012	OREGON	Cabbage	APH	6081	0	6081
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion			
2012	OREGON	Canola		8145	0	8145
2012	OREGON	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	167785	0	167785
2012	OREGON	Canola	Protection Actual Revenue History	69272	0	69272
2012	OREGON	Cherries		1330765	0	1330765
2012	OREGON	Cranberries	APH	81374	14115	95489
2012	OREGON	Dry Beans	APH	65180	56229	121409
2012	OREGON	Dry Peas	APH	71676	1792	73468
		Forage Production Fresh Freestone	APH			
2012	OREGON	Peaches	APH	10963	83919	94882
2012	OREGON	Grapes	APH	3449	0	3449
2012	OREGON	Green Peas	APH	364742	84183	448925
2012	OREGON	Mint	APH	332863	0	332863
2012	OREGON	Mustard	APH	48757	6047	54804
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2012	OREGON	Nursery (FG&C)		15299	0	15299
2012	OREGON	Oats	APH	222165	2017834	2239999
2012	OREGON	Onions	APH	15514	7673	23187
2012	OREGON	Pears	APH	226071	935216	1161287
2012	OREGON	Plums	APH	558265	44235	602500
		Processing				
2012	OREGON	Beans	APH	0	57189	57189
2012	OREGON	Sugar Beets	APH	54219	5341	59560
2012	OREGON	Sweet Corn	APH	78008	45201	123209
		Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross			
2012	PENNSYLVANIA			76911	5172	82083
				54630	0	54630

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Revenue - Lite			
		Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue			
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Apples	APH	47629	0	47629
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Blueberries	APH	5037164	351549	5388713
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Cabbage	APH	734	0	734
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Production	APH	49536	3922	53458
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Production	APH	16961	24748	41709
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Production	Group Risk Plan	0	85966	85966
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	44717	1918	46635
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	203894	42364	246258
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Grapes	APH	144847	2159	147006
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	972688	13603	986291
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Oats	Amount Of Insurance	2421	54186	56607
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Peaches	APH	127415	7405	134820
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Pears	APH	650384	74697	725081
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Popcorn Processing	APH	25043	6284	31327
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Beans	Yield Protection	5787	0	5787
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Rye	APH	452459	2656	455115
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Sweet Corn	APH	1129	0	1129
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Tomatoes	APH	18565	0	18565
2012	PENNSYLVANIA	Apples	APH	50346	0	50346
2012	RHODE ISLAND	Cranberries	APH	32783	5035	37818
2012	RHODE ISLAND	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	2812	0	2812
2012	RHODE ISLAND	Grapes	APH	4488	11934	16422
2012	RHODE ISLAND	Peaches	APH	10754	0	10754
			Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite			
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	APH	8818	0	8818
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	32133	0	32133
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	28640	32239	60879

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Blueberries	APH	8513	0	8513
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	10617	0	10617
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Canola	Protection	9083	0	9083
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Clams	Aquaculture Dollar	542	0	542
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH Dollar	184971	27549	212520
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	65222	694613	759835
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Oats	APH	38933	3964	42897
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH Dollar	9376209	156659	9532868
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peppers	Amount Of Insurance	271956	0	271956
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	632	1793	2425
2012	SOUTH CAROLINA	Table Grapes	APH Yield	15927	0	15927
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Canola	Protection	18718	0	18718
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	APH	555191	0	555191
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	APH	336771	41751	378522
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Flax	APH	122586	11746	134332
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Production	APH Dollar	11320041	3163129	14483170
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance Yield Based Dollar	566373	15488	581861
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	357933	0	357933
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Millet	APH	663490	49990	713480
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Mint	APH Dollar	83741	0	83741
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	4015	4015
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Oats	APH	1662531	76656	1739187
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Onions	APH Revenue	283532	0	283532
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Popcorn	Protection	266386	0	266386

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	78018	0	78018
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Rye	APH	21609	945	22554
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Safflower	APH	398735	56737	455472
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	33487	0	33487
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Exclusion	195741	0	195741
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection Yield	21258137	0	21258137
2012	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Protection Adjusted Gross	1244254	91375	1335629
2012	TENNESSEE	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Revenue - Lite	3010	0	3010
2012	TENNESSEE	Apples	APH	4499	0	4499
2012	TENNESSEE	Canola	Revenue Protection	49767	0	49767
2012	TENNESSEE	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH Dollar	1036246	0	1036246
2012	TENNESSEE	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	350707	278015	628722
2012	TENNESSEE	Oats	APH	0	186	186
2012	TENNESSEE	Peaches	APH	84791	0	84791
2012	TENNESSEE	Popcorn	Revenue Protection Yield	10468	0	10468
2012	TENNESSEE	Popcorn	Protection	30597	0	30597
2012	TEXAS	All Other Grapefruit	APH	92	0	92
2012	TEXAS	Cabbage	APH	73871	267105	340976
2012	TEXAS	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	556582	0	556582
2012	TEXAS	Canola	Protection	88493	0	88493
2012	TEXAS	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	3196423	4003	3200426
2012	TEXAS	Dry Beans	APH	949337	2991	952328
2012	TEXAS	Early & Midseason Oranges	APH	88158	46468	134626

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2012	TEXAS	Grapefruit Trees		2129623	130751	2260374
2012	TEXAS	Grapes	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	286138	0	286138
2012	TEXAS	Hybrid Sorghum Seed		2835246	1288927	4124173
2012	TEXAS	Late Oranges	APH	113495	7899	121394
2012	TEXAS	Millet	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1600	0	1600
2012	TEXAS	Nursery (FG&C)		220135	1766949	1987084
2012	TEXAS	Oats	APH	527278	70045	597323
2012	TEXAS	Onions	APH Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	5700782	925848	6626630
2012	TEXAS	Orange Trees		731116	20160	751276
2012	TEXAS	Peaches	APH Pecan Revenue	701826	0	701826
2012	TEXAS	Pecans		2827254	242910	3070164
2012	TEXAS	Processing Beans	APH	47658	3546	51204
2012	TEXAS	Rio Red & Star Ruby	APH	970484	1504898	2475382
2012	TEXAS	Ruby Red Grapefruit	APH	39288	41777	81065
2012	TEXAS	Rye	APH	14640	0	14640
2012	TEXAS	Sesame	APH	0	192285	192285
2012	TEXAS	Sugarcane	APH Revenue Protection Yield	2871231	0	2871231
2012	TEXAS	Sunflowers		446803	75254	522057
2012	TEXAS	Sunflowers	Protection Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1328208	244054	1572262
2012	TEXAS	Tangerine Trees		9141	356	9497
2012	UTAH	Alfalfa Seed	APH	4638	0	4638
2012	UTAH	Apples	APH Actual Revenue History	265841	10306	276147
2012	UTAH	Cherries		58734	0	58734
2012	UTAH	Dry Beans	APH	15096	3411	18507

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	UTAH	Forage Production Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	124541	288943	413484
2012	UTAH	Oats	APH	55142	16205	71347
2012	UTAH	Onions	APH	1768	280	2048
2012	UTAH	Safflower	APH	113683	15436	129119
2012	UTAH	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue	233446	23517	256963
2012	VERMONT	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	11363	0	11363
2012	VERMONT	Apples	APH	19741	0	19741
2012	VERMONT	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	APH	722288	73235	795523
2012	VERMONT	Peaches	APH	8627	8159	16786
2012	VERMONT	Apples	APH	1381	0	1381
2012	VIRGINIA	Blueberries	APH	3037374	67538	3104912
2012	VIRGINIA	Cabbage	APH	5757	0	5757
2012	VIRGINIA	Clams	Aquaculture Dollar	2284	0	2284
2012	VIRGINIA	Fresh Market Beans	APH	221697	56504	278201
2012	VIRGINIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	0	115283	115283
2012	VIRGINIA	Grapes	APH	2037	199151	201188
2012	VIRGINIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	2561	0	2561
2012	VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	164491	351595	516086
2012	VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	5103	0	5103
2012	VIRGINIA	Processing Beans	APH	160818	106154	266972
2012	VIRGINIA	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue	227668	0	227668
2012	WASHINGTON	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	2283969	0	2283969
2012	WASHINGTON	Alfalfa Seed	APH	9057393	0	9057393
2012	WASHINGTON	Apples	APH	18900	84539	103439
2012	WASHINGTON	Blueberries	APH	17456911	9528632	26985543
2012	WASHINGTON			1449428	87602	1537030

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	WASHINGTON	Buckwheat	APH	2766	0	2766
2012	WASHINGTON	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	117554	61386	178940
2012	WASHINGTON	Canola	Protection Actual Revenue	38723	5343	44066
2012	WASHINGTON	Cherries	History	15398519	0	15398519
2012	WASHINGTON	Cranberries	APH	4806	17417	22223
2012	WASHINGTON	Dry Beans	APH	324090	113049	437139
2012	WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	APH	2705362	119635	2824997
2012	WASHINGTON	Apricots Fresh	APH	206425	38717	245142
2012	WASHINGTON	Freestone Peaches Fresh	APH	59010	57003	116013
2012	WASHINGTON	Nectarines	APH	39994	49449	89443
2012	WASHINGTON	Grapes	APH	6367134	736479	7103613
2012	WASHINGTON	Green Peas	APH	339881	80880	420761
2012	WASHINGTON	Mint	APH	134553	198220	332773
2012	WASHINGTON	Mustard	APH	47106	3202	50308
2012	WASHINGTON	Nursery (PG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	189376	108074	297450
2012	WASHINGTON	Oats	APH	6003	0	6003
2012	WASHINGTON	Onions	APH	272416	664601	937017
2012	WASHINGTON	Pears	APH	562741	112450	675191
2012	WASHINGTON	Plums	APH	0	17403	17403
2012	WASHINGTON	Processing Beans	APH	124548	7485	132033
2012	WASHINGTON	Sugar Beets	APH	39340	0	39340
2012	WASHINGTON	Sweet Corn	APH	424601	86401	511002
2012	WEST VIRGINIA	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	561	0	561
2012	WEST VIRGINIA	Apples	APH	129277	37637	166914
2012	WEST VIRGINIA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	939	0	939
2012	WEST VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	348	80	428
2012	WEST VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	51570	66857	118427
2012	WISCONSIN	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	254924	0	254924

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2012	WISCONSIN	Apples	APH	315218	20021	335239
2012	WISCONSIN	Cabbage	APH	53823	41050	94873
2012	WISCONSIN	Cranberries	APH	1892289	143521	2035810
2012	WISCONSIN	Dry Beans	APH	104970	27994	132964
		Forage				
2012	WISCONSIN	Production	APH	4141635	643201	4784836
		Forage	Group Risk			
2012	WISCONSIN	Production	Plan	0	1862891	1862891
			Dollar			
		Forage	Amount Of			
2012	WISCONSIN	Seeding	Insurance	1661172	57841	1719013
2012	WISCONSIN	Green Peas	APH	931940	15659	947599
			Yield Based			
			Dollar			
		Hybrid Corn	Amount Of			
2012	WISCONSIN	Seed	Insurance	670977	56596	727573
2012	WISCONSIN	Mint	APH	172753	2472	175225
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2012	WISCONSIN	(FG&C)	Insurance	121431	24864	146295
2012	WISCONSIN	Oats	APH	213238	20198	233436
2012	WISCONSIN	Onions	APH	58246	0	58246
		Processing				
2012	WISCONSIN	Beans	APH	1767396	138401	1905797
2012	WISCONSIN	Sweet Corn	APH	757684	61031	818715
			Adjusted			
			Gross			
		Adj. Gross	Revenue -			
2012	WYOMING	Revenue-Lite	Lite	27734	0	27734
2012	WYOMING	Alfalfa Seed	APH	756291	7850	764141
2012	WYOMING	Dry Beans	APH	2806056	9337	2815393
2012	WYOMING	Dry Peas	APH	8050	0	8050
		Forage				
2012	WYOMING	Production	APH	1402104	389095	1791199
			Dollar			
		Forage	Amount Of			
2012	WYOMING	Seeding	Insurance	53186	4057	57243
2012	WYOMING	Millet	APH	75262	6402	81664
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2012	WYOMING	(FG&C)	Insurance	1799	0	1799
2012	WYOMING	Oats	APH	76424	13912	90336
2012	WYOMING	Sugar Beets	APH	1681978	21050	1703028
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
2012	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Harvest	19020	0	19020

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
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Price
Exclusion

2012	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection Yield	177914	0	177914
2012	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Protection	208012	0	208012

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
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			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion			
2013	ALABAMA	Canola		27205	0	27205
2013	ALABAMA	Canola	Revenue Protection	110014	0	110014
2013	ALABAMA	Canola	Yield Protection	14986	0	14986
2013	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	103914	0	103914
2013	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1132	0	1132
2013	ALABAMA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	185453	687833	873286
2013	ALABAMA	Oats	APH	39586	4291	43877
2013	ALABAMA	Peaches	APH Pecan	549532	41150	590682
2013	ALABAMA	Pecans	Revenue	250467	9868	260335
2013	ALABAMA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	3021	0	3021
2013	ALASKA	Forage Production	APH	0	9335	9335
2013	ALASKA	Oats	APH	506	6515	7021
2013	ARIZONA	Apples	APH	305465	30992	336457
2013	ARIZONA	Chile Peppers	Fixed Dollar	10847	7824	18671
2013	ARIZONA	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	157510	6891	164401
2013	ARIZONA	Dry Beans	APH	81659	25713	107372
2013	ARIZONA	Forage Production	APH	928	746716	747644

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
		Fresh				
2013	ARIZONA	Freestone Peaches	APH	6677	0	6677
2013	ARIZONA	Grapefruit	APH	1870	526	2396
2013	ARIZONA	Grapes	APH	3527	0	3527
2013	ARIZONA	Lemons	APH	25223	75149	100372
2013	ARIZONA	Mandarins	APH	2111	8655	10766
		Minneola				
2013	ARIZONA	Tangelos	APH	39497	31853	71350
		Navel				
2013	ARIZONA	Oranges	APH	3005	1329	4334
		Dollar				
		Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	82231	32854	115085
2013	ARIZONA	Pears	APH	4053	0	4053
		Pecan				
2013	ARIZONA	Pecans	Revenue	558283	381495	939778
2013	ARIZONA	Pistachios	APH	0	237236	237236
		Valencia				
2013	ARIZONA	Oranges	APH	1090	1210	2300
		Fresh				
		Market				
2013	ARKANSAS	Tomatoes	APH	1160965	0	1160965
2013	ARKANSAS	Grapes	APH	6010	0	6010
		Dollar				
		Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	10275	10275
2013	ARKANSAS	Oats	APH	44234	6026	50260
2013	ARKANSAS	Peaches	APH	124243	25561	149804
		Revenue				
2013	ARKANSAS	Popcorn	Protection	148988	0	148988
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
		Gross	Gross			
2013	CALIFORNIA	Revenue	Revenue	1362778	0	1362778
		Alfalfa				
2013	CALIFORNIA	Seed	APH	553594	19504	573098
2013	CALIFORNIA	Almonds	APH	46543362	8787967	55331329
2013	CALIFORNIA	Apples	APH	2704930	527963	3232893
2013	CALIFORNIA	Avocados	APH	3724114	5478422	9202536
2013	CALIFORNIA	Blueberries	APH	336322	346880	683202
		Actual				
		Revenue				
2013	CALIFORNIA	Cherries	History	18089401	2091968	20181369
		Cotton Ex				
2013	CALIFORNIA	Long Staple	APH	8089702	2097710	10187412

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	CALIFORNIA	Cultivated Wild Rice	APH	526999	1280	528279
2013	CALIFORNIA	Dry Beans	APH	531601	151277	682878
2013	CALIFORNIA	Figs	APH	138310	39951	178261
2013	CALIFORNIA	Forage Production	APH	106850	2000520	2107370
2013	CALIFORNIA	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	143631	23978	167609
2013	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Apricots	APH	949776	103064	1052840
2013	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	368453	208667	577120
2013	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	553434	1746856	2300290
2013	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Nectarines	APH	1452744	447340	1900084
2013	CALIFORNIA	Grapefruit	APH	416463	54418	470881
2013	CALIFORNIA	Grapes	APH	28335710	6591907	34927617
2013	CALIFORNIA	Lemons	APH	5676983	665846	6342829
2013	CALIFORNIA	Mandarins	APH	11973428	1893617	13867045
2013	CALIFORNIA	Minneola Tangelos	APH	1275059	60762	1335821
2013	CALIFORNIA	Mint	APH	156704	3196	159900
2013	CALIFORNIA	Navel Navel Oranges	APH	13354590	662163	14016753
2013	CALIFORNIA	Navel Oranges	Actual Revenue History Dollar	2259808	0	2259808
2013	CALIFORNIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	51033	1135268	1186301
2013	CALIFORNIA	Oats	APH	19122	11947	31069
2013	CALIFORNIA	Olives	APH	0	2600473	2600473
2013	CALIFORNIA	Onions	APH	738527	0	738527
2013	CALIFORNIA	Orlando Tangelos	APH	0	1195	1195
2013	CALIFORNIA	Pears	APH	526479	17555	544034
2013	CALIFORNIA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	67220	0	67220
2013	CALIFORNIA	Pistachios	APH	0	7235115	7235115
2013	CALIFORNIA	Plums	APH	2479591	582017	3061608
2013	CALIFORNIA	Processing Apricots	APH	512600	15351	527951

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
		Processing Cling				
2013	CALIFORNIA	Peaches	APH	1700551	63837	1764388
		Processing				
2013	CALIFORNIA	Freestone	APH	212181	4176	216357
2013	CALIFORNIA	Prunes	APH	10201753	666240	10867993
			Dollar Amount Of			
2013	CALIFORNIA	Raisins	Insurance	8580685	881678	9462363
2013	CALIFORNIA	Safflower	APH	98724	620873	719597
			Actual Revenue History			
2013	CALIFORNIA	Strawberrie s	APH	0	74728	74728
2013	CALIFORNIA	Sugar Beets	APH	4820	33246	38066
		Sweet				
2013	CALIFORNIA	Oranges	APH	69606	29	69635
		Table				
2013	CALIFORNIA	Grapes	APH	4618083	5060340	9678423
2013	CALIFORNIA	Tomatoes	APH	7881184	71801	7952985
		Valencia				
2013	CALIFORNIA	Oranges	APH	3972989	325009	4297998
2013	CALIFORNIA	Walnuts	APH	4606952	3115389	7722341
		Alfalfa				
2013	COLORADO	Seed	APH	51242	0	51242
2013	COLORADO	Apples	APH	245556	32165	277721
			Yield			
2013	COLORADO	Canola	Protection	28545	0	28545
2013	COLORADO	Dry Beans	APH	1602448	50738	1653186
2013	COLORADO	Dry Peas	APH	47594	0	47594
		Forage				
2013	COLORADO	Production	APH	176425	80255	256680
		Fresh	Dollar			
2013	COLORADO	Market	Amount Of			
2013	COLORADO	Sweet Corn	Insurance	206084	211	206295
2013	COLORADO	Grapes	APH	31047	0	31047
2013	COLORADO	Millet	APH	8204813	79486	8284299
			Dollar			
2013	COLORADO	Nursery	Amount Of			
		(FG&C)	Insurance	334613	29689	364302
2013	COLORADO	Oats	APH	64928	3954	68882
2013	COLORADO	Onions	APH	2591109	17824	2608933
2013	COLORADO	Peaches	APH	513051	8532	521583
			Revenue			
2013	COLORADO	Popcorn	Protection	103155	0	103155
			Yield			
2013	COLORADO	Popcorn	Protection	88166	0	88166

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	COLORADO	Safflower Silage	APH	5216	0	5216
2013	COLORADO	Sorghum	APH	276447	12964	289411
2013	COLORADO	Sugar Beets	APH	1972006	865	1972871
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2013	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Exclusion	32541	0	32541
			Revenue			
2013	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Protection	4634915	0	4634915
			Yield			
2013	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Protection	496041	30842	526883
		Adjusted Gross	Adjusted Gross			
2013	CONNECTICUT	Revenue	Revenue	68076	0	68076
2013	CONNECTICUT	Apples Fresh Market	APH Dollar Amount Of	642080	12708	654788
2013	CONNECTICUT	Sweet Corn	Insurance Dollar Amount Of	75943	84790	160733
		Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	0	124299	124299
2013	CONNECTICUT	Peaches	APH	6295	13668	19963
2013	CONNECTICUT	Pears	APH	2319	0	2319
2013	DELAWARE	Green Peas	APH Dollar Amount Of	215847	6740	222587
		Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	0	20345	20345
2013	DELAWARE	Processing Beans	APH	228101	40710	268811
2013	DELAWARE	Sweet Corn	APH	53262	1893	55155
2013	DELAWARE	Tomatoes	APH Adjusted Gross	3805	0	3805
		Adj. Gross Revenue - Lite	Revenue - Lite			
2013	FLORIDA	All Other Citrus Trees	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	222420	0	222420
2013	FLORIDA	Avocado Trees	Insurance	623326	226445	849771
2013	FLORIDA	Avocados	APH	702637	61983	764620
2013	FLORIDA	Blueberries	APH	163847	1667	165514
2013	FLORIDA	Cabbage	APH	350450	217314	567764
				76652	62739	139391

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	55581	3358	58939
2013	FLORIDA	Carambola Trees	Aquaculture Dollar Amount Of Insurance	241045	57106	298151
2013	FLORIDA	Clams Fresh Market	2069999	113758	2183757	
2013	FLORIDA	Sweet Corn Fresh Market	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	685654	32536	718190
2013	FLORIDA	Tomatoes Fresh Market	19094062	887070	19981132	
2013	FLORIDA	Tomatoes	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	3547385	41307	3588692
2013	FLORIDA	Grapefruit Trees	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1145169	749944	1895113
2013	FLORIDA	Grapefruit Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	254312	43002	297314
2013	FLORIDA	Mandarins/T angerines	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	15518	0	15518
2013	FLORIDA	Mango Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	15392516	4336494	19729010
2013	FLORIDA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	13691	0	13691
2013	FLORIDA	Oats	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	10721216	8905023	19626239
2013	FLORIDA	Orange Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	10402560	3331946	13734506
2013	FLORIDA	Oranges	Pecan Revenue Dollar Amount Of Insurance	31152	0	31152
2013	FLORIDA	Pecans	2013	3793902	385301	4179203
2013	FLORIDA	Peppers	2013	93363	1869891	1963254
2013	FLORIDA	Sugarcane	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	64490	3385	67875
2013	FLORIDA	Tangelos				

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	FLORIDA	Tangors	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Adjusted Gross Revenue -	519213	21698	540911
2013	GEORGIA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Yield Protection Dollar Amount Of Insurance	80931	0	80931
2013	GEORGIA	Apples	APH	81048	843	81891
2013	GEORGIA	Blueberries	APH	2912861	744930	3657791
2013	GEORGIA	Cabbage	APH	341193	0	341193
2013	GEORGIA	Canola Fresh Market	Yield Protection Dollar Amount Of Insurance	44275	522	44797
2013	GEORGIA	Sweet Corn Fresh Market	Insurance	1223947	92030	1315977
2013	GEORGIA	Tomatoes	APH	719778	372531	1092309
2013	GEORGIA	Grapes	APH	13777	0	13777
2013	GEORGIA	Nursery (PG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	162168	817356	979524
2013	GEORGIA	Oats	APH	45244	7560	52804
2013	GEORGIA	Onions	APH	8118628	25046	8143674
2013	GEORGIA	Peaches	APH	1622297	92802	1715099
2013	GEORGIA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue Dollar Amount Of Insurance	5099333	162349	5261682
2013	GEORGIA	Peppers	Insurance	33442	0	33442
2013	GEORGIA	Processing Beans	APH	1235	0	1235
2013	HAWAII	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	668	0	668
2013	HAWAII	Banana	APH	913	34366	35279
2013	HAWAII	Banana Tree	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	41123	41123
2013	HAWAII	Coffee	APH	184088	2357	186445
2013	HAWAII	Coffee Tree	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	8263	5635	13898
2013	HAWAII	Macadamia Nuts	APH	545728	6577	552305

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	HAWAII	Macadamia Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	563915	23123	587038
2013	HAWAII	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	13266	86557	99823
2013	HAWAII	Papaya	APH Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1138	4957	6095
2013	HAWAII	Papaya Tree	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	123	813	936
2013	IDAHO	Adj. Gross Revenue - Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue	44733	0	44733
2013	IDAHO	Alfalfa	Revenue	415321	0	415321
2013	IDAHO	Seed	APH	87581	2231	89812
2013	IDAHO	Apples	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	1265168	61704	1326872
2013	IDAHO	Canola	Exclusion	14371	0	14371
2013	IDAHO	Canola	Revenue Protection	839721	0	839721
2013	IDAHO	Canola	Yield Protection Actual Revenue History	163794	30333	194127
2013	IDAHO	Cherries	APH	4436	0	4436
2013	IDAHO	Dry Beans	APH	874957	165265	1040222
2013	IDAHO	Dry Peas	APH Revenue Protection	118834	1417	120251
2013	IDAHO	Dry Peas	Yield Protection	2112687	0	2112687
2013	IDAHO	Dry Peas Fresh	Protection	1548414	79194	1627608
2013	IDAHO	Apricots	APH	2342	0	2342
2013	IDAHO	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	978	89912	90890
2013	IDAHO	Fresh Nectarines	APH	0	12079	12079
2013	IDAHO	Grapes	APH	23150	28395	51545

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	IDAHO	Green Peas	APH	252022	0	252022
2013	IDAHO	Mint	APH	38092	14650	52742
2013	IDAHO	Mustard	APH	27965	3901	31866
		Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2013	IDAHO			40373	17029	57402
2013	IDAHO	Oats	APH	43402	4624	48026
2013	IDAHO	Onions	APH	63421	271699	335120
2013	IDAHO	Plums	APH	0	23323	23323
2013	IDAHO	Safflower	APH	144309	45206	189515
2013	IDAHO	Sugar Beets	APH	2558090	80407	2638497
2013	IDAHO	Sweet Corn	APH	288431	0	288431
		Adj. Gross Revenue - Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite			
2013	ILLINOIS			41980	0	41980
2013	ILLINOIS	Apples	APH	861947	5711	867658
			Revenue Protection			
2013	ILLINOIS	Canola		19880	0	19880
			Yield Protection			
2013	ILLINOIS	Canola		13558	0	13558
		Forage Production	APH			
2013	ILLINOIS			23163	0	23163
		Forage Production	Group Risk Plan			
2013	ILLINOIS			0	310514	310514
		Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	1701	0	1701
2013	ILLINOIS	Green Peas	APH	133837	5755	139592
			Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2013	ILLINOIS	Hybrid Corn Seed		12097093	628165	12725258
		Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2013	ILLINOIS			68853	178696	247549
2013	ILLINOIS	Oats	APH	16260	3519	19779
2013	ILLINOIS	Peaches	APH	530788	66030	596818
			Revenue Protection			
2013	ILLINOIS	Popcorn		472874	0	472874
			Yield Protection			
2013	ILLINOIS	Popcorn		134766	7902	142668
		Processing Beans	APH			
2013	ILLINOIS			41471	833	42304
2013	ILLINOIS	Pumpkins	APH	318919	0	318919
2013	ILLINOIS	Sweet Corn	APH	182522	655	183177

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	INDIANA	Apples	APH	317052	12909	329961
2013	INDIANA	Canola	Yield Protection Yield Based Dollar	28259	0	28259
2013	INDIANA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	6045019	230660	6275679
2013	INDIANA	Mint	APH Dollar	247597	0	247597
2013	INDIANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	8760	8760
2013	INDIANA	Oats	APH	1041	0	1041
2013	INDIANA	Peaches	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	70149	0	70149
2013	INDIANA	Popcorn	Exclusion	75820	0	75820
2013	INDIANA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	2480521	0	2480521
2013	INDIANA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	633900	16759	650659
2013	INDIANA	Processing Beans	APH	53220	0	53220
2013	INDIANA	Tomatoes	APH	31062	281295	312357
2013	IOWA	Apples	APH	627	0	627
2013	IOWA	Forage Production	APH Dollar	593601	90038	683639
2013	IOWA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	241811	685	242496
2013	IOWA	Fresh Market	Dollar Amount Of			
2013	IOWA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	16435	0	16435
2013	IOWA	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar	59803	0	59803
2013	IOWA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	15059774	118435	15178209
2013	IOWA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	19221	5943	25164
2013	IOWA	Oats	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	134762	1071	135833
2013	IOWA	Popcorn	Exclusion	2383	0	2383

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	IOWA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	301842	0	301842
			Yield			
2013	IOWA	Popcorn	Protection	80283	0	80283
2013	IOWA	Sweet Corn	APH	57451	0	57451
			Revenue			
2013	KANSAS	Canola	Protection	49175	0	49175
			Yield			
2013	KANSAS	Canola	Protection	1294818	0	1294818
2013	KANSAS	Dry Beans	APH	163259	0	163259
2013	KANSAS	Dry Peas	APH	145224	0	145224
			Yield Based			
		Hybrid	Dollar			
		Sorghum	Amount Of			
2013	KANSAS	Seed	Insurance	122237	0	122237
2013	KANSAS	Millet	APH	554439	33044	587483
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2013	KANSAS	(FG&C)	Insurance	25971	80941	106912
2013	KANSAS	Oats	APH	184701	6585	191286
2013	KANSAS	Onions	APH	59377	0	59377
2013	KANSAS	Rye	APH	35813	0	35813
		Silage				
2013	KANSAS	Sorghum	APH	1061940	2650	1064590
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2013	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Exclusion	4213	0	4213
			Revenue			
2013	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Protection	2149022	0	2149022
			Yield			
2013	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Protection	368916	3613	372529
			Revenue			
2013	KENTUCKY	Canola	Protection	59075	0	59075
			Yield			
2013	KENTUCKY	Canola	Protection	134977	0	134977
		Fresh				
		Market				
2013	KENTUCKY	Tomatoes	APH	3004	0	3004
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2013	KENTUCKY	(FG&C)	Insurance	16528	762	17290
2013	KENTUCKY	Peaches	APH	23795	6118	29913
			Revenue			
2013	KENTUCKY	Popcorn	Protection	323466	0	323466

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Yield			
2013	KENTUCKY	Popcorn	Protection	105918	3040	108958
2013	LOUISIANA	Blueberries	APH	15596	0	15596
			Dollar			
		Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	11870	506937	518807
2013	LOUISIANA	Oats	APH	23103	34414	57517
2013	LOUISIANA	Peaches	APH	0	9315	9315
			Pecan			
2013	LOUISIANA	Pecans	Revenue	967	0	967
2013	LOUISIANA	Sugarcane	APH	1312105	996128	2308233
			Group Risk			
2013	LOUISIANA	Sugarcane	Plan	0	1974	1974
		Sweet				
2013	LOUISIANA	Potatoes	APH	0	818621	818621
			Adjusted			
		Adj. Gross	Gross			
		Revenue -	Revenue -			
2013	MAINE	Lite	Lite	4179	0	4179
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
		Gross	Gross			
2013	MAINE	Revenue	Revenue	70875	0	70875
2013	MAINE	Apples	APH	509082	33147	542229
2013	MAINE	Blueberries	APH	85079	618380	703459
		Forage				
2013	MAINE	Production	APH	5799	0	5799
			Dollar			
		Forage	Amount Of			
2013	MAINE	Seeding	Insurance	0	365	365
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2013	MAINE	Sweet Corn	Insurance	3425	13075	16500
2013	MAINE	Oats	APH	319680	26852	346532
			Adjusted			
		Adj. Gross	Gross			
		Revenue -	Revenue -			
2013	MARYLAND	Lite	Lite	13460	0	13460
2013	MARYLAND	Apples	APH	738164	75557	813721
		Forage				
2013	MARYLAND	Production	APH	1191	2330	3521
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2013	MARYLAND	Sweet Corn	Insurance	7466	3773	11239
		Fresh				
		Market				
2013	MARYLAND	Tomatoes	APH	50851	0	50851
2013	MARYLAND	Grapes	APH	3398	0	3398
2013	MARYLAND	Green Peas	APH	56844	1108	57952

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Dollar			
2013	MARYLAND	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	16509	334287	350796
2013	MARYLAND	Oats	APH	2026	0	2026
2013	MARYLAND	Peaches	APH	111727	45846	157573
		Processing				
2013	MARYLAND	Beans	APH	280276	1569	281845
2013	MARYLAND	Sweet Corn	APH	21424	550	21974
2013	MARYLAND	Tomatoes	APH	3438	0	3438
			Adjusted			
		Adj. Gross	Gross			
2013	MASSACHUSETT	Revenue -	Revenue -			
	S	Lite	Lite	60030	0	60030
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
2013	MASSACHUSETT	Gross	Gross			
	S	Revenue	Revenue	25007	0	25007
2013	MASSACHUSETT	Apples	APH	652237	51433	703670
2013	MASSACHUSETT	Clams	Aquaculture			
	S		Dollar	20339	0	20339
2013	MASSACHUSETT	Cranberries	APH	721391	116566	837957
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2013	MASSACHUSETT	Sweet Corn	Insurance	22435	51764	74199
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2013	MASSACHUSETT	(FG&C)	Insurance	0	60363	60363
2013	MASSACHUSETT	Peaches	APH	70707	19071	89778
2013	MASSACHUSETT	Pears	APH	701	0	701
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
		Gross	Gross			
2013	MICHIGAN	Revenue	Revenue	629438	0	629438
2013	MICHIGAN	Apples	APH	12084792	1965955	14050747
2013	MICHIGAN	Blueberries	APH	241812	1166839	1408651
2013	MICHIGAN	Cabbage	APH	207779	0	207779
			Actual			
			Revenue			
2013	MICHIGAN	Cherries	History	515886	142481	658367
2013	MICHIGAN	Dry Beans	APH	7430877	278460	7709337
		Forage				
2013	MICHIGAN	Production	APH	550214	520726	1070940
			Dollar			
		Forage	Amount Of			
2013	MICHIGAN	Seeding	Insurance	4123	340	4463

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	MICHIGAN	Grapes	APH	1549707	141441	1691148
2013	MICHIGAN	Green Peas	APH	0	22144	22144
			Yield Based Dollar			
2013	MICHIGAN	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	898386	266780	1165166
2013	MICHIGAN	Mint	APH	76426	0	76426
			Dollar			
2013	MICHIGAN	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	363953	80648	444601
2013	MICHIGAN	Oats	APH	98971	9219	108190
2013	MICHIGAN	Onions	APH	276994	126936	403930
2013	MICHIGAN	Peaches	APH	166881	120045	286926
			Revenue			
2013	MICHIGAN	Popcorn	Protection	8237	0	8237
			Yield			
2013	MICHIGAN	Popcorn	Protection	8443	19058	27501
			Processing			
2013	MICHIGAN	Beans	APH	66554	28740	95294
2013	MICHIGAN	Sugar Beets	APH	3675339	133021	3808360
			Yield			
2013	MICHIGAN	Sunflowers	Protection	4459	0	4459
2013	MICHIGAN	Tomatoes	APH	59541	47597	107138
			Adjusted Gross Revenue -			
2013	MINNESOTA	Adj. Gross Revenue - Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	20324	0	20324
2013	MINNESOTA	Apples	APH	96539	16034	112573
2013	MINNESOTA	Buckwheat	APH	1356	0	1356
			Revenue			
			Prot with Harvest Price			
2013	MINNESOTA	Canola	Exclusion	10464	0	10464
			Revenue			
2013	MINNESOTA	Canola	Protection	879231	0	879231
			Yield			
2013	MINNESOTA	Canola	Protection	57288	3027	60315
			Cultivated			
2013	MINNESOTA	Wild Rice	APH	297821	0	297821
			Revenue			
2013	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	Protection	2755071	0	2755071
			Yield			
2013	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	Protection	4878022	83959	4961981
2013	MINNESOTA	Dry Peas	APH	792	0	792
2013	MINNESOTA	Flax	APH	21815	51087	72902

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	MINNESOTA	Forage Production	APH	1973544	467450	2440994
2013	MINNESOTA	Forage Production	Group Risk Plan	0	984271	984271
2013	MINNESOTA	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	615500	16313	631813
2013	MINNESOTA	Grapes	APH	17941	0	17941
2013	MINNESOTA	Grass Seed	APH	0	351661	351661
2013	MINNESOTA	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar	4595785	34696	4630481
2013	MINNESOTA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	879127	21409	900536
2013	MINNESOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	142312	29495	171807
2013	MINNESOTA	Oats	APH	752913	37676	790589
2013	MINNESOTA	Onions	APH	46102	0	46102
2013	MINNESOTA	Processing Beans	APH	81136	548	81684
2013	MINNESOTA	Rye	APH	3160	0	3160
2013	MINNESOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	32621763	217858	32839621
2013	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Exclusion	55702	0	55702
2013	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	2314850	0	2314850
2013	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	165470	33684	199154
2013	MINNESOTA	Sweet Corn	APH	3669588	776	3670364
2013	MISSISSIPPI	Blueberries	APH	62847	4676	67523
2013	MISSISSIPPI	Grapes	APH Dollar	14108	0	14108
2013	MISSISSIPPI	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	350	150245	150595
2013	MISSISSIPPI	Peaches	APH Pecan	17387	0	17387
2013	MISSISSIPPI	Pecans	Revenue	36635	0	36635
2013	MISSOURI	Apples	APH	385263	1875	387138
2013	MISSOURI	Dry Beans	APH	33994	0	33994
2013	MISSOURI	Grapes	APH Dollar	6602	0	6602
2013	MISSOURI	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	14395	75253	89648

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	MISSOURI	Oats	APH	4429	0	4429
2013	MISSOURI	Peaches	APH	8517	105933	114450
2013	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	430672	0	430672
2013	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Yield Protection	128076	87599	215675
2013	MONTANA	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	22107	0	22107
2013	MONTANA	Alfalfa Seed	APH	255238	0	255238
2013	MONTANA	Buckwheat	APH	26300	0	26300
2013	MONTANA	Camelina	APH	0	4395	4395
2013	MONTANA	Canola	Revenue Protection	858213	0	858213
2013	MONTANA	Canola	Yield Protection	771012	6394	777406
2013	MONTANA	Cherries	Actual Revenue History	111515	0	111515
2013	MONTANA	Dry Beans	APH	202512	0	202512
2013	MONTANA	Dry Beans	Yield Protection	5648	0	5648
2013	MONTANA	Dry Peas	Revenue Protection	6339052	0	6339052
2013	MONTANA	Dry Peas	Yield Protection	9325926	261096	9587022
2013	MONTANA	Flax	APH	464433	2378	466811
2013	MONTANA	Forage Production	APH	9549004	2544869	12093873
2013	MONTANA	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	171660	5756	177416
2013	MONTANA	Mustard	APH	615814	28742	644556
2013	MONTANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	4072	4072
2013	MONTANA	Oats	APH	288439	34061	322500
2013	MONTANA	Safflower	APH	822804	31366	854170
2013	MONTANA	Sugar Beets	APH	1342657	16066	1358723
2013	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	29215	0	29215
2013	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	33815	0	33815

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	NEBRASKA	Dry Beans	APH	7340439	4162	7344601
2013	NEBRASKA	Dry Peas	APH	314712	0	314712
2013	NEBRASKA	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of	160391	20154	180545
2013	NEBRASKA	Seeding Fresh Market	Insurance Dollar Amount Of	36771	0	36771
2013	NEBRASKA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	40451	0	40451
2013	NEBRASKA	Grapes	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of	3919	0	3919
2013	NEBRASKA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Insurance	9640423	8966	9649389
2013	NEBRASKA	Millet	APH Dollar Amount Of	4337542	44089	4381631
2013	NEBRASKA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	45536	7994	53530
2013	NEBRASKA	Oats	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	400887	1944	402831
2013	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Exclusion	12845	0	12845
2013	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection Yield	1835210	0	1835210
2013	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Protection	2035309	3816	2039125
2013	NEBRASKA	Rye	APH	5034	0	5034
2013	NEBRASKA	Safflower	APH	12080	0	12080
2013	NEBRASKA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	2739984	830	2740814
2013	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Exclusion	21088	0	21088
2013	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection Yield	942087	0	942087
2013	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers Alfalfa Seed	Protection	865858	4704	870562
2013	NEVADA	Forage Production	APH	76173	24990	101163
2013	NEVADA			1089757	274700	1364457

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Dollar			
2013	NEVADA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	72662	4929	77591
2013	NEVADA	Onions	APH	0	483859	483859
			Adjusted			
		Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite			
2013	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Adjusted	Adjusted	4814	0	4814
		Gross Revenue	Gross Revenue			
2013	NEW HAMPSHIRE			4378	0	4378
2013	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Apples Fresh	APH Dollar	335151	0	335151
		Market	Amount Of			
2013	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Sweet Corn	Insurance	10224	10588	20812
2013	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Peaches	APH	10971	0	10971
2013	NEW JERSEY	Apples	APH	104727	15293	120020
2013	NEW JERSEY	Blueberries	APH	75155	889455	964610
2013	NEW JERSEY	Cranberries	APH	245382	97513	342895
2013	NEW JERSEY	Forage Production	APH	596	2944	3540
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2013	NEW JERSEY	Sweet Corn	Insurance	9379	28638	38017
			Dollar			
		Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	66767	66767
2013	NEW JERSEY	Oats	APH	5715	146	5861
2013	NEW JERSEY	Peaches	APH	41312	632957	674269
		Processing				
2013	NEW JERSEY	Beans	APH	4343	785	5128
2013	NEW JERSEY	Sweet Corn	APH	7427	0	7427
2013	NEW JERSEY	Tomatoes	APH	54791	5126	59917
2013	NEW MEXICO	Apples	APH	5485	0	5485
		Chile	Fixed			
2013	NEW MEXICO	Peppers	Dollar	7317	53535	60852
		Cotton Ex				
2013	NEW MEXICO	Long Staple	APH	163923	17422	181345
2013	NEW MEXICO	Dry Beans	APH	192426	0	192426
			Dollar			
		Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	24249	17969	42218
2013	NEW MEXICO	Onions	APH	0	188338	188338
			Pecan			
2013	NEW MEXICO	Pecans	Revenue	2779070	396930	3176000

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	NEW MEXICO	Pistachios	APH	0	4615	4615
2013	NEW MEXICO	Sorghum	APH	0	246181	246181
2013	NEW YORK	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	66538	0	66538
2013	NEW YORK	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	150287	0	150287
2013	NEW YORK	Apples	APH	9350275	343974	9694249
2013	NEW YORK	Cabbage	APH	67707	90352	158059
2013	NEW YORK	Dry Beans	APH	119999	29820	149819
2013	NEW YORK	Forage Production	APH	7920	55232	63152
2013	NEW YORK	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	3840	3256	7096
2013	NEW YORK	Fresh Market Beans	APH	0	40512	40512
2013	NEW YORK	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	25462	176819	202281
2013	NEW YORK	Grapes	APH	2420293	55012	2475305
2013	NEW YORK	Green Peas	APH	656018	0	656018
2013	NEW YORK	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	57675	57675
2013	NEW YORK	Oats	APH	83120	6593	89713
2013	NEW YORK	Onions	APH	3046618	644267	3690885
2013	NEW YORK	Peaches	APH	105233	34733	139966
2013	NEW YORK	Pears	APH	12615	0	12615
2013	NEW YORK	Processing Beans	APH	695314	4186	699500
2013	NEW YORK	Sweet Corn	APH	151203	0	151203
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	108835	0	108835
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	3778945	15450	3794395
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Blueberries	APH	2109683	46361	2156044
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Cabbage	APH	337605	0	337605

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Canola	Revenue Protection	88875	135741	224616
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Canola	Yield Protection	34416	0	34416
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Beans	APH Dollar Amount Of	0	144793	144793
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	16743	0	16743
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	98156	0	98156
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Grapes	APH Dollar Amount Of	49321	0	49321
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	355983	654982	1010965
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Oats	APH	62923	456	63379
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Onions	APH	100526	0	100526
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH	234686	36516	271202
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Pears	APH Dollar Amount Of	589	0	589
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Peppers	Insurance	72614	0	72614
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Processing Beans	APH	39359	0	39359
2013	NORTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	486	0	486
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Buckwheat	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	312218	11027	323245
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection	98784	0	98784
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	54748700	0	54748700
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection	2691628	48111	2739739
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	Protection	27188939	0	27188939

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	Yield Protection	12374545	74835	12449380
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	Revenue Protection	8165745	0	8165745
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	Yield Protection	5764763	42163	5806926
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Flax	APH	5058234	17541	5075775
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Forage Production	APH	5149699	337789	5487488
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	122253	1062	123315
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Millet	APH	53084	0	53084
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Mustard	APH	534759	4223	538982
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Nursery (PG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	9810	8966	18776
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Oats	APH	3076752	102021	3178773
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Onions	APH	578049	0	578049
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Rye	APH	194133	5077	199210
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Safflower	APH	413247	7482	420729
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	14902346	31518	14933864
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Exclusion	64652	0	64652
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	35970379	0	35970379
2013	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	3392065	64289	3456354
2013	OHIO	Apples	APH	995135	14709	1009844
2013	OHIO	Cabbage	APH	18502	3681	22183
2013	OHIO	Grapes	APH	34428	0	34428
2013	OHIO	Hybrid Corn Seed	Yield Based Dollar	158186	9568	167754

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Amount Of Insurance			
			Dollar			
2013	OHIO	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	535851	535851
2013	OHIO	Oats	APH	26487	0	26487
			Revenue			
2013	OHIO	Popcorn	Protection	320904	0	320904
			Yield			
2013	OHIO	Popcorn	Protection	362252	2729	364981
2013	OHIO	Tomatoes	APH	362045	25550	387595
			Revenue			
2013	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Protection	2641931	4911031	7552962
			Yield			
2013	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Protection Yield Based	383284	428491	811775
			Dollar			
2013	OKLAHOMA	Hybrid Sorghum Seed	Amount Of Insurance	47307	0	47307
			Dollar			
2013	OKLAHOMA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	336247	239040	575287
2013	OKLAHOMA	Oats	APH	48243	8619	56862
2013	OKLAHOMA	Peaches	APH	62576	0	62576
			Pecan			
2013	OKLAHOMA	Pecans	Revenue	255778	16023	271801
2013	OKLAHOMA	Rye	APH	286555	25729	312284
2013	OKLAHOMA	Sesame	APH	0	42674	42674
			Silage			
2013	OKLAHOMA	Sorghum	APH	0	24481	24481
			Revenue			
2013	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Protection	18134	0	18134
			Yield			
2013	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Protection	15848	908	16756
			Adjusted			
2013	OREGON	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	1000415	0	1000415
			Adjusted			
2013	OREGON	Gross Revenue	Gross Revenue	585221	0	585221
			Alfalfa			
2013	OREGON	Seed	APH	25142	2214	27356
2013	OREGON	Apples	APH	456379	346269	802648
2013	OREGON	Blueberries	APH	82409	253351	335760
2013	OREGON	Cabbage	APH	1290	0	1290

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion			
2013	OREGON	Canola		7474	0	7474
			Revenue Protection			
2013	OREGON	Canola		296606	0	296606
			Yield Protection			
2013	OREGON	Canola		97173	1482	98655
			Actual Revenue History			
2013	OREGON	Cherries		1161641	0	1161641
2013	OREGON	Cranberries	APH	100598	25828	126426
2013	OREGON	Dry Beans	APH	51377	63482	114859
2013	OREGON	Dry Peas	APH	83338	0	83338
			Forage Production			
2013	OREGON		APH	14043	149495	163538
			Fresh Freestone			
2013	OREGON	Peaches	APH	3783	0	3783
2013	OREGON	Grapes	APH	589425	100431	689856
2013	OREGON	Green Peas	APH	429592	15513	445105
2013	OREGON	Mint	APH	46620	8521	55141
2013	OREGON	Mustard	APH	27579	0	27579
			Dollar Amount Of			
2013	OREGON	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	133735	1935728	2069463
2013	OREGON	Oats	APH	6543	8628	15171
2013	OREGON	Onions	APH	237919	949962	1187881
2013	OREGON	Pears	APH	621573	36977	658550
2013	OREGON	Plums	APH	0	52980	52980
			Processing			
2013	OREGON	Beans	APH	97545	12926	110471
2013	OREGON	Sugar Beets	APH	70542	39742	110284
2013	OREGON	Sweet Corn	APH	120347	13029	133376
			Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite			
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	63889	0	63889
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Apples	APH	6720716	296450	7017166
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Blueberries	APH	813	0	813
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Cabbage	APH	67722	2508	70230

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Production	APH	9905	31230	41135
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Production	Group Risk Plan	0	90261	90261
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	41916	1797	43713
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	174839	26133	200972
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	112144	2435	114579
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Grapes	APH Dollar	1005294	13657	1018951
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	5420	49653	55073
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Oats	APH	104379	5960	110339
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Peaches	APH	607691	85414	693105
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Pears	APH	29037	5461	34498
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	14215	0	14215
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Processing Beans	APH	390782	5458	396240
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Sweet Corn	APH	21424	0	21424
2013	PENNSYLVANIA	Tomatoes	APH	45951	0	45951
2013	RHODE ISLAND	Apples	APH	24185	4903	29088
2013	RHODE ISLAND	Cranberries	APH	4320	0	4320
2013	RHODE ISLAND	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	18193	10812	29005
2013	RHODE ISLAND	Grapes	APH	11118	0	11118
2013	RHODE ISLAND	Peaches	APH	4982	0	4982
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	67859	0	67859
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	26297	15914	42211
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Blueberries	APH	3829	0	3829
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Canola	Revenue Protection	44469	0	44469
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Canola	Yield Protection	38825	0	38825

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Clams Fresh Market	Aquaculture Dollar	599	0	599
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Tomatoes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	78224	65580	143804
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	37483	453697	491180
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Oats	APH	39135	4625	43760
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	10035960	159534	10195494
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peppers	APH	96674	0	96674
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	0	3235	3235
2013	SOUTH CAROLINA	Table Grapes	APH	17068	0	17068
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	APH	280634	3180	283814
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	APH	554573	61324	615897
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Flax	APH	79067	3196	82263
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	19488586	4080474	23569060
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Seeding	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance Yield Based	778681	10046	788727
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Hybrid Corn Seed	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	485025	0	485025
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Millet	APH	3086823	196287	3283110
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Mint	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	22022	0	22022
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	2382	16643	19025
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Oats	APH	2511241	106783	2618024
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Onions	APH	145302	0	145302

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	355805	0	355805
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	15645	0	15645
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Rye	APH	33613	617	34230
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Safflower	APH	280699	78679	359378
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	29538	0	29538
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	1726	0	1726
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	20847639	0	20847639
2013	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	1049674	41918	1091592
2013	TENNESSEE	Apples	APH	6400	0	6400
2013	TENNESSEE	Canola	Revenue Protection	4983	0	4983
2013	TENNESSEE	Canola	Yield Protection	58005	0	58005
2013	TENNESSEE	Canola Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	78363	0	78363
2013	TENNESSEE	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	820196	0	820196
2013	TENNESSEE	Oats	APH	217110	262903	480013
2013	TENNESSEE	Peaches	APH	546	202	748
2013	TENNESSEE	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	89466	0	89466
2013	TENNESSEE	Popcorn	Yield Protection	12682	0	12682
2013	TENNESSEE	All Other Grapefruit	APH	38153	0	38153
2013	TEXAS	Cabbage	APH	73	0	73
2013	TEXAS	Canola	Revenue Protection	302321	249192	551513
2013	TEXAS	Canola	Revenue Protection	61830	0	61830

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	TEXAS	Canola	Yield Protection	547998	0	547998
2013	TEXAS	Cotton Ex				
2013	TEXAS	Long Staple	APH	1913999	0	1913999
2013	TEXAS	Dry Beans	APH	756880	8382	765262
		Early & Midseason				
2013	TEXAS	Oranges	APH	78023	81510	159533
			Tree Based Dollar			
2013	TEXAS	Grapefruit	Amount Of Insurance	2533241	126038	2659279
2013	TEXAS	Trees	APH	424472	0	424472
		Grapes	Yield Based Dollar			
2013	TEXAS	Hybrid Sorghum	Amount Of Insurance	4128449	1423348	5551797
		Seed				
2013	TEXAS	Late				
2013	TEXAS	Oranges	APH	107511	37516	145027
2013	TEXAS	Millet	APH	14813	0	14813
			Dollar			
2013	TEXAS	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	241139	1602656	1843795
2013	TEXAS	Oats	APH	571823	117297	689120
2013	TEXAS	Onions	APH	12169179	996589	13165768
			Tree Based Dollar			
2013	TEXAS	Orange	Amount Of Insurance	927602	23372	950974
2013	TEXAS	Trees	APH	584779	0	584779
		Peaches				
2013	TEXAS	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	3153768	224272	3378040
		Processing				
2013	TEXAS	Beans	APH	110209	7762	117971
		Rio Red & Star Ruby	APH	976128	2085951	3062079
2013	TEXAS	Ruby Red				
2013	TEXAS	Grapefruit	APH	26109	52423	78532
2013	TEXAS	Rye	APH	20589	0	20589
2013	TEXAS	Sesame	APH	0	741007	741007
		Silage				
2013	TEXAS	Sorghum	APH	0	1949263	1949263
2013	TEXAS	Sugarcane	APH	3265544	0	3265544
			Revenue			
2013	TEXAS	Sunflowers	Protection	424144	280994	705138

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	TEXAS	Sunflowers	Yield Protection Tree Based Dollar	904061	314451	1218512
2013	TEXAS	Tangerine Trees	Amount Of Insurance	9221	4440	13661
2013	UTAH	Alfalfa Seed	APH	7444	0	7444
2013	UTAH	Apples	APH Actual Revenue	287125	8258	295383
2013	UTAH	Cherries	History	55839	0	55839
2013	UTAH	Dry Beans	APH	29340	0	29340
2013	UTAH	Forage Production	APH	243597	375200	618797
2013	UTAH	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	55072	18070	73142
2013	UTAH	Oats	APH	1215	663	1878
2013	UTAH	Onions	APH	76770	15247	92017
2013	UTAH	Safflower	APH	189111	27135	216246
2013	UTAH	Sunflowers	Yield Protection Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	13758	0	13758
2013	VERMONT	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	2886	0	2886
2013	VERMONT	Apples	APH	33650	0	33650
2013	VERMONT	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	857090	79396	936486
2013	VERMONT	Grapes	APH	6567	9433	16000
2013	VERMONT	Peaches	APH	709	0	709
2013	VERMONT	Apples	APH	1164	0	1164
2013	VIRGINIA	Blueberries	APH	3449383	61741	3511124
2013	VIRGINIA	Cabbage	APH	6098	0	6098
2013	VIRGINIA	Clams Fresh Market Beans Fresh Market Tomatoes	Aquaculture Dollar APH	2556	0	2556
2013	VIRGINIA	Clams Fresh Market Beans Fresh Market Tomatoes	Aquaculture Dollar APH	382993	24361	407354
2013	VIRGINIA	Clams Fresh Market Beans Fresh Market Tomatoes	Aquaculture Dollar APH	0	37131	37131
2013	VIRGINIA	Clams Fresh Market Beans Fresh Market Tomatoes	Aquaculture Dollar APH	187302	284478	471780

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	VIRGINIA	Grapes	APH Dollar	2556	0	2556
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2013	VIRGINIA	(FG&C)	Insurance	126977	280545	407522
2013	VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	4419	0	4419
2013	VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	184220	140113	324333
		Processing				
2013	VIRGINIA	Beans	APH	21070	0	21070
2013	VIRGINIA	Rye	APH	1098	0	1098
		Adj. Gross	Adjusted			
		Revenue -	Gross			
2013	WASHINGTON	Lite	Revenue -	2349534	0	2349534
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
2013	WASHINGTON	Gross	Gross	9598650	0	9598650
		Revenue	Revenue			
2013	WASHINGTON	Alfalfa				
2013	WASHINGTON	Seed	APH	58472	81977	140449
2013	WASHINGTON	Apples	APH	22873585	10391085	33264670
2013	WASHINGTON	Blueberries	APH	211993	1659577	1871570
2013	WASHINGTON	Buckwheat	APH	6338	433	6771
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2013	WASHINGTON	Canola	Exclusion	10660	0	10660
			Revenue			
2013	WASHINGTON	Canola	Protection	338467	352504	690971
			Yield			
2013	WASHINGTON	Canola	Protection	58977	15409	74386
			Actual			
			Revenue			
2013	WASHINGTON	Cherries	History	15714613	69278	15783891
2013	WASHINGTON	Cranberries	APH	8522	15101	23623
2013	WASHINGTON	Dry Beans	APH	240996	84127	325123
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2013	WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	Exclusion	61676	0	61676
			Revenue			
2013	WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	Protection	2172221	0	2172221
			Yield			
2013	WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	Protection	1498195	152924	1651119
		Fresh				
2013	WASHINGTON	Apricots	APH	268941	39633	308574

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
		Fresh				
2013	WASHINGTON	Freestone Peaches	APH	116587	31133	147720
		Fresh				
2013	WASHINGTON	Nectarines	APH	95301	28878	124179
2013	WASHINGTON	Grapes	APH	4550519	634793	5185312
2013	WASHINGTON	Green Peas	APH	410936	143995	554931
2013	WASHINGTON	Mint	APH	146147	163846	309993
2013	WASHINGTON	Mustard	APH	52720	0	52720
		Dollar				
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2013	WASHINGTON	(FG&C)	Insurance	206205	78757	284962
2013	WASHINGTON	Oats	APH	2978	0	2978
2013	WASHINGTON	Onions	APH	273945	742501	1016446
2013	WASHINGTON	Pears	APH	533017	114937	647954
2013	WASHINGTON	Plums	APH	0	17080	17080
		Processing				
2013	WASHINGTON	Beans	APH	114808	6571	121379
2013	WASHINGTON	Sugar Beets	APH	33531	0	33531
2013	WASHINGTON	Sweet Corn	APH	371823	101629	473452
		Adjusted				
		Adj. Gross	Gross			
		Revenue-	Revenue -			
2013	WEST VIRGINIA	Lite	Lite	706	0	706
2013	VIRGINIA	Apples	APH	327139	23901	351040
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2013	WEST VIRGINIA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	1919	0	1919
2013	VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	1095	0	1095
2013	VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	57855	74367	132222
		Adjusted				
		Adj. Gross	Gross			
		Revenue-	Revenue -			
2013	WISCONSIN	Lite	Lite	188114	0	188114
2013	WISCONSIN	Apples	APH	380320	17923	398243
2013	WISCONSIN	Cabbage	APH	77737	63551	141288
		Yield				
2013	WISCONSIN	Canola	Protection	10938	0	10938
2013	WISCONSIN	Cranberries	APH	2596391	190454	2786845
2013	WISCONSIN	Dry Beans	APH	136093	27913	164006
		Forage				
2013	WISCONSIN	Production	APH	4828653	777174	5605827

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2013	WISCONSIN	Forage Production	Group Risk Plan Dollar	0	1982674	1982674
2013	WISCONSIN	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	1728371	55768	1784139
2013	WISCONSIN	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar	1034587	52900	1087487
2013	WISCONSIN	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	1069290	26441	1095731
2013	WISCONSIN	Mint	APH Dollar	136335	627	136962
2013	WISCONSIN	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	114411	14490	128901
2013	WISCONSIN	Oats	APH	185610	19067	204677
2013	WISCONSIN	Onions	APH Revenue Protection	62063	0	62063
2013	WISCONSIN	Popcorn Processing	APH	5675	0	5675
2013	WISCONSIN	Beans	APH	1562012	111321	1673333
2013	WISCONSIN	Rye	APH Revenue Protection	894	0	894
2013	WISCONSIN	Sunflowers	APH	1479	0	1479
2013	WISCONSIN	Sweet Corn	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	828541	58974	887515
2013	WYOMING	Alfalfa Seed	APH	29928	0	29928
2013	WYOMING	Dry Beans	APH	826736	8657	835393
2013	WYOMING	Dry Peas	APH	1858052	6459	1864511
2013	WYOMING	Forage Production	APH Dollar	10501	0	10501
2013	WYOMING	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	2242078	522613	2764691
2013	WYOMING	Millet	APH Dollar	124105	3682	127787
2013	WYOMING	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	146705	1325	148030
2013	WYOMING	Oats	APH	2457	0	2457
2013	WYOMING	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest	61457	12443	73900
2013	WYOMING	Sunflowers	APH	1543157	18493	1561650
2013	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Revenue Prot with Harvest	16289	0	16289

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
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Price
Exclusion

2013	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	253037	5973	259010
2013	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	126149	41760	167909

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
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2014	ALABAMA	Canola	Revenue Protection	71899	0	71899
2014	ALABAMA	Canola	Yield Protection	22071	0	22071
2014	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	93467	0	93467
2014	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH Dollar Amount Of	772	0	772
2014	ALABAMA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	201705	708040	909745
2014	ALABAMA	Oats	APH	29482	3329	32811
2014	ALABAMA	Peaches	APH Pecan	454188	49739	503927
2014	ALABAMA	Pecans	Revenue	228671	2248	230919
2014	ALABAMA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	638	0	638
2014	ALASKA	Forage Production	APH	0	9702	9702
2014	ALASKA	Oats	APH	522	9121	9643
2014	ARIZONA	Apples	APH	406930	41203	448133
2014	ARIZONA	Chile Peppers	Fixed Dollar	14097	8835	22932
2014	ARIZONA	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	885922	80493	966415
2014	ARIZONA	Dry Beans	APH	176734	4505	181239
2014	ARIZONA	Forage Production	APH	12669	1162347	1175016
2014	ARIZONA	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	7502	0	7502
2014	ARIZONA	Grapefruit	APH	1837	89	1926
2014	ARIZONA	Grapes	APH	6551	0	6551

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	ARIZONA	Lemons	APH	120466	50043	170509
2014	ARIZONA	Mandarins/T angerines	APH	2178	3452	5630
2014	ARIZONA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	75145	22509	97654
2014	ARIZONA	Oranges	APH	1465	2531	3996
2014	ARIZONA	Pears	APH	2682	0	2682
2014	ARIZONA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	588998	372823	961821
2014	ARIZONA	Pistachios	APH	0	219599	219599
2014	ARIZONA	Tangelos	APH	37000	17235	54235
2014	ARIZONA	Fresh Market				
2014	ARKANSAS	Tomatoes	APH	1462383	0	1462383
2014	ARKANSAS	Grapes	APH	711	0	711
2014	ARKANSAS	Oats	APH	37473	8473	45946
2014	ARKANSAS	Peaches	APH	168496	13558	182054
2014	ARKANSAS	Adjusted Gross	Adjusted Gross			
2014	CALIFORNIA	Revenue	Revenue	1248928	0	1248928
2014	CALIFORNIA	Alfalfa				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Seed	APH	737766	12751	750517
2014	CALIFORNIA	Almonds	APH	72058918	10498272	82557190
2014	CALIFORNIA	Apples	APH	3009563	448708	3458271
2014	CALIFORNIA	Avocados	APH	3411197	4470864	7882061
2014	CALIFORNIA	Blueberries	APH	429228	584743	1013971
2014	CALIFORNIA	Actual Revenue				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Cherries	History	18599918	2095547	20695465
2014	CALIFORNIA	Cotton Ex				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Long Staple	APH	29148195	751306	29899501
2014	CALIFORNIA	Cultivated				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Wild Rice	APH	684006	0	684006
2014	CALIFORNIA	Dry Beans	APH	1350238	318109	1668347
2014	CALIFORNIA	Figs	APH	289598	4950	294548
2014	CALIFORNIA	Forage				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Production	APH	212129	2073424	2285553
2014	CALIFORNIA	Forage	Dollar Amount Of			
2014	CALIFORNIA	Seeding	Insurance	146347	21506	167853
2014	CALIFORNIA	Fresh				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Apricots	APH	769259	144709	913968
2014	CALIFORNIA	Fresh Freestone				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Peaches	APH	657456	214075	871531

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
		Fresh Market				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Tomatoes	APH	385023	1408513	1793536
		Fresh				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Nectarines	APH	1732977	607784	2340761
2014	CALIFORNIA	Grapefruit	APH	449680	53046	502726
2014	CALIFORNIA	Grapes	APH	40623390	5678101	46301491
2014	CALIFORNIA	Lemons	APH	6754564	696836	7451400
		Mandarins/T				
2014	CALIFORNIA	angerines	APH	16632004	2112186	18744190
2014	CALIFORNIA	Mint	APH	167965	0	167965
		Nursery	Dollar			
		(FG&C)	Amount Of			
2014	CALIFORNIA		Insurance	78433	967772	1046205
2014	CALIFORNIA	Oats	APH	16137	14739	30876
2014	CALIFORNIA	Olives	APH	0	2913202	2913202
2014	CALIFORNIA	Onions	APH	734752	1562716	2297468
2014	CALIFORNIA	Oranges	APH	17083451	1048468	18131919
			Actual			
			Revenue			
2014	CALIFORNIA	Oranges	History	2050425	0	2050425
2014	CALIFORNIA	Pears	APH	668012	6231	674243
			Pecan			
2014	CALIFORNIA	Pecans	Revenue	26250	122259	148509
2014	CALIFORNIA	Pistachios	APH	0	11271771	11271771
2014	CALIFORNIA	Plums	APH	2065686	576711	2642397
		Processing				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Apricots	APH	705147	15500	720647
		Processing				
		Cling				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Peaches	APH	1965080	58798	2023878
		Processing				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Freestone	APH	259988	3492	263480
2014	CALIFORNIA	Prunes	APH	14862966	605556	15468522
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2014	CALIFORNIA	Raisins	Insurance	12816754	1086358	13903112
2014	CALIFORNIA	Safflower	APH	73544	627159	700703
			Actual			
			Revenue			
2014	CALIFORNIA	s	History	0	22344	22344
2014	CALIFORNIA	Sugar Beets	APH	66722	24005	90727
		Table				
2014	CALIFORNIA	Grapes	APH	6551136	4222275	10773411
2014	CALIFORNIA	Tangelos	APH	1349758	66791	1416549
2014	CALIFORNIA	Tomatoes	APH	10439894	50827	10490721

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	CALIFORNIA	Walnuts	APH	6723719	3674535	10398254
2014	COLORADO	Alfalfa	APH	35167	0	35167
2014	COLORADO	Apples	APH	338845	27593	366438
			Yield			
2014	COLORADO	Canola	Protection	18113	0	18113
2014	COLORADO	Dry Beans	APH	1835617	62180	1897797
2014	COLORADO	Dry Peas	APH	16221	19943	36164
2014	COLORADO	Forage	APH	159286	57631	216917
		Production				
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2014	COLORADO	Sweet Corn	Insurance	220437	247	220684
2014	COLORADO	Grapes	APH	45345	0	45345
2014	COLORADO	Millet	APH	5709488	30332	5739820
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2014	COLORADO	(FG&C)	Insurance	307571	17238	324809
2014	COLORADO	Oats	APH	68450	2880	71330
2014	COLORADO	Onions	APH	2374821	19735	2394556
2014	COLORADO	Peaches	APH	649033	8849	657882
			Revenue			
2014	COLORADO	Popcorn	Protection	76349	0	76349
			Yield			
2014	COLORADO	Popcorn	Protection	70654	0	70654
		Silage				
2014	COLORADO	Sorghum	APH	157789	544	158333
2014	COLORADO	Sugar Beets	APH	1426619	3323	1429942
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2014	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Exclusion	11571	0	11571
			Revenue			
2014	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Protection	2159734	0	2159734
			Yield			
2014	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Protection	330581	19532	350113
			Adjusted			
			Gross			
	CONNECTICU	Adj. Gross	Revenue -			
2014	T	Revenue-Lite	Revenue -	19586	0	19586
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
	CONNECTICU	Gross	Gross			
2014	T	Revenue	Revenue	66759	0	66759
	CONNECTICU					
2014	T	Apples	APH	704456	18411	722867

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	CONNECTICU T	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	90809	58788	149597
2014	CONNECTICU T	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	52687	52687
2014	CONNECTICU T	Peaches	APH	7315	18376	25691
2014	CONNECTICU T	Pears	APH	2340	0	2340
2014	DELAWARE	Cucumbers	APH	0	95015	95015
2014	DELAWARE	Green Peas	APH	112905	1133	114038
2014	DELAWARE	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	16636	16636
2014	DELAWARE	Processing Beans	APH	274426	47735	322161
2014	DELAWARE	Sweet Corn	APH	58081	2298	60379
2014	DELAWARE	Tomatoes	APH	7622	0	7622
2014	FLORIDA	Adjusted Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Tree Based Dollar	232778	0	232778
2014	FLORIDA	All Other Citrus Trees	Amount Of Insurance	598712	231072	829784
2014	FLORIDA	Avocado Trees	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	805711	64393	870104
2014	FLORIDA	Avocados	APH	167412	1140	168552
2014	FLORIDA	Blueberries	APH	467011	268268	735279
2014	FLORIDA	Cabbage	APH	151195	58255	209450
2014	FLORIDA	Carambola Trees	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	8472	47071	55543
2014	FLORIDA	Clams Fresh Market	Aquaculture Dollar Dollar Amount Of	181975	59690	241665
2014	FLORIDA	Sweet Corn Fresh Market	Insurance	1833516	154349	1987865
2014	FLORIDA	Tomatoes Fresh Market	APH Dollar Amount Of	657784	32070	689854
2014	FLORIDA	Tomatoes	Insurance	11644767	1955270	13600037

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	FLORIDA	Grapefruit	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	3466754	61167	3527921
2014	FLORIDA	Grapefruit Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	1289169	711640	2000809
2014	FLORIDA	Lime Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	903	0	903
2014	FLORIDA	Mandarins/Tangerines	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	234890	40014	274904
2014	FLORIDA	Mango Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	17168	0	17168
2014	FLORIDA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	14456398	3845433	18301831
2014	FLORIDA	Oats	APH	4246	2750	6996
2014	FLORIDA	Orange Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	9304488	9492163	18796651
2014	FLORIDA	Oranges	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	9553497	3351862	12905359
2014	FLORIDA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	37226	0	37226
2014	FLORIDA	Peppers	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	3093939	347342	3441281
2014	FLORIDA	Sugarcane	APH	119877	1251035	1370912
2014	FLORIDA	Tangelos	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	71786	5238	77024
2014	FLORIDA	Tangors	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Tree Based	513607	22445	536052
2014	GEORGIA	Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	133728	0	133728
2014	GEORGIA	Apples	APH	83663	782	84445
2014	GEORGIA	Blueberries	APH	2970952	707135	3678087
2014	GEORGIA	Cabbage	APH	516745	33179	549924

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	GEORGIA	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	60779	0	60779
2014	GEORGIA	Canola Fresh Market	Protection Dollar Amount Of	12173	431	12604
2014	GEORGIA	Sweet Corn Fresh Market	Insurance	1204237	86021	1290258
2014	GEORGIA	Tomatoes	APH	962397	388223	1350620
2014	GEORGIA	Grapes	APH Dollar Amount Of	15720	0	15720
2014	GEORGIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	68137	662815	730952
2014	GEORGIA	Oats	APH	38458	5461	43919
2014	GEORGIA	Onions	APH	10220255	62179	10282434
2014	GEORGIA	Peaches	APH	1513661	70975	1584636
2014	GEORGIA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue Dollar Amount Of	6704502	79597	6784099
2014	GEORGIA	Peppers	Insurance Adjusted Adjusted	8528	0	8528
2014	HAWAII	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	685	0	685
2014	HAWAII	Banana	APH Tree Based Dollar Amount Of	446	35861	36307
2014	HAWAII	Banana Tree	Insurance	0	26193	26193
2014	HAWAII	Coffee	APH Tree Based Dollar Amount Of	264781	4327	269108
2014	HAWAII	Coffee Tree	Insurance	11809	34206	46015
2014	HAWAII	Macadamia Nuts	APH Dollar Amount Of	633323	4193	637516
2014	HAWAII	Macadamia Trees	Insurance Dollar Amount Of	560784	26718	587502
2014	HAWAII	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	27565	86140	113705
2014	HAWAII	Papaya	APH	1204	2793	3997
2014	HAWAII	Papaya Tree	Tree Based Dollar	514	3279	3793

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Amount Of Insurance			
		Adj. Gross Revenue - Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite			
2014	IDAHO	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	41499	0	41499
2014	IDAHO	Alfalfa		516227	0	516227
2014	IDAHO	Seed	APH	71039	1929	72968
2014	IDAHO	Apples	APH	1338576	49148	1387724
			Revenue			
2014	IDAHO	Canola	Protection	615054	0	615054
			Yield			
2014	IDAHO	Canola	Protection	154087	9458	163545
			Actual			
			Revenue			
2014	IDAHO	Cherries	History	4941	0	4941
2014	IDAHO	Dry Beans	APH	1144121	174658	1318779
2014	IDAHO	Dry Peas	APH	245644	1585	247229
			Revenue			
2014	IDAHO	Dry Peas	Protection	1456891	2557	1459448
			Yield			
2014	IDAHO	Dry Peas	Protection	1629405	60967	1690372
2014	IDAHO	Flax	APH	11579	0	11579
		Fresh				
2014	IDAHO	Apricots	APH	2622	0	2622
		Fresh				
		Freestone				
2014	IDAHO	Peaches	APH	950	96490	97440
		Fresh				
2014	IDAHO	Nectarines	APH	0	8916	8916
2014	IDAHO	Grapes	APH	21686	27935	49621
2014	IDAHO	Green Peas	APH	228107	0	228107
2014	IDAHO	Mint	APH	103964	39997	143961
2014	IDAHO	Mustard	APH	20684	3023	23707
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2014	IDAHO	(FG&C)	Insurance	57614	16572	74186
2014	IDAHO	Oats	APH	50984	3349	54333
2014	IDAHO	Onions	APH	96403	394465	490868
2014	IDAHO	Plums	APH	0	20001	20001
2014	IDAHO	Safflower	APH	114118	39413	153531
2014	IDAHO	Sugar Beets	APH	1585218	45146	1630364

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	IDAHO	Sweet Corn	APH	321008	0	321008
		Adj. Gross Revenue-	Adjusted Gross Revenue -			
2014	ILLINOIS	Lite	Lite	323457	0	323457
2014	ILLINOIS	Apples	APH	871693	3486	875179
			Yield			
2014	ILLINOIS	Canola	Protection	19905	0	19905
		Forage				
2014	ILLINOIS	Production	APH	8493	0	8493
		Forage	Area Yield			
2014	ILLINOIS	Production	Protection	0	446143	446143
		Fresh				
		Market				
2014	ILLINOIS	Tomatoes	APH	1920	0	1920
2014	ILLINOIS	Green Peas	APH	95814	4342	100156
			Yield Based			
			Dollar			
2014	ILLINOIS	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	4919604	307034	5226638
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2014	ILLINOIS	(FG&C)	Insurance	98266	174213	272479
2014	ILLINOIS	Oats	APH	11547	1444	12991
2014	ILLINOIS	Peaches	APH	589325	58553	647878
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2014	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Exclusion	58387	0	58387
			Revenue			
2014	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Protection	652047	0	652047
			Yield			
2014	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Protection	249118	11372	260490
		Processing				
2014	ILLINOIS	Beans	APH	56870	752	57622
2014	ILLINOIS	Pumpkins	APH	245520	0	245520
2014	ILLINOIS	Sweet Corn	APH	162354	2392	164746
2014	INDIANA	Apples	APH	447111	12078	459189
2014	INDIANA	Cucumbers	APH	0	361588	361588
			Yield Based			
			Dollar			
2014	INDIANA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	2693137	71546	2764683
2014	INDIANA	Mint	APH	276516	0	276516

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	INDIANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	6985	6985
2014	INDIANA	Peaches	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	72599	0	72599
2014	INDIANA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	24537	2044	26581
2014	INDIANA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	2826249	138196	2964445
2014	INDIANA	Popcorn	Processing	761254	33259	794513
2014	INDIANA	Beans	APH	58278	0	58278
2014	INDIANA	Tomatoes	APH	52534	355775	408309
2014	IOWA	Apples	APH	703	0	703
2014	IOWA	Forage Production	APH	593723	63075	656798
2014	IOWA	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	299037	0	299037
2014	IOWA	Fresh Market	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	20790	0	20790
2014	IOWA	Sweet Corn	APH	49956	0	49956
2014	IOWA	Green Peas	Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	4983907	50315	5034222
2014	IOWA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	40419	0	40419
2014	IOWA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	100389	696	101085
2014	IOWA	Oats	Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	2023	0	2023
2014	IOWA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	319339	0	319339
2014	IOWA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	84525	0	84525
2014	IOWA	Sweet Corn	APH	72951	0	72951
2014	KANSAS	Annual Rainfall Forage	Index	0	669213	669213

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	KANSAS	Canola	Revenue Protection Yield	173386	2050776	2224162
2014	KANSAS	Canola	Protection	50622	336849	387471
2014	KANSAS	Dry Beans	APH	260951	0	260951
2014	KANSAS	Dry Peas	APH	149157	0	149157
		Hybrid Sorghum	Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	75686	0	75686
2014	KANSAS	Seed	APH	96802	9719	106521
2014	KANSAS	Millet	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	20721	79920	100641
2014	KANSAS	Oats	APH	127863	0	127863
2014	KANSAS	Onions	APH	78174	0	78174
2014	KANSAS	Rye	APH	16632	0	16632
2014	KANSAS	Silage Sorghum	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	919405	1854	921259
2014	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Exclusion	2597	0	2597
2014	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection Yield	1677967	0	1677967
2014	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Protection Yield	165817	161	165978
2014	KENTUCKY	Canola Fresh Market	Protection	185443	0	185443
2014	KENTUCKY	Tomatoes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	487	0	487
2014	KENTUCKY	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	0	165	165
2014	KENTUCKY	Peaches	APH	25955	6615	32570
2014	KENTUCKY	Popcorn	Revenue Protection Yield	230147	0	230147
2014	KENTUCKY	Popcorn	Protection	142979	1106	144085
2014	LOUISIANA	Blueberries	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	14511	0	14511
2014	LOUISIANA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	0	251983	251983
2014	LOUISIANA	Oats	APH	20269	35395	55664
2014	LOUISIANA	Peaches	APH	0	7784	7784

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	LOUISIANA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	1906	0	1906
2014	LOUISIANA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	10018	0	10018
2014	LOUISIANA	Sugarcane Sweet	APH	1419568	1040475	2460043
2014	LOUISIANA	Potatoes	APH	0	717536	717536
		Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite			
2014	MAINE	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	4030	0	4030
2014	MAINE	Apples	APH	38897	0	38897
2014	MAINE	Blueberries	APH	585140	36151	621291
2014	MAINE	Forage Production	APH	89562	600501	690063
		Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	5760	0	5760
2014	MAINE	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1220	0	1220
2014	MAINE	Oats	APH	4935	11342	16277
		Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	367595	27835	395430
2014	MARYLAND	Apples	APH	16609	0	16609
2014	MARYLAND	Cucumbers	APH	994600	71040	1065640
2014	MARYLAND	Forage Production	APH	0	62850	62850
		Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	4045	2712	6757
2014	MARYLAND	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	188	0	188
2014	MARYLAND	Tomatoes	APH	8975	4197	13172
2014	MARYLAND	Grapes	APH	77095	0	77095
2014	MARYLAND	Green Peas	APH	3946	0	3946
2014	MARYLAND	Millet	APH	64186	120	64306
		Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	920	0	920
2014	MARYLAND			14245	302243	316488

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	MARYLAND	Oats	APH	2060	0	2060
2014	MARYLAND	Peaches	APH	111575	37133	148708
		Processing				
2014	MARYLAND	Beans	APH	324384	5576	329960
2014	MARYLAND	Sweet Corn	APH	24295	1131	25426
2014	MARYLAND	Tomatoes	APH	5320	0	5320
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
		Adj. Gross	Gross			
	MASSACHUSETTS	Revenue-	Revenue -			
2014	TTS	Lite	Lite	193351	0	193351
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
	MASSACHUSETTS	Gross	Gross			
2014	TTS	Revenue	Revenue	27467	0	27467
2014	TTS	Apples	APH	729641	60248	789889
			Aquaculture			
2014	TTS	Clams	Dollar	17994	0	17994
2014	TTS	Cranberries	APH	515078	85443	600521
		Fresh	Dollar			
	MASSACHUSETTS	Market	Amount Of			
2014	TTS	Sweet Corn	Insurance	33976	31271	65247
2014	TTS	Peaches	APH	87980	23790	111770
2014	TTS	Pears	APH	720	0	720
		Adjusted	Adjusted			
		Gross	Gross			
2014	MICHIGAN	Revenue	Revenue	648077	0	648077
2014	MICHIGAN	Apples	APH	17406091	2337411	19743502
2014	MICHIGAN	Blueberries	APH	241586	1185708	1427294
2014	MICHIGAN	Cabbage	APH	378216	0	378216
			Actual			
			Revenue			
2014	MICHIGAN	Cherries	History	1220342	1509820	2730162
2014	MICHIGAN	Cucumbers	APH	0	770288	770288
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2014	MICHIGAN	Dry Beans	Exclusion	525063	0	525063
			Revenue			
2014	MICHIGAN	Dry Beans	Protection	8325948	0	8325948
			Yield			
2014	MICHIGAN	Dry Beans	Protection	2963146	359119	3322265

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	MICHIGAN	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of	722616	668407	1391023
2014	MICHIGAN	Forage Seeding	Insurance	2249	0	2249
2014	MICHIGAN	Grapes	APH	1735914	220640	1956554
2014	MICHIGAN	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar Amount Of	0	48995	48995
2014	MICHIGAN	Hybrid Corn Seed	Insurance	491811	138080	629891
2014	MICHIGAN	Mint	APH Dollar Amount Of	56241	0	56241
2014	MICHIGAN	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	615018	98975	713993
2014	MICHIGAN	Oats	APH	105021	5301	110322
2014	MICHIGAN	Onions	APH	281605	139918	421523
2014	MICHIGAN	Peaches	APH	176895	128478	305373
2014	MICHIGAN	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	42732	0	42732
2014	MICHIGAN	Popcorn	Yield Protection	12216	24940	37156
2014	MICHIGAN	Processing Beans	APH	86036	9539	95575
2014	MICHIGAN	Sugar Beets	APH	2553552	72771	2626323
2014	MICHIGAN	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	5753	0	5753
2014	MICHIGAN	Tomatoes	APH Adjusted Gross Revenue -	27179	97423	124602
2014	MINNESOTA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Revenue - Lite	25654	0	25654
2014	MINNESOTA	Apples	APH	132856	5465	138321
2014	MINNESOTA	Buckwheat	APH	827	0	827
2014	MINNESOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection	606590	0	606590
2014	MINNESOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	20506	2818	23324
2014	MINNESOTA	Cultivated Wild Rice	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	299217	0	299217
2014	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	Exclusion	21434	0	21434

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	Revenue Protection Yield	4704124	0	4704124
2014	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	Protection	5389083	144564	5533647
2014	MINNESOTA	Dry Peas	APH	2926	0	2926
2014	MINNESOTA	Flax	APH	18784	4033	22817
2014	MINNESOTA	Forage Production	APH	2171734	671230	2842964
2014	MINNESOTA	Forage Production	Area Yield Protection Dollar	0	1244842	1244842
2014	MINNESOTA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	543163	9540	552703
2014	MINNESOTA	Grapes	APH	18517	0	18517
2014	MINNESOTA	Grass Seed	APH	0	636527	636527
2014	MINNESOTA	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar	3662164	72241	3734405
2014	MINNESOTA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	459520	5273	464793
2014	MINNESOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	56655	28252	84907
2014	MINNESOTA	Oats	APH	844792	30935	875727
2014	MINNESOTA	Onions	APH	39460	0	39460
2014	MINNESOTA	Processing Beans	APH	75834	631	76465
2014	MINNESOTA	Rye	APH	2613	0	2613
2014	MINNESOTA	Sugar Beets	Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	20980362	158221	21138583
2014	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Exclusion Revenue	22414	0	22414
2014	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Protection Yield	2564230	0	2564230
2014	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Protection	161040	28652	189692
2014	MINNESOTA	Sweet Corn	APH	2645608	888	2646496
2014	MISSISSIPP	Blueberries	APH	57078	5115	62193
2014	I	Grapes	APH Dollar	16398	0	16398
2014	MISSISSIPP	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	532	125655	126187

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	MISSISSIPPI					
2014	I	Peaches	APH	34379	0	34379
2014	MISSISSIPPI		Pecan			
2014	I	Pecans	Revenue	59062	0	59062
2014	MISSOURI	Apples	APH	758429	1784	760213
2014	MISSOURI	Dry Beans	APH	1918	0	1918
2014	MISSOURI	Grapes	APH	6687	0	6687
			Dollar			
2014	MISSOURI	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	20952	109083	130035
2014	MISSOURI	Oats	APH	3309	0	3309
2014	MISSOURI	Peaches	APH	33143	84504	117647
			Revenue			
2014	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Protection	509628	0	509628
			Yield			
2014	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Protection	298371	100328	398699
			Adjusted			
		Adj. Gross	Gross			
2014	MONTANA	Revenue- Lite	Revenue - Lite	47806	0	47806
2014	MONTANA	Alfalfa				
2014	MONTANA	Seed	APH	366280	0	366280
			Revenue			
2014	MONTANA	Canola	Protection	619409	0	619409
			Yield			
2014	MONTANA	Canola	Protection	440039	12211	452250
			Actual			
2014	MONTANA	Cherries	Revenue			
2014	MONTANA	Dry Beans	History	105278	0	105278
			APH	270503	0	270503
			Revenue			
2014	MONTANA	Dry Peas	Protection	5898512	139438	6037950
			Yield			
2014	MONTANA	Dry Peas	Protection	7548570	402632	7951202
2014	MONTANA	Flax	APH	489354	7570	496924
			Forage			
2014	MONTANA	Production	APH	8521088	2935737	11456825
			Dollar			
2014	MONTANA	Forage	Amount Of			
2014	MONTANA	Seeding	Insurance	135419	2214	137633
2014	MONTANA	Millet	APH	3689	0	3689
2014	MONTANA	Mustard	APH	193507	14501	208008
			Dollar			
2014	MONTANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	4744	4744
2014	MONTANA	Oats	APH	202150	22152	224302

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	MONTANA	Safflower	APH	987639	107276	1094915
2014	MONTANA	Sugar Beets	APH	966918	5706	972624
2014	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	38627	0	38627
2014	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	26052	0	26052
2014	NEBRASKA	Annual Forage	Rainfall Index	0	25141	25141
2014	NEBRASKA	Dry Beans	APH	9867987	4062	9872049
2014	NEBRASKA	Dry Peas	APH	54771	624455	679226
2014	NEBRASKA	Forage Production	APH Dollar	186639	47842	234481
2014	NEBRASKA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	54183	1280	55463
2014	NEBRASKA	Fresh Market	Dollar Amount Of	37986	0	37986
2014	NEBRASKA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	3202	14786	17988
2014	NEBRASKA	Grapes	APH Yield Based Dollar			
2014	NEBRASKA	Hybrid Corn	Amount Of Insurance	4350363	6511	4356874
2014	NEBRASKA	Seed	APH Dollar	2783484	18219	2801703
2014	NEBRASKA	Millet	Amount Of Insurance	58853	9620	68473
2014	NEBRASKA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	383697	1584	385281
2014	NEBRASKA	Oats	Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2014	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Exclusion	6754	0	6754
2014	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	2393892	0	2393892
2014	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	1834966	2572	1837538
2014	NEBRASKA	Rye	APH	4757	0	4757
2014	NEBRASKA	Sugar Beets	APH	1884821	431	1885252
2014	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	850366	0	850366
2014	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	461848	13698	475546
2014	NEVADA	Alfalfa Seed	APH	113278	31180	144458

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	NEVADA	Forage Production	APH Dollar	1517352	296668	1814020
2014	NEVADA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	0	1990	1990
2014	NEVADA	Onions	APH Adjusted Gross	0	588724	588724
2014	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Revenue - Lite	4968	0	4968
2014	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	5221	0	5221
2014	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Apples Fresh	APH Dollar	414248	0	414248
2014	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	8332	12146	20478
2014	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Peaches	APH	19071	0	19071
2014	NEW JERSEY	Apples	APH	107914	17713	125627
2014	NEW JERSEY	Blueberries	APH	71561	900779	972340
2014	NEW JERSEY	Cranberries	APH	106566	102847	209413
2014	NEW JERSEY	Forage Production	APH Dollar	480	997	1477
2014	NEW JERSEY	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	15973	30396	46369
2014	NEW JERSEY	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	95780	95780
2014	NEW JERSEY	Oats	APH	6575	0	6575
2014	NEW JERSEY	Peaches Processing	APH	49232	636177	685409
2014	NEW JERSEY	Beans	APH	8077	0	8077
2014	NEW JERSEY	Sweet Corn	APH	3915	0	3915
2014	NEW JERSEY	Tomatoes	APH	57057	7045	64102
2014	NEW MEXICO	Apples Chile	APH Fixed	4441	0	4441
2014	NEW MEXICO	Peppers	Dollar	0	31284	31284
2014	NEW MEXICO	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	190094	22236	212330
2014	NEW MEXICO	Dry Beans	APH Dollar	215292	0	215292
2014	NEW MEXICO	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	6756	0	6756
2014	NEW MEXICO	Oats	APH	805	0	805

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	NEW MEXICO	Onions	APH	0	249498	249498
			Pecan			
2014	NEW MEXICO	Pecans	Revenue	2927149	405649	3332798
2014	NEW MEXICO	Pistachios	APH	0	3807	3807
		Silage				
2014	NEW MEXICO	Sorghum	APH	0	158082	158082
			Adjusted			
			Gross			
			Revenue -			
2014	NEW YORK	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Revenue - Lite	40664	0	40664
			Adjusted			
			Gross			
2014	NEW YORK	Revenue	Revenue	134613	0	134613
2014	NEW YORK	Apples	APH	10922384	208404	11130788
2014	NEW YORK	Cabbage	APH	127896	141470	269366
			Actual			
			Revenue			
2014	NEW YORK	Cherries	History	0	52982	52982
2014	NEW YORK	Dry Beans	APH	188841	33365	222206
2014	NEW YORK	Forage Production	APH	6158	25453	31611
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2014	NEW YORK	Forage Seeding	Insurance	1376	1164	2540
		Fresh				
		Market				
2014	NEW YORK	Beans	APH	0	39533	39533
		Fresh	Dollar			
		Market	Amount Of			
2014	NEW YORK	Sweet Corn	Insurance	39088	224071	263159
2014	NEW YORK	Grapes	APH	2634508	54735	2689243
2014	NEW YORK	Green Peas	APH	650263	0	650263
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2014	NEW YORK	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	0	48392	48392
2014	NEW YORK	Oats	APH	54203	2967	57170
2014	NEW YORK	Onions	APH	2764030	662162	3426192
2014	NEW YORK	Peaches	APH	108057	36733	144790
2014	NEW YORK	Pears	APH	19351	0	19351
		Processing				
2014	NEW YORK	Beans	APH	856160	4490	860650
2014	NEW YORK	Sweet Corn	APH	148693	0	148693
			Adjusted			
			Gross			
			Revenue -			
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Revenue - Lite	98946	0	98946
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	4628993	16341	4645334

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Blueberries	APH	2045503	78868	2124371
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Cabbage	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	226705	13327	240032
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Canola	Revenue Protection	4919	0	4919
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Canola	Yield Protection	84514	137377	221891
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Canola Fresh Market Beans	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	23538	2676	26214
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	133547	133547
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	Insurance	20384	0	20384
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Grapes	APH	189789	0	189789
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	46186	10522	56708
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Oats	Insurance	174428	578767	753195
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Onions	APH	56223	188	56411
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH	103165	0	103165
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Pears	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	223408	23121	246529
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Peppers	APH	1198	0	1198
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Processing Beans	Insurance	35881	0	35881
2014	NORTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	36162	0	36162
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Annual Forage	APH Rainfall Index	1758	0	1758
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Buckwheat	APH	0	7251	7251
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Buckwheat	APH	373954	13704	387658

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	63500	0	63500
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola				
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection	40670331	0	40670331
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	1787969	35017	1822986
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	16479	0	16479
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans				
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	Revenue Protection	34847425	147661	34995086
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	Yield Protection	7000454	111572	7112026
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	5449	0	5449
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas				
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	Revenue Protection	5142060	0	5142060
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	Yield Protection	2711527	19094	2730621
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Flax	APH	6380524	23809	6404333
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Forage Production	APH	7531783	884885	8416668
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance	172421	2312	174733
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Forage Seeding				
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Millet	APH	11347	0	11347
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Mustard	APH	271622	0	271622
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance	14403	9656	24059
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Nursery (FG&C)				
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Oats	APH	2698341	78626	2776967
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Onions	APH	701429	0	701429

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Rye	APH	282535	11349	293884
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Safflower	APH	367706	9998	377704
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	8973116	18865	8991981
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	27356	0	27356
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	26467725	0	26467725
2014	NORTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Protection	1992377	55215	2047592
2014	OHIO	Apples	APH	1397255	17048	1414303
2014	OHIO	Cabbage	APH	22073	0	22073
2014	OHIO	Grapes	APH	38382	0	38382
2014	OHIO	Hybrid Corn Seed	Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance Dollar Amount Of Insurance	119181	7452	126633
2014	OHIO	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	0	226101	226101
2014	OHIO	Oats	APH	11122	0	11122
2014	OHIO	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	813412	0	813412
2014	OHIO	Popcorn	Yield Protection	431916	2220	434136
2014	OHIO	Tomatoes	APH	410627	23152	433779
2014	OKLAHOMA	Annual Forage	Rainfall Index Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	0	920234	920234
2014	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Revenue Protection	2940	3347	6287
2014	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Yield Protection Dollar Amount Of Insurance	2586533	6166478	8753011
2014	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Insurance	206989	425004	631993
2014	OKLAHOMA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	438376	309255	747631
2014	OKLAHOMA	Oats	APH	47928	4837	52765

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	OKLAHOMA	Peaches	APH Pecan	66793	0	66793
2014	OKLAHOMA	Pecans	Revenue	270489	7818	278307
2014	OKLAHOMA	Rye	APH	194711	21070	215781
2014	OKLAHOMA	Sesame Silage	APH	0	72975	72975
2014	OKLAHOMA	Sorghum	APH Revenue	0	2586	2586
2014	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Protection	11758	0	11758
2014	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	20101	0	20101
2014	OREGON	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite Adjusted Gross Revenue	1209367	0	1209367
2014	OREGON	Alfalfa Seed	Revenue	940414	0	940414
2014	OREGON	Apples	APH	69469	1454	70923
2014	OREGON	Blueberries	APH	1123023	132964	1255987
2014	OREGON	Cabbage	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	207528	275200	482728
2014	OREGON	Canola	APH Revenue Protection	1826	0	1826
2014	OREGON	Canola	Exclusion	5240	0	5240
2014	OREGON	Canola	Yield Protection	175633	0	175633
2014	OREGON	Canola	Actual Revenue History	82487	472	82959
2014	OREGON	Cherries	APH	1290588	20089	1310677
2014	OREGON	Cranberries	APH	69613	18924	88537
2014	OREGON	Dry Beans	APH	132948	43185	176133
2014	OREGON	Dry Peas	APH	111022	938	111960
2014	OREGON	Forage Production	APH	18949	190201	209150
2014	OREGON	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	4219	0	4219
2014	OREGON	Grapes	APH	639334	120937	760271
2014	OREGON	Green Peas	APH	732575	0	732575
2014	OREGON	Mint	APH	40738	5700	46438

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	OREGON	Mustard	APH	2629	0	2629
			Dollar			
		Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	259587	1713745	1973332
2014	OREGON	Oats	APH	18827	2832	21659
2014	OREGON	Onions	APH	778875	1180019	1958894
2014	OREGON	Pears	APH	653702	28429	682131
2014	OREGON	Plums	APH	0	63838	63838
		Processing Beans	APH	65027	8659	73686
2014	OREGON	Sugar Beets	APH	321582	8360	329942
2014	OREGON	Sweet Corn	APH	64598	41556	106154
		Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue			
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	70563	0	70563
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Gross Revenue	Gross Revenue	43702	0	43702
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Apples	APH	8637643	384687	9022330
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Blueberries	APH	743	0	743
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Cabbage	APH	98788	3214	102002
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Forage Production	APH	10927	26413	37340
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Forage Production	Area Yield Protection	0	53501	53501
			Dollar			
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	22828	0	22828
			Dollar			
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	197748	41669	239417
			Fresh			
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Market Tomatoes	APH	11610	34156	45766
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Grapes	APH	1100213	13319	1113532
			Dollar			
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	2427	25211	27638
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Oats	APH	76773	3592	80365
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Peaches	APH	608082	105178	713260

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Pears	APH	21456	5714	27170
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Processing Beans	APH	348761	6076	354837
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Sweet Corn	APH	2879	0	2879
2014	PENNSYLVAN IA	Tomatoes	APH	37196	0	37196
2014	RHODE ISLAND	Apples	APH	20023	6114	26137
2014	RHODE ISLAND	Cranberries	APH	3299	0	3299
2014	RHODE ISLAND	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	18183	12502	30685
2014	RHODE ISLAND	Grapes	APH	0	7937	7937
2014	RHODE ISLAND	Peaches	APH	2187	992	3179
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Gross Revenue - Lite	44359	0	44359
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	24813	11513	36326
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Canola	Yield Protection	136241	0	136241
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Clams	Aquaculture Dollar	80	0	80
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	229706	85274	314980
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	53395	330028	383423
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Oats	APH	43002	4442	47444
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH	10977573	33457	11011030
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peppers	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	318644	0	318644
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	1096	2375	3471
2014	SOUTH CAROLINA	Table Grapes	APH	18921	0	18921
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Annual Forage	Rainfall Index	0	35160	35160

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	6899	0	6899
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	APH	517427	0	517427
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	APH	444628	81348	525976
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Flax	APH	81339	6058	87397
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Production	APH	13471119	13965329	27436448
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	687406	14076	701482
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	235459	0	235459
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Millet	APH	1369390	90215	1459605
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Mint	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	27356	0	27356
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	4623	12094	16717
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Oats	APH	2396363	108751	2505114
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	271070	0	271070
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	39244	0	39244
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Rye	APH	46893	526	47419
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Safflower	APH	498297	77335	575632
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	4890	0	4890
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	1360	0	1360
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	16132291	0	16132291
2014	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	525355	56985	582340

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
		Adj. Gross Revenue-	Adjusted Gross Revenue -			
2014	TENNESSEE	Lite	Lite	3155	0	3155
2014	TENNESSEE	Apples	APH	5705	0	5705
			Yield			
2014	TENNESSEE	Canola	Protection	133767	0	133767
		Fresh				
		Market				
2014	TENNESSEE	Tomatoes	APH	953322	0	953322
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2014	TENNESSEE	(FG&C)	Insurance	214038	196145	410183
2014	TENNESSEE	Oats	APH	408	132	540
2014	TENNESSEE	Peaches	APH	116868	0	116868
			Yield			
2014	TENNESSEE	Popcorn	Protection	29286	0	29286
		Annual	Rainfall			
2014	TEXAS	Forage	Index	0	3552262	3552262
2014	TEXAS	Cabbage	APH	37833	292368	330201
			Yield			
2014	TEXAS	Canola	Protection	616616	0	616616
		Cotton Ex				
2014	TEXAS	Long Staple	APH	2348818	4469	2353287
2014	TEXAS	Cucumbers	APH	0	111736	111736
2014	TEXAS	Dry Beans	APH	878205	7978	886183
		Early & Midseason				
2014	TEXAS	Oranges	APH	192954	42090	235044
			Tree Based			
			Dollar			
2014	TEXAS	Grapefruit	Amount Of			
		Trees	Insurance	2766692	111286	2877978
2014	TEXAS	Grapes	APH	502169	0	502169
			Yield Based			
			Dollar			
2014	TEXAS	Hybrid	Amount Of			
		Sorghum	Insurance	1952140	595946	2548086
		Seed				
		Late				
2014	TEXAS	Oranges	APH	225909	15239	241148
2014	TEXAS	Millet	APH	3991	0	3991
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2014	TEXAS	(FG&C)	Insurance	246884	1542899	1789783
2014	TEXAS	Oats	APH	351300	54826	406126
2014	TEXAS	Onions	APH	14877264	377946	15255210

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2014	TEXAS	Orange Trees		1021980	19296	1041276
2014	TEXAS	Peaches	APH	451878	0	451878
			Pecan Revenue			
2014	TEXAS	Pecans		2730727	252501	2983228
		Processing Beans	APH	98221	13844	112065
		Rio Red & Star Ruby	APH	964743	2265066	3229809
		Ruby Red Grapefruit	APH	32392	61699	94091
2014	TEXAS	Rye	APH	14852	0	14852
2014	TEXAS	Sesame	APH	0	1245244	1245244
		Silage Sorghum	APH	0	1657775	1657775
2014	TEXAS	Sugarcane	APH	3319384	0	3319384
			Revenue Protection			
2014	TEXAS	Sunflowers		690117	370902	1061019
			Yield Protection			
2014	TEXAS	Sunflowers		994150	269659	1263809
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2014	TEXAS	Tangerine Trees		10667	4522	15189
		Alfalfa Seed	APH	0	12491	12491
2014	UTAH	Apples	APH	359256	8760	368016
			Actual Revenue History			
2014	UTAH	Cherries		330764	0	330764
2014	UTAH	Dry Beans	APH	29540	0	29540
		Forage Production	APH	323122	442784	765906
		Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	62880	21839	84719
2014	UTAH	Oats	APH	659	1072	1731
2014	UTAH	Onions	APH	135430	14775	150205
2014	UTAH	Safflower	APH	109411	20245	129656
			Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite			
2014	VERMONT	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite		4568	0	4568

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
		Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue			
2014	VERMONT			12291	0	12291
2014	VERMONT	Apples Fresh Market	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	912001	38622	950623
2014	VERMONT	Sweet Corn		7197	9300	16497
2014	VERMONT	Grapes	APH	1096	0	1096
2014	VERMONT	Peaches	APH	2177	0	2177
2014	VIRGINIA	Apples	APH	4430118	89732	4519850
2014	VIRGINIA	Blueberries	APH	5778	0	5778
2014	VIRGINIA	Cabbage	APH	3146	0	3146
2014	VIRGINIA	Canola	Yield Protection	1382	0	1382
2014	VIRGINIA	Clams Fresh Market	Aquaculture Dollar	391801	3444	395245
2014	VIRGINIA	Beans Fresh Market	APH	0	33030	33030
2014	VIRGINIA	Tomatoes	APH	157415	121423	278838
2014	VIRGINIA	Grapes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1435	0	1435
2014	VIRGINIA	Nursery (FG&C)		161100	277210	438310
2014	VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	2042	0	2042
2014	VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	162826	161759	324585
2014	VIRGINIA	Processing Beans	APH	68390	0	68390
2014	VIRGINIA	Rye	APH	1246	0	1246
2014	WASHINGTON	Adj. Gross Revenue- Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	2482584	0	2482584
2014	WASHINGTON	Adjusted Gross Revenue	Adjusted Gross Revenue	10646817	0	10646817
2014	WASHINGTON	Alfalfa Seed	APH	90930	87773	178703
2014	WASHINGTON	Apples	APH	23954938	12152952	36107890
2014	WASHINGTON	Blueberries	APH	86525	2101783	2188308
2014	WASHINGTON	Buckwheat	APH	5744	1009	6753
2014	WASHINGTON	Canola	Revenue Protection	367834	397674	765508
2014	WASHINGTON	Canola	Yield Protection	85310	17069	102379

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Actual Revenue			
2014	WASHINGTON	Cherries	History	16961533	37943	16999476
2014	WASHINGTON	Cranberries	APH	6496	17058	23554
2014	WASHINGTON	Dry Beans	APH	406622	74323	480945
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2014	WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	Exclusion	71521	0	71521
2014	WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	Revenue Protection	2096946	0	2096946
			Yield			
2014	WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	Protection	1331311	97227	1428538
2014	WASHINGTON	Flax	APH	943	0	943
2014	WASHINGTON	Fresh Apricots	APH	313480	46475	359955
		Fresh Freestone				
2014	WASHINGTON	Peaches	APH	108964	39307	148271
		Fresh				
2014	WASHINGTON	Nectarines	APH	87209	27071	114280
2014	WASHINGTON	Grapes	APH	4544888	553712	5098600
2014	WASHINGTON	Green Peas	APH	493989	121838	615827
2014	WASHINGTON	Mint	APH	27072	154832	181904
2014	WASHINGTON	Mustard	APH	38166	0	38166
		Nursery	Dollar			
2014	WASHINGTON	(FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	110339	52437	162776
2014	WASHINGTON	Oats	APH	2310	0	2310
2014	WASHINGTON	Onions	APH	557216	962882	1520098
2014	WASHINGTON	Pears	APH	629138	124688	753826
2014	WASHINGTON	Plums	APH	0	18445	18445
		Processing				
2014	WASHINGTON	Beans	APH	214923	6727	221650
2014	WASHINGTON	Sugar Beets	APH	27255	0	27255
2014	WASHINGTON	Sweet Corn	APH	818347	74321	892668
		Adj. Gross	Adjusted Gross			
	WEST	Revenue-	Revenue -			
2014	VIRGINIA	Lite	Lite	635	0	635
	WEST					
2014	VIRGINIA	Apples	APH	389562	55597	445159
	WEST	Fresh	Dollar			
2014	VIRGINIA	Market	Amount Of			
		Sweet Corn	Insurance	2459	0	2459

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	WEST VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	601	0	601
2014	WEST VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	61625	87794	149419
		Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	174138	0	174138
2014	WISCONSIN	Apples	APH	387078	14046	401124
2014	WISCONSIN	Cabbage	APH	70197	44326	114523
			Actual Revenue History	0	193055	193055
2014	WISCONSIN	Cranberries	APH	1966409	149324	2115733
2014	WISCONSIN	Dry Beans	APH	247043	33174	280217
		Forage Production	APH	6322180	1034079	7356259
2014	WISCONSIN	Forage Production	Area Yield Protection Dollar	0	2281262	2281262
		Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	1253844	24038	1277882
2014	WISCONSIN	Green Peas	APH	581988	49949	631937
			Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	511471	8522	519993
2014	WISCONSIN	Hybrid Corn Seed	Insurance	511471	8522	519993
2014	WISCONSIN	Mint	APH	89948	0	89948
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance	113652	11361	125013
2014	WISCONSIN	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	113652	11361	125013
2014	WISCONSIN	Oats	APH	312840	15972	328812
2014	WISCONSIN	Onions	APH	64252	0	64252
		Processing Beans	APH	1760127	114979	1875106
2014	WISCONSIN	Sweet Corn	APH	714741	35714	750455
		Adj. Gross Revenue-Lite	Adjusted Gross Revenue - Lite	27577	0	27577
2014	WYOMING	Alfalfa Seed	APH	1167639	10399	1178038
2014	WYOMING	Dry Beans	APH	2105787	4271	2110058
2014	WYOMING	Dry Peas	APH	13171	0	13171
		Forage Production	APH	2838939	746101	3585040

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2014	WYOMING	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	123905	566	124471
2014	WYOMING	Millet	APH	124513	0	124513
2014	WYOMING	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1905	0	1905
2014	WYOMING	Oats	APH	90200	8333	98533
2014	WYOMING	Sugar Beets	APH	1059077	12578	1071655
2014	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	147671	5316	152987
2014	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	41137	55239	96376
Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	ALABAMA	Blueberries	APH	2865	0	2865
2015	ALABAMA	Canola	Revenue Protection	131931	0	131931
2015	ALABAMA	Canola	Yield Protection	36224	0	36224
2015	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	76210	0	76210
2015	ALABAMA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	101414	0	101414
2015	ALABAMA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	168733	372851	541584
2015	ALABAMA	Oats	APH	24897	1967	26864
2015	ALABAMA	Peaches	APH	489158	26866	516024
2015	ALABAMA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	221966	1746	223712
2015	ALASKA	Forage Production	APH	722	14928	15650
2015	ALASKA	Oats	APH	468	4388	4856
2015	ARIZONA	Apples	APH	388181	0	388181
2015	ARIZONA	Chile Peppers	Fixed Dollar	22266	4448	26714
2015	ARIZONA	Cotton Ex Long Staple	APH	978875	55695	1034570
2015	ARIZONA	Dry Beans	APH	141597	1642	143239
2015	ARIZONA	Forage Production	APH	279	668127	668406

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
		Fresh				
2015	ARIZONA	Freestone Peaches	APH	7194	0	7194
2015	ARIZONA	Grapefruit	APH	237	104	341
2015	ARIZONA	Grapes	APH	8801	0	8801
2015	ARIZONA	Lemons	APH	156998	29489	186487
2015	ARIZONA	Mandarins/Ta ngerines	APH	2963	1554	4517
		Dollar				
2015	ARIZONA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	67075	31704	98779
2015	ARIZONA	Oranges	APH	1973	1033	3006
2015	ARIZONA	Pears	APH	13741	0	13741
		Pecan				
2015	ARIZONA	Pecans	Revenue	587244	382604	969848
2015	ARIZONA	Pistachios	APH	0	317227	317227
2015	ARIZONA	Tangelos	APH	29352	18053	47405
		Whole Farm Revenue	Whole Farm Revenue			
2015	ARIZONA	Protection	Protection	0	604787	604787
		Fresh Market				
2015	ARKANSAS	Tomatoes	APH	1200131	0	1200131
2015	ARKANSAS	Grapes	APH	733	0	733
2015	ARKANSAS	Oats	APH	38366	4396	42762
2015	ARKANSAS	Peaches	APH	221439	13520	234959
		Yield				
2015	ARKANSAS	Popcorn	Protection	10562	0	10562
2015	CALIFORNI	Alfalfa Seed	APH	356037	2285	358322
2015	CALIFORNI	Almonds	APH	95684141	7040273	1027244
2015	CALIFORNI	Apples	APH	4192719	184091	4376810
2015	CALIFORNI	Avocados	APH	3474337	2055756	5530093
2015	CALIFORNI	Blueberries	APH	598297	392643	990940
		Actual				
2015	CALIFORNI	Cherries	Revenue History	18249761	2120954	2037071
		Cotton Ex				
2015	CALIFORNI	Long Staple	APH	29680717	306290	2998700
		Cultivated				
2015	CALIFORNI	Wild Rice	APH	876297	0	876297
2015	CALIFORNI	Dry Beans	APH	1493334	99655	1592989

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	CALIFORNI A	Figs	APH	313124	2918	316042
2015	CALIFORNI A	Forage Production	APH	330328	1229832	1560160
2015	CALIFORNI A	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	127605	12206	139811
2015	CALIFORNI A	Fresh Apricots	APH	999041	160203	1159244
2015	CALIFORNI A	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	1075625	134592	1210217
2015	CALIFORNI A	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	667163	464294	1131457
2015	CALIFORNI A	Fresh Nectarines	APH	2607499	282524	2890023
2015	CALIFORNI A	Grapefruit	APH	431589	37012	468601
2015	CALIFORNI A	Grapes	APH	35957591	5842086	4179967 7
2015	CALIFORNI A	Lemons	APH	7785430	370677	8156107
2015	CALIFORNI A	Mandarins/Ta ngerines	APH	19781683	1398091	2117977 4
2015	CALIFORNI A	Mint	APH	37806	0	37806
2015	CALIFORNI A	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	66648	378430	445078
2015	CALIFORNI A	Oats	APH	16625	5477	22102
2015	CALIFORNI A	Olives	APH	0	3533358	3533358
2015	CALIFORNI A	Onions	APH	525321	1161927	1687248
2015	CALIFORNI A	Oranges	APH	17486191	702707	1818889 8
2015	CALIFORNI A	Oranges	Actual Revenue History	2082591	0	2082591
2015	CALIFORNI A	Pears	APH	901843	4128	905971
2015	CALIFORNI A	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	27175	39344	66519
2015	CALIFORNI A	Pistachios	APH	0	15355651	1535565 1
2015	CALIFORNI A	Plums	APH	2743157	354161	3097318

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	CALIFORNI	Processing Apricots	APH	792462	12002	804464
2015	CALIFORNI	Processing Cling Peaches	APH	2084092	31383	2115475
2015	CALIFORNI	Processing Freestone	APH	233685	1898	235583
2015	CALIFORNI	Prunes	APH	22795346	563484	2335883
2015	CALIFORNI	Raisins	Dollar Amount Of Insurance			0
2015	CALIFORNI	Safflower	APH	7957180	338765	8295945
2015	CALIFORNI	Strawberries	Actual Revenue History	137615	405813	543428
2015	CALIFORNI	Sugar Beets	APH	0	718898	718898
2015	CALIFORNI	Table Grapes	APH	65743	7919	73662
2015	CALIFORNI	Tangelos	APH	6694809	2066860	8761669
2015	CALIFORNI	Tomatoes	APH	1397428	71538	1468966
2015	CALIFORNI	Walnuts	APH	13268821	29999	1329882
2015	CALIFORNI	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	2250932	9908474
2015	COLORADO	Apples	APH	295805	16431	2047549
2015	COLORADO	Canola	Yield Protection	6346	0	2047549
2015	COLORADO	Dry Beans	APH	1752797	14564	312236
2015	COLORADO	Dry Peas	APH	0	15996	6346
2015	COLORADO	Forage Production	APH	27422	18525	1767361
2015	COLORADO	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance			15996
2015	COLORADO	Grapes	APH	260678	105	260783
2015	COLORADO	Millet	APH	48980	0	48980
2015	COLORADO	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance			3914270
2015	COLORADO	Oats	APH	379884	8931	388815
2015	COLORADO	Onions	APH	63631	2021	65652
2015	COLORADO		APH	1902008	6294	1908302

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	COLORADO	Peaches	APH	784032	4856	788888
			Revenue			
2015	COLORADO	Popcorn	Protection	93627	0	93627
			Yield			
2015	COLORADO	Popcorn	Protection	43206	0	43206
		Silage				
2015	COLORADO	Sorghum	APH	134091	2431	136522
2015	COLORADO	Sugar Beets	APH	1364785	579	1365364
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2015	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Exclusion	8378	0	8378
			Revenue			
2015	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Protection	2559412	0	2559412
			Yield			
2015	COLORADO	Sunflowers	Protection	393334	5567	398901
		Whole Farm	Whole Farm			
		Revenue	Revenue			
2015	COLORADO	Protection	Protection	0	685562	685562
2015	CONNECTIC	Apples	APH	827381	12541	839922
			Dollar			
2015	CONNECTIC	Fresh Market	Amount Of			
2015	UT	Sweet Corn	Insurance	59524	28268	87792
			Dollar			
2015	CONNECTIC	Nursery	Amount Of			
		(FG&C)	Insurance	0	54980	54980
2015	CONNECTIC	Peaches	APH	6757	12617	19374
2015	UT	Pears	APH	2705	0	2705
2015	DELAWARE	Cucumbers	APH	0	118766	118766
2015	DELAWARE	Green Peas	APH	95591	2802	98393
			Dollar			
2015	DELAWARE	Nursery	Amount Of			
		(FG&C)	Insurance	0	11924	11924
		Processing				
2015	DELAWARE	Beans	APH	164673	14748	179421
2015	DELAWARE	Sweet Corn	APH	41835	742	42577
2015	DELAWARE	Tomatoes	APH	9791	0	9791
			Tree Based			
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2015	FLORIDA	All Other	Insurance	534219	111498	645717
		Citrus Trees				

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Avocado Trees		926280	33860	960140
2015	FLORIDA	Avocados	APH	166340	866	167206
2015	FLORIDA	Blueberries	APH	547727	71954	619681
2015	FLORIDA	Cabbage	APH	184197	32936	217133
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Carambola Trees		14165	47633	61798
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn		1320930	24472	1345402
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	1079654	12638	1092292
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Fresh Market Tomatoes		7482206	1033136	8515342
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Grapefruit Trees		3141765	45819	3187584
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Grapefruit Trees		1150844	314701	1465545
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Lime Trees		1012	0	1012
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Mandarins/Ta ngerines		223597	21289	244886
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Mango Trees		19405	551	19956
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Nursery (FG&C)		15251488	1955027	1720651
2015	FLORIDA	Oats	APH	4359	0	5
			Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Orange Trees		8406572	4666116	1307268
			Dollar Amount Of Insurance			
2015	FLORIDA	Oranges		8002897	2971679	1097457
2015	FLORIDA	Peaches	APH	4167	0	6
						4167

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	FLORIDA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue Dollar Amount Of Insurance	37226	0	37226
2015	FLORIDA	Peppers	APH	1745090	242029	1987119
2015	FLORIDA	Sugarcane	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	29606	688745	718351
2015	FLORIDA	Tangelos	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	78808	5492	84300
2015	FLORIDA	Tangors	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	478007	25996	504003
2015	FLORIDA	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	644748	644748
2015	GEORGIA	Apples	APH	72979	358	73337
2015	GEORGIA	Blueberries	APH	3579200	328224	3907424
2015	GEORGIA	Cabbage	APH	418724	16023	434747
2015	GEORGIA	Canola	Revenue Protection	148476	0	148476
2015	GEORGIA	Canola	Yield Protection Dollar Amount Of Insurance	3232	719	3951
2015	GEORGIA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	APH	937378	36340	973718
2015	GEORGIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	950462	201292	1151754
2015	GEORGIA	Grapes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	16766	0	16766
2015	GEORGIA	Nursery (FG&C)	APH	78749	339125	417874
2015	GEORGIA	Oats	APH	55626	2409	58035
2015	GEORGIA	Onions	APH	11120402	72406	1119280
2015	GEORGIA	Peaches	APH	1623892	54146	8
2015	GEORGIA	Pecans	Pecan Revenue Dollar Amount Of Insurance	6689165	80112	1678038
2015	GEORGIA	Peppers	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	4474	0	6769277
2015	GEORGIA	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	1507595	4474
2015	HAWAII	Banana	APH	725	6972	1507595
2015	HAWAII	Banana Tree	Tree Based Dollar	0	19029	7697

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Amount Of Insurance			
2015	HAWAII	Coffee	APH Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	376380	2433	378813
2015	HAWAII	Coffee Tree		38763	16876	55639
2015	HAWAII	Macadamia Nuts	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	421994	695	422689
2015	HAWAII	Macadamia Trees	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	520901	16230	537131
2015	HAWAII	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	71426	39821	111247
2015	HAWAII	Papaya	APH Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	46035	0	46035
2015	HAWAII	Papaya Tree		6467	0	6467
2015	HAWAII	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	691	691
2015	IDAHO	Alfalfa Seed	APH	307982	5491	313473
2015	IDAHO	Apples	APH Revenue Protection	1466725	23389	1490114
2015	IDAHO	Canola	Yield Protection	440950	0	440950
2015	IDAHO	Canola	Actual Revenue History	88525	7365	95890
2015	IDAHO	Cherries		3030	0	3030
2015	IDAHO	Dry Beans	APH	989965	60914	1050879
2015	IDAHO	Dry Peas	APH Revenue Protection	189590	785	190375
2015	IDAHO	Dry Peas	Yield Protection	2605180	4903	2610083
2015	IDAHO	Dry Peas		1385061	25529	1410590
2015	IDAHO	Flax	APH	6719	0	6719
2015	IDAHO	Forage Production Fresh	APH	0	95938	95938
2015	IDAHO	Apricots	APH	1682	0	1682

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
		Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	275	43444	43719
2015	IDAHO	Fresh Nectarines	APH	0	4578	4578
2015	IDAHO	Grapes	APH	20134	27493	47627
2015	IDAHO	Green Peas	APH	179057	0	179057
2015	IDAHO	Mint	APH	106370	20603	126973
2015	IDAHO	Mustard	APH	21692	2234	23926
		Dollar Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	7121	7121
2015	IDAHO	Oats	APH	40397	3915	44312
2015	IDAHO	Onions	APH	230885	88405	319290
2015	IDAHO	Plums	APH	0	19105	19105
2015	IDAHO	Safflower	APH	89607	7060	96667
2015	IDAHO	Sugar Beets	APH	1528946	18024	1546970
2015	IDAHO	Sweet Corn	APH	170065	0	170065
		Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	7528334	7528334
2015	IDAHO	Apples	APH	1210605	5572	1216177
		Yield Protection	Yield Protection	3564	0	3564
2015	ILLINOIS	Canola	APH	29908	0	29908
2015	ILLINOIS	Forage Production	Area Yield Protection	0	414679	414679
2015	ILLINOIS	Forage Production	Area Yield Protection	0	414679	414679
2015	ILLINOIS	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	2004	0	2004
2015	ILLINOIS	Green Peas	APH	101527	2002	103529
		Yield Based Dollar Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	3016203	91899	3108102
2015	ILLINOIS	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	80209	59541	139750
2015	ILLINOIS	Oats	APH	18862	20	18882
2015	ILLINOIS	Peaches	APH	449566	31324	480890
		Area Revenue Protection	Area Revenue Protection	0	569094	569094
2015	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Area Yield Protection	0	17290	17290
2015	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Area Yield Protection	0	17290	17290

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2015	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Exclusion	20884	0	20884
2015	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	307592	0	307592
2015	ILLINOIS	Popcorn	Yield Protection	187532	2946	190478
2015	ILLINOIS	Processing Beans	APH	64483	883	65366
2015	ILLINOIS	Pumpkins	APH	296043	0	296043
2015	ILLINOIS	Sweet Corn	APH	114258	1660	115918
		Whole Farm Revenue	Whole Farm Revenue			
2015	ILLINOIS	Protection	Protection	0	175510	175510
2015	INDIANA	Apples	APH	341873	6235	348108
			Yield			
2015	INDIANA	Canola	Protection	21644	0	21644
2015	INDIANA	Cucumbers	APH	0	382860	382860
			Yield Based Dollar			
2015	INDIANA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	1969024	17284	1986308
2015	INDIANA	Mint	APH	243171	0	243171
			Dollar			
2015	INDIANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	506	506
2015	INDIANA	Oats	APH	667	0	667
2015	INDIANA	Peaches	APH	40260	0	40260
			Area			
2015	INDIANA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	0	636193	636193
			Area Yield			
2015	INDIANA	Popcorn	Protection	0	3958	3958
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2015	INDIANA	Popcorn	Exclusion	32095	2003	34098
2015	INDIANA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	2317629	47470	2365099
2015	INDIANA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	555622	4458	560080
2015	INDIANA	Processing Beans	APH	66939	0	66939

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	INDIANA	Tomatoes	APH	20771	154826	175597
		Whole Farm Revenue	Whole Farm Revenue			
2015	INDIANA	Protection	Protection	0	1258936	1258936
2015	IOWA	Apples	APH	844	0	844
			Yield			
2015	IOWA	Canola	Protection	375	0	375
		Forage				
2015	IOWA	Production	APH	408609	17571	426180
			Dollar			
2015	IOWA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	235400	0	235400
			Dollar			
2015	IOWA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	11187	0	11187
2015	IOWA	Green Peas	APH	61274	16889	78163
			Yield Based			
			Dollar			
2015	IOWA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	3717371	7723	3725094
			Dollar			
2015	IOWA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	8396	0	8396
2015	IOWA	Oats	APH	93285	472	93757
			Area			
2015	IOWA	Popcorn	Revenue	0	998	998
			Protection			
2015	IOWA	Popcorn	Area Yield	0	18289	18289
			Protection			
			Revenue			
2015	IOWA	Popcorn	Prot with Harvest Price	2171	0	2171
			Exclusion			
2015	IOWA	Popcorn	Revenue	212796	0	212796
			Protection			
2015	IOWA	Popcorn	Yield	31574	0	31574
			Protection			
2015	IOWA	Rye	APH	3251	0	3251
2015	IOWA	Sweet Corn	APH	68198	0	68198
2015	IOWA	Whole Farm Revenue	Whole Farm Revenue	0	35244	35244
		Protection	Protection			
2015	KANSAS	Annual Rainfall	Index	0	949338	949338
		Forage				
2015	KANSAS	Canola	Revenue	180498	1619689	1800187
			Protection			

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	KANSAS	Canola	Yield Protection	40790	157879	198669
2015	KANSAS	Dry Beans	APH	171753	0	171753
2015	KANSAS	Dry Peas	APH	7831	0	7831
			Yield Based Dollar			
2015	KANSAS	Hybrid Sorghum Seed	Amount Of Insurance	19960	9383	29343
2015	KANSAS	Millet	APH	84806	1416	86222
			Dollar			
2015	KANSAS	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	15677	30103	45780
2015	KANSAS	Oats	APH	83961	0	83961
2015	KANSAS	Onions	APH	71893	0	71893
2015	KANSAS	Rye	APH	27644	0	27644
2015	KANSAS	Silage Sorghum	APH	664493	368	664861
			Revenue Prot with Harvest Price			
2015	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Exclusion	11007	0	11007
			Revenue			
2015	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Protection	2032730	0	2032730
			Yield			
2015	KANSAS	Sunflowers	Protection	230503	1981	232484
			Whole Farm Revenue			
2015	KANSAS	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Protection	0	108820	108820
			Revenue			
2015	KENTUCKY	Canola	Protection	161511	214231	375742
			Yield			
2015	KENTUCKY	Canola	Protection	67487	29509	96996
2015	KENTUCKY	Peaches	APH	18039	3453	21492
			Revenue			
2015	KENTUCKY	Popcorn	Protection	93389	0	93389
			Yield			
2015	KENTUCKY	Popcorn	Protection	100702	0	100702
			Dollar			
			Amount Of			
2015	LOUISIANA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	5140	150963	156103
2015	LOUISIANA	Oats	APH	4296	12582	16878
2015	LOUISIANA	Peaches	APH	0	6968	6968
			Yield			
2015	LOUISIANA	Popcorn	Protection	14415	0	14415
2015	LOUISIANA	Sugarcane	APH	1022081	382960	1405041

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	LOUISIANA	Sweet Potatoes	APH	0	320066	320066
2015	MAINE	Apples	APH	535291	20116	555407
2015	MAINE	Blueberries	APH	75799	306789	382588
2015	MAINE	Forage Production	APH Dollar	7337	0	7337
2015	MAINE	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	691	0	691
2015	MAINE	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	4040	5100	9140
2015	MAINE	Oats	APH	335302	14808	350110
2015	MAINE	Peaches	APH	878	0	878
2015	MAINE	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	6649	6649
2015	MARYLAND	Apples	APH	1081550	70282	1151832
2015	MARYLAND	Cucumbers	APH	0	85525	85525
2015	MARYLAND	Forage Production	APH Dollar	2404	1142	3546
2015	MARYLAND	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	1976	2516	4492
2015	MARYLAND	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	60538	0	60538
2015	MARYLAND	Grapes	APH	3463	0	3463
2015	MARYLAND	Green Peas	APH	45227	876	46103
2015	MARYLAND	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	27850	140940	168790
2015	MARYLAND	Oats	APH	1438	0	1438
2015	MARYLAND	Peaches	APH	81076	14203	95279
2015	MARYLAND	Processing Beans	APH	177477	9700	187177
2015	MARYLAND	Sweet Corn	APH	24997	426	25423
2015	MARYLAND	Tomatoes	APH	7881	0	7881
2015	MARYLAND	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	37060	37060
2015	MASSACHUSETTS	Apples	APH	711201	38773	749974
2015	MASSACHUSETTS	Aquaculture	Dollar	19408	0	19408

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	MASSACHUSETTS	Cranberries	APH Dollar	446319	33754	480073
2015	MASSACHUSETTS	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	22939	15195	38134
2015	MASSACHUSETTS	Peaches	APH	68217	12990	81207
2015	MASSACHUSETTS	Pears	APH	995	0	995
2015	MASSACHUSETTS	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	154195	154195
2015	MICHIGAN	Apples	APH	20294390	1484258	2177864
2015	MICHIGAN	Blueberries	APH	366733	396522	8
2015	MICHIGAN	Cabbage	APH	65857	453053	763255
2015	MICHIGAN	Cherries	Actual Revenue History	1391132	1448677	518910
2015	MICHIGAN	Cucumbers	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	0	841586	2839809
2015	MICHIGAN	Dry Beans	Exclusion	530213	0	841586
2015	MICHIGAN	Dry Beans	Revenue Protection	9796037	0	530213
2015	MICHIGAN	Dry Beans	Yield Protection	3253123	86810	9796037
2015	MICHIGAN	Forage Production	APH Dollar	511547	286451	3339933
2015	MICHIGAN	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	4055	1566	797998
2015	MICHIGAN	Grapes	APH	1856465	212235	5621
2015	MICHIGAN	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar	0	6180	2068700
2015	MICHIGAN	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	206882	38374	6180
2015	MICHIGAN	Mint	APH Dollar	30467	0	245256
2015	MICHIGAN	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	268059	51067	30467
2015	MICHIGAN	Oats	APH	158599	5714	319126
2015	MICHIGAN	Onions	APH	248750	40531	164313
2015	MICHIGAN	Peaches	APH	149192	77966	289281
						227158

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	MICHIGAN	Popcorn	Area Revenue Protection	0	14764	14764
2015	MICHIGAN	Popcorn	Area Yield Protection	0	1865	1865
2015	MICHIGAN	Popcorn	Yield Protection	12541	6325	18866
2015	MICHIGAN	Processing Beans	APH	99784	6471	106255
2015	MICHIGAN	Sugar Beets	APH	2389844	34747	2424591
2015	MICHIGAN	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	6433	0	6433
2015	MICHIGAN	Tomatoes	APH	14792	48260	63052
2015	MICHIGAN	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	1088784	1088784
2015	MINNESOTA	Apples	APH	227155	2978	230133
2015	MINNESOTA	Buckwheat	APH	1561	0	1561
2015	MINNESOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection	724042	0	724042
2015	MINNESOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	33559	4998	38557
2015	MINNESOTA	Cultivated Wild Rice	APH	504652	0	504652
2015	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	477662	0	477662
2015	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	Revenue Protection	6473800	0	6473800
2015	MINNESOTA	Dry Beans	Yield Protection	4456206	29249	4485455
2015	MINNESOTA	Dry Peas	APH	8366	0	8366
2015	MINNESOTA	Flax	APH	19395	5162	24557
2015	MINNESOTA	Forage Production	APH	1953171	302173	2255344
2015	MINNESOTA	Forage Production	Area Yield Protection Dollar	0	927066	927066
2015	MINNESOTA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	987846	15269	1003115
2015	MINNESOTA	Grapes	APH	14900	0	14900
2015	MINNESOTA	Grass Seed	APH	0	722663	722663
2015	MINNESOTA	Green Peas	APH	2839262	40387	2879649

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Yield Based Dollar			
2015	MINNESOTA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	263576	1184	264760
2015	MINNESOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	115511	9177	124688
2015	MINNESOTA	Oats	APH	1019277	24324	1043601
2015	MINNESOTA	Onions	APH	42218	0	42218
2015	MINNESOTA	Processing Beans	APH	85002	597	85599
2015	MINNESOTA	Rye	APH	6543	0	6543
2015	MINNESOTA	Sugar Beets	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	22683001	153171	2283617 2
2015	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Exclusion	19832	0	19832
2015	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	3141609	0	3141609
2015	MINNESOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	180845	10803	191648
2015	MINNESOTA	Sweet Corn	APH	2331624	341	2331965
2015	MINNESOTA	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	22499	22499
2015	MISSISSIP PI	Blueberries	APH Dollar	59802	4809	64611
2015	MISSISSIP PI	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	592	65531	66123
2015	MISSISSIP PI	Peaches	APH Pecan	44926	0	44926
2015	MISSISSIP PI	Pecans	Revenue	63670	378	64048
2015	MISSOURI	Apples	APH	857128	1457	858585
2015	MISSOURI	Canola	Yield Protection	2432	0	2432
2015	MISSOURI	Dry Beans	APH	9346	0	9346
2015	MISSOURI	Grapes	APH Dollar	4837	0	4837
2015	MISSOURI	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	15723	38781	54504
2015	MISSOURI	Oats	APH	752	0	752
2015	MISSOURI	Peaches	APH	27148	64199	91347

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Area Revenue Protection	0	10605	10605
2015	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Area Yield Protection	0	1760	1760
2015	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	397749	0	397749
2015	MISSOURI	Popcorn	Yield Protection	240869	38217	279086
2015	MISSOURI	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	122588	122588
2015	MONTANA	Alfalfa Seed	APH	443320	0	443320
2015	MONTANA	Camelina	APH	0	1408	1408
2015	MONTANA	Canola	Revenue Protection	507969	0	507969
2015	MONTANA	Canola	Yield Protection	523092	6673	529765
2015	MONTANA	Cherries	Actual Revenue History	121626	0	121626
2015	MONTANA	Dry Beans	APH	240292	0	240292
2015	MONTANA	Dry Peas	Revenue Protection	8953460	196138	9149598
2015	MONTANA	Dry Peas	Yield Protection	11420200	325421	1174562
2015	MONTANA	Flax	APH	387730	7406	395136
2015	MONTANA	Forage Production	APH	9354056	1712281	1106633
2015	MONTANA	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	198925	5917	204842
2015	MONTANA	Mustard	APH	199888	179763	379651
2015	MONTANA	Oats	APH	150336	12173	162509
2015	MONTANA	Safflower	APH	527453	35560	563013
2015	MONTANA	Sugar Beets	APH	1063537	6324	1069861
2015	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	20907	0	20907
2015	MONTANA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	11902	0	11902
2015	MONTANA	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	2474530	2474530
2015	NEBRASKA	Annual Forage	Rainfall Index	0	147998	147998

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
			Yield			
2015	NEBRASKA	Canola	Protection	21467	0	21467
2015	NEBRASKA	Dry Beans	APH	6323155	478	6323633
2015	NEBRASKA	Dry Peas	APH	70037	548293	618330
		Forage				
2015	NEBRASKA	Production	APH	106968	9135	116103
			Dollar			
2015	NEBRASKA	Forage	Amount Of			
		Seeding	Insurance	33168	0	33168
			Dollar			
		Fresh Market	Amount Of			
2015	NEBRASKA	Sweet Corn	Insurance	873	0	873
2015	NEBRASKA	Grapes	APH	2078	14260	16338
			Yield Based			
			Dollar			
		Hybrid Corn	Amount Of			
2015	NEBRASKA	Seed	Insurance	3183584	2355	3185939
2015	NEBRASKA	Millet	APH	1621821	4941	1626762
			Dollar			
		Nursery	Amount Of			
2015	NEBRASKA	(FG&C)	Insurance	61436	5890	67326
2015	NEBRASKA	Oats	APH	390406	2527	392933
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2015	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Exclusion	51524	0	51524
			Revenue			
2015	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Protection	1744912	24956	1769868
			Yield			
2015	NEBRASKA	Popcorn	Protection	1199609	47	1199656
2015	NEBRASKA	Rye	APH	7876	0	7876
2015	NEBRASKA	Sugar Beets	APH	2244310	177	2244487
			Revenue			
2015	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Protection	1129256	0	1129256
			Yield			
2015	NEBRASKA	Sunflowers	Protection	575841	5133	580974
		Whole Farm	Whole Farm			
		Revenue	Revenue			
2015	NEBRASKA	Protection	Protection	0	211777	211777
2015	NEVADA	Alfalfa Seed	APH	127459	14275	141734
		Forage				
2015	NEVADA	Production	APH	2000039	121031	2121070
			Dollar			
		Forage	Amount Of			
2015	NEVADA	Seeding	Insurance	0	2432	2432

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	NEVADA	Onions	APH	0	248711	248711
		Whole Farm Revenue	Whole Farm Revenue			
2015	NEVADA	Protection	Protection	0	494355	494355
	NEW					
2015	HAMPSHIRE	Apples	APH	421494	0	421494
	NEW	Fresh Market	Dollar			
2015	HAMPSHIRE	Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	9317	6344	15661
	NEW					
2015	HAMPSHIRE	Peaches	APH	23667	0	23667
	NEW					
2015	JERSEY	Apples	APH	151705	13859	165564
	NEW					
2015	JERSEY	Blueberries	APH	166802	443070	609872
	NEW					
2015	JERSEY	Cranberries	APH	92445	55338	147783
	NEW	Forage				
2015	JERSEY	Production	APH	407	121	528
	NEW	Fresh Market	Dollar			
2015	JERSEY	Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	4532	10616	15148
	NEW		Dollar			
2015	JERSEY	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	23756	23756
	NEW					
2015	JERSEY	Oats	APH	6201	0	6201
	NEW					
2015	JERSEY	Peaches	APH	39861	478345	518206
	NEW	Processing				
2015	JERSEY	Beans	APH	8470	0	8470
	NEW					
2015	JERSEY	Rye	APH	755	0	755
	NEW					
2015	JERSEY	Sweet Corn	APH	3723	0	3723
	NEW					
2015	JERSEY	Tomatoes	APH	50617	2761	53378
	NEW					
2015	MEXICO	Apples	APH	4038	0	4038
	NEW	Chile	Fixed			
2015	MEXICO	Peppers	Dollar	0	11800	11800
	NEW	Cotton Ex				
2015	MEXICO	Long Staple	APH	173051	14800	187851
	NEW					
2015	MEXICO	Dry Beans	APH	5909	21038	26947
	NEW	Nursery	Dollar			
2015	MEXICO	(FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	4010	0	4010

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	NEW MEXICO	Onions	APH	0	96225	96225
2015	NEW MEXICO	Pecans	Pecan Revenue	2992778	411526	3404304
2015	NEW MEXICO	Pistachios	APH	0	1882	1882
2015	NEW MEXICO	Silage	APH	0	127933	127933
2015	NEW MEXICO	Sorghum	Yield Protection	30689	0	30689
2015	NEW MEXICO	Sunflowers	APH	12022707	149671	1217237
2015	NEW YORK	Apples	APH	152066	57026	8
2015	NEW YORK	Cabbage	APH			209092
2015	NEW YORK	Cherries	Actual Revenue History	0	52109	52109
2015	NEW YORK	Dry Beans	APH	168330	12101	180431
2015	NEW YORK	Forage Production	APH	2703	12764	15467
2015	NEW YORK	Fresh Market Beans	APH	0	25259	25259
2015	NEW YORK	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	36623	87724	124347
2015	NEW YORK	Grapes	APH	2768982	40613	2809595
2015	NEW YORK	Green Peas	APH	786805	0	786805
2015	NEW YORK	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	1691	1691
2015	NEW YORK	Oats	APH	77876	1994	79870
2015	NEW YORK	Onions	APH	2904018	470684	3374702
2015	NEW YORK	Peaches	APH	86879	20992	107871
2015	NEW YORK	Pears	APH	21241	0	21241
2015	NEW YORK	Processing Beans	APH	1178223	2995	1181218
2015	NEW YORK	Sweet Corn	APH	164267	0	164267
2015	NEW YORK	Whole Farm Revenue	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	99315	99315
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	5212256	12592	5224848
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Blueberries	APH	1765748	54466	1820214
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Cabbage	APH	242939	6462	249401

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Canola	Revenue Protection	136446	40670	177116
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Canola	Yield Protection	68377	0	68377
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Beans	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	0	184941	184941
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Insurance	16357	0	16357
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	198032	0	198032
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Grapes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	48399	10492	58891
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	434492	293247	727739
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Oats	APH	54957	337	55294
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH	233070	14576	247646
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Pears	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	2604	0	2604
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Peppers	Insurance	27444	0	27444
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Processing Beans	APH	30979	0	30979
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	2809	0	2809
2015	NORTH CAROLINA	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	1757573	1757573
2015	NORTH DAKOTA	Annual Forage	Rainfall Index	0	11735	11735
2015	NORTH DAKOTA	Buckwheat	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion	350723	4564	355287
2015	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection	95414	0	95414
2015	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Revenue Protection	43380572	0	43380572
2015	NORTH DAKOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	1857219	36989	1894208

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
	NORTH		Revenue			2947177
2015	DAKOTA	Dry Beans	Protection	29370792	100982	4
	NORTH		Yield			
2015	DAKOTA	Dry Beans	Protection	4825465	64068	4889533
	NORTH		Revenue			1217467
2015	DAKOTA	Dry Peas	Protection	12174676	0	6
	NORTH		Yield			
2015	DAKOTA	Dry Peas	Protection	3693189	20944	3714133
	NORTH					
2015	DAKOTA	Flax	APH	7132907	12639	7145546
	NORTH	Forage				
2015	DAKOTA	Production	APH	4968649	461177	5429826
	NORTH	Forage	Dollar			
2015	DAKOTA	Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	250039	1939	251978
	NORTH					
2015	DAKOTA	Millet	APH	16096	0	16096
	NORTH					
2015	DAKOTA	Mustard	APH	191018	0	191018
	NORTH	Nursery	Dollar			
2015	DAKOTA	(FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	19059	0	19059
	NORTH					
2015	DAKOTA	Oats	APH	2636757	43432	2680189
	NORTH					
2015	DAKOTA	Onions	APH	809847	0	809847
	NORTH					
2015	DAKOTA	Rye	APH	509345	5964	515309
	NORTH					
2015	DAKOTA	Safflower	APH	211235	0	211235
	NORTH					
2015	DAKOTA	Sugar Beets	APH	8555402	10778	8566180
			Revenue			
			Prot with			
			Harvest			
			Price			
2015	NORTH	Sunflowers	Exclusion	13116	0	13116
	NORTH		Revenue			2182479
2015	DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Protection	21824795	0	5
	NORTH		Yield			
2015	DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Protection	1315155	23536	1338691
2015	OHIO	Apples	APH	1288771	11615	1300386
2015	OHIO	Cabbage	APH	7823	0	7823
			Yield			
2015	OHIO	Canola	Protection	13108	0	13108

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	OHIO	Grapes	APH Yield Based Dollar	35173	0	35173
2015	OHIO	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	98445	2298	100743
2015	OHIO	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	0	117614	117614
2015	OHIO	Oats	APH Area Revenue	20194	0	20194
2015	OHIO	Popcorn	Protection Revenue	0	454309	454309
2015	OHIO	Popcorn	Protection Yield	457848	0	457848
2015	OHIO	Popcorn	Protection	190901	0	190901
2015	OHIO	Tomatoes	APH	426406	10527	436933
2015	OHIO	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	119585	119585
2015	OKLAHOMA	Annual Forage	Rainfall Index	0	2361797	2361797
2015	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Revenue Protection	435478	3968987	4404465
2015	OKLAHOMA	Canola	Yield Protection Yield Based Dollar	14589	187326	201915
2015	OKLAHOMA	Hybrid Sorghum Seed	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	24795	0	24795
2015	OKLAHOMA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	125240	122666	247906
2015	OKLAHOMA	Oats	APH	23962	2112	26074
2015	OKLAHOMA	Peaches	APH Pecan Revenue	67969	0	67969
2015	OKLAHOMA	Pecans	Revenue	271540	7591	279131
2015	OKLAHOMA	Rye	APH	261482	10716	272198
2015	OKLAHOMA	Sesame Silage	APH	0	197170	197170
2015	OKLAHOMA	Sorghum	APH Revenue	0	6281	6281
2015	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Protection Yield	57160	0	57160
2015	OKLAHOMA	Sunflowers	Protection	15923	0	15923
2015	OREGON	Alfalfa Seed	APH	98844	3432	102276
2015	OREGON	Apples	APH	554333	42693	597026

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	OREGON	Blueberries	APH	218865	104578	323443
2015	OREGON	Cabbage	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	3274	0	3274
2015	OREGON	Canola	Exclusion	4240	0	4240
2015	OREGON	Canola	Revenue Protection	15316	0	15316
2015	OREGON	Canola	Yield Protection Actual Revenue History	7984	0	7984
2015	OREGON	Cherries	History	1400045	94741	1494786
2015	OREGON	Cranberries	APH	75192	5126	80318
2015	OREGON	Dry Beans	APH	178865	10887	189752
2015	OREGON	Dry Peas	APH	133596	485	134081
2015	OREGON	Dry Peas	Yield Protection	1229	0	1229
2015	OREGON	Forage Production	APH	68115	65501	133616
2015	OREGON	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	3382	0	3382
2015	OREGON	Grapes	APH	515885	141319	657204
2015	OREGON	Green Peas	APH	795365	476	795841
2015	OREGON	Mint	APH	42227	1906	44133
2015	OREGON	Mustard	APH	3466	0	3466
2015	OREGON	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	141112	834913	976025
2015	OREGON	Oats	APH	12030	4519	16549
2015	OREGON	Onions	APH	753785	346107	1099892
2015	OREGON	Pears	APH	782101	13053	795154
2015	OREGON	Plums	APH	0	59456	59456
2015	OREGON	Processing Beans	APH	67992	4138	72130
2015	OREGON	Sugar Beets	APH	211142	3273	214415
2015	OREGON	Sweet Corn	APH	82317	1070	83387
2015	OREGON	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	3314042	3314042
2015	PENNSYLVANIA	Apples	APH	9191033	254806	9445839

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	PENNSYLVANIA					
2015	NIA	Cabbage	APH	77059	660	77719
2015	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Production	APH	8331	5096	13427
2015	NIA	Forage Production	Area Yield Protection Dollar	0	38516	38516
2015	PENNSYLVANIA	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance Dollar	36416	1702	38118
2015	NIA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	194302	11935	206237
2015	PENNSYLVANIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	8913	16125	25038
2015	NIA	Grapes	APH Dollar	1075100	13010	1088110
2015	PENNSYLVANIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	4322	13125	17447
2015	NIA	Oats	APH	79379	1815	81194
2015	PENNSYLVANIA	Peaches	APH	449255	42859	492114
2015	NIA	Pears	APH	20716	1268	21984
2015	PENNSYLVANIA	Processing Beans	APH	354263	2053	356316
2015	NIA	Tomatoes	APH	64463	0	64463
2015	PENNSYLVANIA	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	867120	867120
2015	RHODE ISLAND	Apples	APH	19965	4133	24098
2015	RHODE ISLAND	Cranberries	APH Dollar	2910	0	2910
2015	RHODE ISLAND	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Amount Of Insurance	21127	5172	26299
2015	RHODE ISLAND	Grapes	APH	0	13614	13614
2015	RHODE ISLAND	Peaches	APH	1731	0	1731
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Apples	APH	22576	5617	28193
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Canola	Revenue Protection	3759	56425	60184

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Canola	Yield Protection	9460	40219	49679
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	66145	33277	99422
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	19655	175685	195340
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Oats	APH	33342	1347	34689
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peaches	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	12472640	24213	1249685 3
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Peppers	Insurance	251998	0	251998
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Rye	APH	194	1707	1901
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Table Grapes	APH	21663	0	21663
2015	SOUTH CAROLINA	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	352039	352039
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Annual Forage	Rainfall Index	0	78892	78892
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Canola	Yield Protection	5500	0	5500
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Beans	APH	493236	0	493236
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Dry Peas	APH	477680	18958	496638
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Flax	APH	96757	3501	100258
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Production	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance Yield Based Dollar	7837927	6686825	1452475 2
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Forage Seeding	Insurance	619786	14237	634023
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	181699	0	181699
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Millet	APH Dollar Amount Of Insurance	672464	23652	696116
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	4068	6393	10461

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Oats	APH	2742315	71702	2814017
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Popcorn	Revenue Protection	131185	0	131185
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Popcorn	Yield Protection	2425	0	2425
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Rye	APH	107540	1170	108710
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Safflower	APH	377580	13712	391292
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sugar Beets	APH	5782	0	5782
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	15727857	0	15727857
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	504040	34185	538225
2015	SOUTH DAKOTA	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	36872	36872
2015	TENNESSEE	Apples	APH	5341	0	5341
2015	TENNESSEE	Canola	Revenue Protection	63565	156805	220370
2015	TENNESSEE	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	558984	0	558984
2015	TENNESSEE	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	340544	101889	442433
2015	TENNESSEE	Oats	APH	0	82	82
2015	TENNESSEE	Peaches	APH	101966	0	101966
2015	TENNESSEE	Popcorn	Yield Protection	19642	0	19642
2015	TENNESSEE	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	7417	7417
2015	TEXAS	Annual Forage	Rainfall Index	0	5198744	5198744
2015	TEXAS	Cabbage	APH	159572	145682	305254
2015	TEXAS	Canola	Revenue Protection	87913	122815	210728
2015	TEXAS	Canola	Yield Protection	117732	64287	182019
2015	TEXAS	Cotton Ex				
2015	TEXAS	Long Staple	APH	2189368	5365	2194733
2015	TEXAS	Cucumbers	APH	0	145786	145786

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	TEXAS	Dry Beans	APH	1579949	4781	1584730
		Early & Midseason				
2015	TEXAS	Oranges	APH Tree Based Dollar	85929	56956	142885
2015	TEXAS	Grapefruit Trees	Amount Of Insurance	2989947	51574	3041521
2015	TEXAS	Grapes	APH Yield Based Dollar	501189	0	501189
		Hybrid Sorghum Seed	Amount Of Insurance	1487798	211642	1699440
2015	TEXAS	Late Oranges	APH Dollar	239642	10769	250411
		Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	338069	894890	1232959
2015	TEXAS	Oats	APH	385864	29337	415201
						1397672
2015	TEXAS	Onions	APH Tree Based Dollar	13825505	151220	5
			Amount Of			
2015	TEXAS	Orange Trees	Insurance	1105522	9441	1114963
2015	TEXAS	Peaches	APH Pecan	642844	0	642844
2015	TEXAS	Pecans	Revenue	2453478	243620	2697098
		Processing Beans	APH	36913	6288	43201
2015	TEXAS	Rio Red & Star Ruby	APH	984131	1242344	2226475
		Ruby Red Grapefruit	APH	28108	29353	57461
2015	TEXAS	Rye	APH	27478	0	27478
2015	TEXAS	Sesame	APH	0	1934006	1934006
		Silage Sorghum	APH	0	1182754	1182754
2015	TEXAS	Sugarcane	APH	1592917	0	1592917
			Revenue			
2015	TEXAS	Sunflowers	Protection	891835	208913	1100748
			Yield			
2015	TEXAS	Sunflowers	Protection Tree Based Dollar	705039	244293	949332
		Tangerine Trees	Amount Of Insurance	14222	0	14222
2015	UTAH	Alfalfa Seed	APH	0	11913	11913

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	UTAH	Apples	APH Actual Revenue	259741	4394	264135
2015	UTAH	Cherries	History	334563	0	334563
2015	UTAH	Dry Beans	APH	19469	0	19469
2015	UTAH	Forage Production	APH	267004	174212	441216
2015	UTAH	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	45930	6783	52713
2015	UTAH	Oats	APH	1941	147	2088
2015	UTAH	Onions	APH	96468	8568	105036
2015	UTAH	Safflower	APH	73834	4912	78746
2015	UTAH	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	200661	200661
2015	VERMONT	Apples	APH	1088779	28310	1117089
2015	VERMONT	Forage Seeding	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	1136	0	1136
2015	VERMONT	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	9758	3967	13725
2015	VERMONT	Grapes	APH	996	0	996
2015	VERMONT	Peaches	APH	1763	0	1763
2015	VERMONT	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	37483	37483
2015	VIRGINIA	Apples	APH	5358272	57986	5416258
2015	VIRGINIA	Blueberries	APH	4763	0	4763
2015	VIRGINIA	Cabbage	APH	2598	0	2598
2015	VIRGINIA	Canola	Yield Protection	4842	0	4842
2015	VIRGINIA	Clams	Aquaculture Dollar	402434	8266	410700
2015	VIRGINIA	Fresh Market Beans	APH	0	39430	39430
2015	VIRGINIA	Fresh Market Tomatoes	APH	147423	133947	281370
2015	VIRGINIA	Grapes	APH	1423	0	1423
2015	VIRGINIA	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	130542	166358	296900
2015	VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	3689	0	3689
2015	VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	146855	129730	276585

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	VIRGINIA	Processing Beans	APH	61429	0	61429
2015	VIRGINIA	Rye	APH	1880	0	1880
2015	VIRGINIA	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	201577	201577
2015	N WASHINGTON	Alfalfa Seed	APH	236627	48755	285382
2015	N WASHINGTON	Apples	APH	25839449	4816225	3065567 4
2015	N WASHINGTON	Blueberries	APH	87319	1780727	1868046
2015	N WASHINGTON	Buckwheat	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	15640	1245	16885
2015	N WASHINGTON	Canola	Exclusion	1224	0	1224
2015	N WASHINGTON	Canola	Revenue Protection	189617	248825	438442
2015	N WASHINGTON	Canola	Yield Protection Actual	36260	6236	42496
2015	N WASHINGTON	Cherries	Revenue History	17375805	40083	1741588 8
2015	N WASHINGTON	Cranberries	APH	3501	6767	10268
2015	N WASHINGTON	Dry Beans	APH Revenue Prot with Harvest Price	489880	19947	509827
2015	N WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	Exclusion	68645	0	68645
2015	N WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	Revenue Protection	3310215	0	3310215
2015	N WASHINGTON	Dry Peas	Yield Protection	1260584	30820	1291404
2015	N WASHINGTON	Forage Production	APH	0	4954	4954
2015	N WASHINGTON	Fresh Apricots	APH	374018	8043	382061
2015	N WASHINGTON	Fresh Freestone Peaches	APH	141450	2717	144167

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	WASHINGTON	Fresh Nectarines	APH	107770	2320	110090
2015	WASHINGTON	Grapes	APH	5077891	399854	5477745
2015	WASHINGTON	Green Peas	APH	923746	53763	977509
2015	WASHINGTON	Mint	APH	43688	54513	98201
2015	WASHINGTON	Mustard	APH	30873	128	31001
2015	WASHINGTON	Nursery (FG&C)	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	372721	12900	385621
2015	WASHINGTON	Oats	APH	8024	0	8024
2015	WASHINGTON	Onions	APH	304710	407508	712218
2015	WASHINGTON	Pears	APH	1009783	35834	1045617
2015	WASHINGTON	Plums	APH	0	15207	15207
2015	WASHINGTON	Processing Beans	APH	162193	780	162973
2015	WASHINGTON	Sugar Beets	APH	29632	0	29632
2015	WASHINGTON	Sweet Corn	APH	879371	28361	907732
2015	WASHINGTON	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	26664143	26664143
2015	WEST VIRGINIA	Apples	APH	552312	38523	590835
2015	WEST VIRGINIA	Fresh Market Sweet Corn	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	2541	0	2541
2015	WEST VIRGINIA	Oats	APH	689	0	689
2015	VIRGINIA	Peaches	APH	60741	50276	111017
2015	WISCONSIN	Apples	APH	545388	9511	554899
2015	WISCONSIN	Cabbage	APH	58050	13781	71831
2015	WISCONSIN	Cherries	Actual Revenue History	0	212277	212277
2015	WISCONSIN	Cranberries	APH	1715622	64263	1779885
2015	WISCONSIN	Dry Beans	APH	227060	12192	239252
2015	WISCONSIN	Dry Peas	Yield Protection	27254	0	27254

Year	State	Specialty Commodity	Insurance Plan	Capped Premium	Non Capped Premium	Total Premium
2015	WISCONSIN	Forage Production	APH	6561770	540843	7102613
2015	WISCONSIN	Forage Production	Area Yield Protection Dollar	0	1544860	1544860
2015	WISCONSIN	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	2294726	39632	2334358
2015	WISCONSIN	Green Peas	APH Yield Based Dollar	570604	25703	596307
2015	WISCONSIN	Hybrid Corn Seed	Amount Of Insurance	237398	1073	238471
2015	WISCONSIN	Mint	APH Dollar Amount Of	115419	0	115419
2015	WISCONSIN	Nursery (FG&C)	Insurance	171198	6551	177749
2015	WISCONSIN	Oats	APH	455072	7617	462689
2015	WISCONSIN	Onions	APH	54766	0	54766
2015	WISCONSIN	Processing Beans	APH	1887855	48525	1936380
2015	WISCONSIN	Sweet Corn	APH	448140	12635	460775
2015	WISCONSIN	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	124737	124737
2015	WYOMING	Alfalfa Seed	APH	1111135	3473	1114608
2015	WYOMING	Dry Beans	APH	1174725	863	1175588
2015	WYOMING	Dry Peas	APH	0	17087	17087
2015	WYOMING	Forage Production	APH Dollar	2330201	381526	2711727
2015	WYOMING	Forage Seeding	Amount Of Insurance	45152	800	45952
2015	WYOMING	Millet	APH Dollar	92972	391	93363
2015	WYOMING	Nursery (FG&C)	Amount Of Insurance	2300	0	2300
2015	WYOMING	Oats	APH	74940	1898	76838
2015	WYOMING	Sugar Beets	APH	1071752	10696	1082448
2015	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Revenue Protection	245530	1212	246742
2015	WYOMING	Sunflowers	Yield Protection	49744	40148	89892
2015	WYOMING	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	332671	332671

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN ROSA
DELAURO

Farm Subsidies

Ms. Delauro: The federal crop insurance program is a far cry from the safety net most people expect. On average, America's taxpayers subsidize 62 percent of growers' premiums. Taxpayers also pay private insurance companies to sell and service the policies while at the same time picking up most of the cost of payouts when bad weather strikes. I see that the FY17 budget is requesting two reforms to the crop insurance program. These reforms are estimate to save taxpayers more than \$18 billion. Can you elaborate on these reforms and why they are needed? Also, please provide the total amount of "safety net" and disaster assistance funding provided by USDA to farmers throughout both the budget and the Farm Bill.

Response: In FY 2015 FSA provided \$396,167,000 in Farm Loans Assistance and \$8,003,432,000 in Income Support and Disaster Assistance, which include direct and indirect costs, to the nation's farmers and ranchers. In FYs 2016 and 2017 FSA is expected to significantly increase the amount of support by providing \$387,046,000 and \$402,458,000 in Farm Loans Assistance and \$25,468,095,000 and \$18,316,657,000 in Income Support and Disaster Assistance.

This information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

BUDGET AUTHORITY			
Program	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Farm Loan Subsidy	\$396,167,000	\$387,046,000	\$402,458,000
Income Support and Disaster Assistance	\$8,003,432,000	\$25,468,095,000	\$18,316,657,000

Local and Regional Procurement

Ms. Delauro: The 2014 Farm bill made permanent the USDA Local and Regional Procurement program, which was only a pilot up until that point. So far this program hasn't really seen any funding from this Subcommittee. If we were to fund it, can you explain how you would use this program to make McGovern-Dole programs more sustainable?

Response: The USDA LRP Program will be used for development projects, and focus on supplementing U.S. commodity purchases through the McGovern-Dole Program. The USDA LRP Program will aim to strengthen rural farm communities economically and incentivize school attendance in order to improve education, while at the same time focus on developing appropriate supply chains for the procurement of commodities from local producers. School meals using locally purchased foods will add locally known varieties, such as fruits and vegetables to the meals, which may make them more appealing to the children and help increase nutrition. In countries

where supply chains need to be strengthened in order to support a workable and reliable supply of food, the USDA LRP Program can work with producers, school authorities, and local municipalities in communities around schools to provide technical and management expertise to build reliable supply systems, as well as to procure commodities. These capacity building activities assist towards establishing a sustainable McGovern-Dole Program, as procurement systems of school authorities and local municipalities are strengthened and local markets developed. Accordingly, using the USDA LRP Program in conjunction with the McGovern-Dole Program provides for strengthened local procurement systems to be in place to continue the supply of commodities for when USDA support is withdrawn.

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